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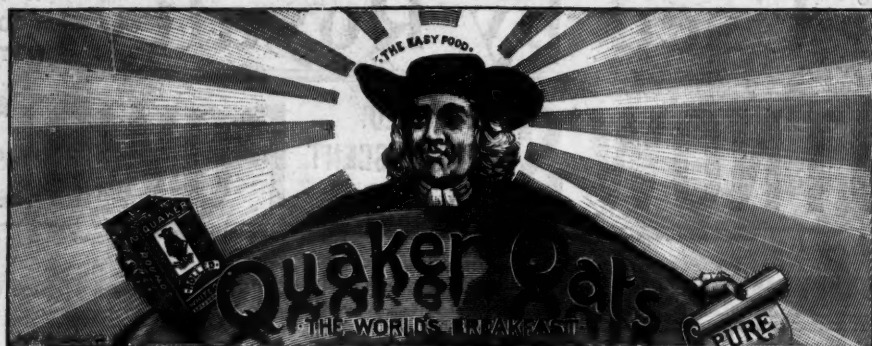
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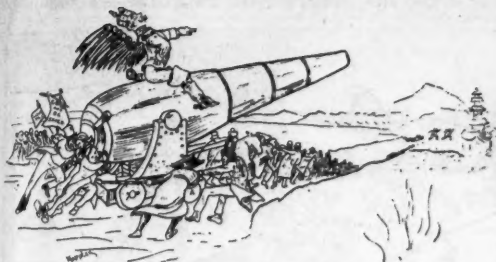
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From *Nebelspalter*, Zurich.]

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From *Fuss*.]

TWELFTH NIGHT.

[January 4, 1898.

How we go round the Mulberry Bush.



From the *World*, New York.]

UNCLE SAM: "Troubles never come singly."

For INDEX TO ADVERTISERS, see pages ii. and iii.; and GENERAL CONTENTS INDEX, page xxi.



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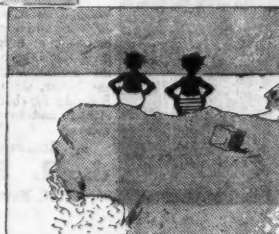
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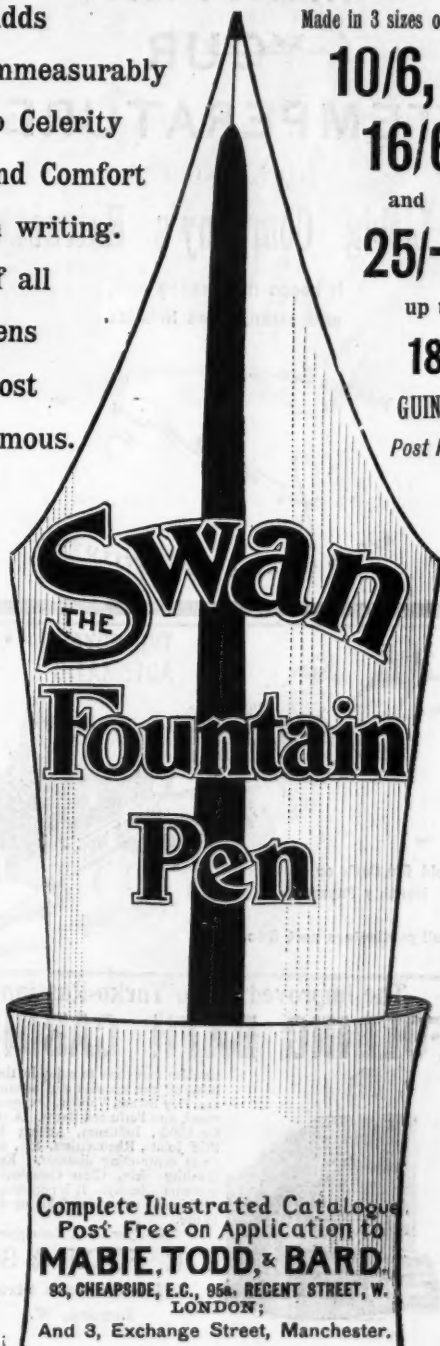
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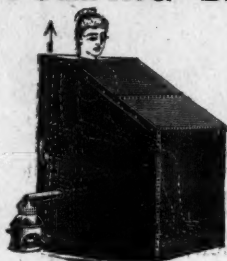
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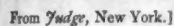
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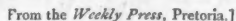


A political cartoon by John Tenniel. On the left, a man in a dark coat with 'LIBERAL PARTY' written on the back is kneeling on the ground, looking up at a woman. The woman, on the right, is seated in a large, ornate chair, wearing a voluminous, light-colored dress and a dark jacket. She holds a fan and looks down at the man. A single shoe lies on the floor between them. The background is simple, with some foliage suggested on the right. The signature 'Tenniel' is visible in the bottom right corner.

From *Judy*.]

[January 26, 1838.

Where, oh ! where is Cinderella ?



ONWARD!

From the *Weekly Press*, Pretoria.]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.



From *Moonshine*.]

[January 22.

THE RACE FOR THE UPPER NILE.

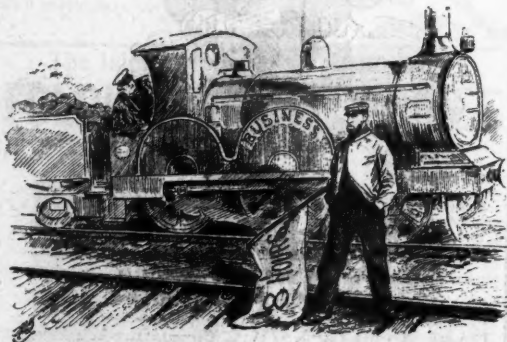
"Hurry up, Mon Ami, or I shall beat you after all!"



From *Moonshine*.]

[January 15.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: "York, you're wanted!"



From *Moonshine*.]

[January 29.

JOHN BULL: "Look smart if you want to come up: I am getting on without you!"



From *Fun*.]

WAKE UP!

[January 11.

BRITANNIA (to Engineer loafing): "Get back to work! Keep your eye on the Frenchman or your boasted naval supremacy will be not only imperilled but gone."
 ("The full significance of the French Naval Programme for 1898 does not appear to be realised in this country."—*Daily Paper*.)



From *Judy*.]

[January 26.

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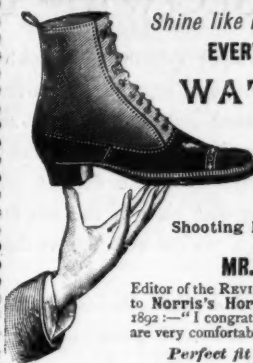
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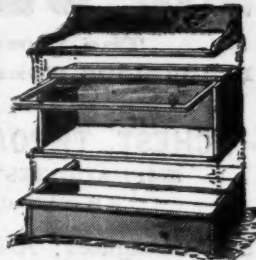
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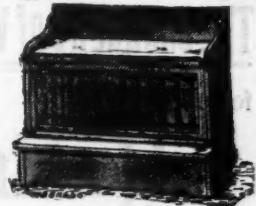
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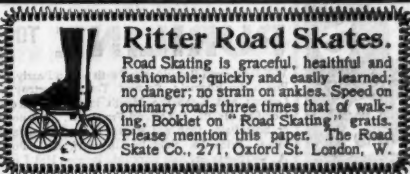
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, February 1st, 1898.

The Genius
of
our Race.

January has once more proved a fortunate month for the British Empire. Two years ago, in a time of menace and peril, the shadow of danger falling athwart the Empire roused, in a manner which had never been expected, and will never be forgotten, the enthusiasm and loyalty of all the subjects of the Queen. Once more January has shown a record of peril confronted in a spirit worthy of the best traditions of Britain. At the end of the year the prospect seemed somewhat dark. The signal appeared to have been given for a general scramble in the far East, while at home our staple industries were distracted by a bitter and ruinous dispute between masters and men. But it would seem as if our people had inherited some of the qualities of Vidar the Silent, a god who held a place in Valhalla second only to that of Thor. In ordinary times Vidar sat apart, notable chiefly for the thickness of his shoes and the imperturbable silence that he preserved in the midst of the debates of the Norse Olympus. But when the storm-cloud lowered thick, dense, and dark, and the forces of the nether world threatened the safety of the gods, then Vidar spoke, and when he spoke, the assembled deities heard and obeyed. Vidar the Silent, with his thick shoes, is not a bad type of the saving quality that dwells in our inarticulate race. The worst of it is that the words of wisdom are often only to be extracted by impending catastrophe. It was so January two years ago, it was so in the January that has just passed.

The New Policy
for
the New Time.

Nothing has been more interesting and significant than the instantaneous crystallisation of public opinion throughout the Empire in favour of the only rational policy that could be adopted in China. Considering how vehemently

party strife is conducted in this country, and also the extreme complexity of the subject under discussion, it says not a little for the saving common sense of our people that they should have displayed such absolute unanimity on the question of our policy in China. I confess when I pleaded for a "new policy for a new era" in the January number of this review, I did not venture to hope that the necessity for adopting such a policy would be so instantly and so widely recognised by both parties. It is, however, now manifest that Her Majesty's Ministers have come to a right decision in reference to our

Chinese policy, and that they are supported heartily and without any reserve by all sections of the Opposition. John Bull knows his own mind, and has put down his somewhat heavy foot without fuss, but with unmistakable emphasis. The good old time when none were for the party and all were for the State has almost returned, if we judge our politicians by their references to this supreme question.



From the Westminster Budget.

(January 21, 1898.)

"KEEPING THE DOOR OPEN."

John Bull is determined, at whatever cost, that the door of China shall not be shut.

The Policy
of the
Open Door.

The policy of the Cabinet in China was first publicly expounded by Mr. Balfour, who addressed his constituents in Manchester on the 10th of January. It is one that may be briefly described as the Policy of the Open Door. Mr. Balfour, who was followed a week later by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at Bristol, and by Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool, made it abundantly clear that the Government has no hankering after any territorial acquisition in China. Our interests among the yellow men are commercial, and only commercial. If China is to be divided up we are not going to take part in the scramble. All that we insist upon is that the treaties which China has entered into, securing a fair field and no favour in the Chinese market for all the nations, shall continue to be in force over the

whole of the territory to which they now apply. I quote in this page the exact words used by Mr. Balfour and by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. They practically amount to a declaration that France, Germany, or Russia may cut and carve China as they please, so long as they take over China's obligations to other powers. That is to say, Germany can have Kiao Chau : Russia, Port Arthur : and France, the Island of Hainan, if after they have "leased," "utilised," or occupied these various sections of the Chinese Empire they loyally fulfil all the obligations undertaken by China as to the tariff to be imposed on goods imported into the Chinese Empire, and abstain from imposing any differential duties in favour of their own traders and manufacturers. We declare, in fact, that the integrity of the Chinese territory is no concern of ours, but that we have certain rights of way and other privileges secured to us by the present owner which must be recognised if we are to acquiesce in any redistribution of his estate.

Mr. Balfour's words were received with a universal chorus of approval. Lord Kimberley almost joyfully expressed his entire concurrence, and every other member of the Liberal Party who spoke, either publicly or privately, expressed himself as being heartily in accord with Mr. Balfour's policy. Seven days later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach repeated Mr. Balfour's declaration, but startled the world by the unexpected assertion that we were prepared to

insist upon the Policy of the Open Door—even, if it were necessary, by war. Cabinet Ministers in our country never speak of war without reason, and every one marvelled that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should have found it necessary to use so grave a word. The situation, so far as the outside public could see, called for no such dire emphasis.

Why this Threat?

There is reason, however, to believe that the situation in the Far East was then somewhat strained. The Russians had occupied Port Arthur, utilising it as a winter station for their fleet in the Pacific. They did this with the permission of China, and it has been their custom in recent years to use the anchorage of Chinese ports as winter quarters. But on this occasion the presence of the fleet at Port Arthur was generally understood to indicate an intention on their part to occupy the port as a kind of *quid pro quo* for the German occupation of Kiao-Chau. The Admiral of our fleet in the Pacific—who has always some vessels

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA,

As defined by Ministers.

"Our interests there are commercial and trading interests, and are not territorial interests. And the first deduction I draw from that is that territory, in so far as it is not necessary to supply a base for possible warlike operations, is a disadvantage rather than an advantage. . . . We have a special claim to see that the policy of that country is not directed towards the discouragement of that foreign trade. . . . There are two ways, and two ways alone, so far as I know, by which our trading interests—our sole interests—in China can be interfered with. (1) The most important of these is by the possible pressure on the Chinese Government by a foreign Government to make regulations adverse to us and favourable to them. In other words, to destroy that equality of opportunity which is all that we claim, but which we do claim. (2) I do not think it probable, but we can imagine it as possible, that foreign countries with protectionist traditions might dot the coast of China with stations over which they had complete control and through which they would not permit the trade of the world freely to penetrate; where they would put up customs barriers, or something equivalent to Customs barriers, hostile to others, and favourable to themselves. Now, those are the ways in which I think it possible that our interests in China might be adversely affected; but depend upon it that the Government will do their best to see that in neither of those ways will the trade of this country be injured. In such an effort we are, after all, struggling, not for ourselves only, but for the world at large."—A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, Jan. 10.

"What we wanted in China was not territorial acquisition. We thought of that country with no selfish interest. We desired to open it, and its hundreds of millions of toiling, patient, and hard-working people, to the benefit of the trade of the world. . . . We did not regard China as a place for conquest or acquisition by any European or other Power. We looked upon it as the most hopeful place of the future for the commerce of our country and the commerce of the world at large, and the Government were absolutely determined, at whatever cost, even—and he wished to speak plainly—if necessary, at the cost of war, that that door should not be shut."—SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, Bristol, Jan. 17.

cruising round the Chinese ports—sent a couple of cruisers and a sloop to take up their quarters in the inner harbour of Port Arthur. Rumour says that the Russian Admiral threatened to fire on the British ships, and only abstained from doing so in order to wait for orders from St. Petersburg. A lively exchange of opinions went on between London and St. Petersburg, in the midst of which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach appears to have deemed it necessary to utter his ominous words about war. The Russians were hurt at the intrusion of the British ships. "You

would not have dared," they said, "to have sent your ships into Kiao Chau Harbour; and if the Germans would not stand it, why should we?" To which our answer was (1) that we had a treaty right to send our ships into Port Arthur, and that our treaty right was not abrogated by the permission given by the Chinese to the Russians to use that port as winter quarters for their fleet; and (2) that the British ships would anchor in the harbour of Kiao Chau in the future as they had done in the past, nor would Germany regard their presence as a greater indication of hostility on our part than we would regard the presence of the *Deutschland* and *Gefion* at Singapore and Hong Kong, at both of which places they will call on their way out to the Chinese station. The end of the matter was that the British ships were withdrawn, the Russians, of course, claiming that they were removed under pressure from St. Petersburg, and the British maintaining that they had left as they had called—in accordance with the orders governing the movements of the fleet in Far Eastern waters.

**A Treaty
Object-Lesson.**

The incident, it is agreed, is at an end, but it has not been thrown away if it has brought into clear relief the issue that is raised by the new policy of the other Powers in China. It enabled British Ministers to say that they had no objection to Russia establishing herself at Port Arthur, providing that our right of user secured to us by our treaties with China were not interfered with. That is to say, the Russians may, in Madame Novikoff's phrase, "utilise" Port Arthur to their heart's content provided that they do not close the door either to our ships of war or to our merchant vessels, and that they impose no duty upon our goods in excess of the maximum duty laid down

in existing treaties, and concede no privileges to their own merchants which are not shared with all the other Powers. It is assumed that the Russians will object strongly to this on the ground that their own tariff is considerably higher than that of China, and that one of the chief objects for which they wish to occupy Port Arthur is to shut out foreign goods. This, however, may very easily be found to be a mistake. The difference on the percentage of the *ad valorem* duties levied on goods imported into Manchuria through Port Arthur would amount to so

small a sum for many years to come as to render it much cheaper for Russia to acquiesce in the fiscal *status quo* rather than incur the risk and the losses of a great war, or even of strained relations with any of the Great Powers. Russia accorded free entry to British goods on the Yeneseitobi in order to encourage Captain Wiggins' efforts to open up the North-East passage to Siberia, and on the same principle she might consistently abandon all idea of increasing the existing tariff on imports at Port Arthur. It is stated, although it has not been

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

The Liberal Endorsement.

"I feel the greatest satisfaction with the principles laid down by Mr. Balfour in his speech as to our policy in China. I do not think it could have been more wisely stated."—LORD KIMBERLEY, Wymondham, Jan. 12.

"I do not suppose that any reasonable man of any party differs from the Government. No new territory for ourselves, no exclusion of our trade from Chinese ports to which the trade of another nation is admitted, and no favour to the trade of any other nation over ourselves. These are the two principles laid down as the limit of our intention to interfere."—JOHN MORLEY, Stirling, Jan. 27.

"There was no difference of opinion among us as to the proper aims of British Policy. The Government, therefore, would be able to prosecute the measures which seemed best adapted for their achievement, with the knowledge that they had behind them the unbroken support of a united nation."—H. H. ASQUITH, Birkenhead, Jan. 19.

"Public opinion in this country was universally opposed to any attempt of ours to occupy territory in China, or to increase our responsibilities in that sense; but, on the other hand, this country was determined at all reasonable cost to maintain its rights of commerce and trade in that part of the world, and to secure that any facilities given to other nations should be given also to ourselves."—SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Inverkeithing, Jan. 19.

officially confirmed, that Germany has consented to respect the fiscal *status quo* at Kiao Chau, and if so Russia will find it difficult to object to follow so good an example at Port Arthur.

The Question of the Chinese Loan.

The policy of the open door in China is altogether independent of whether or not we guarantee the loan which China is anxious to raise for the purpose of ridding her territory of the Japanese. Our minister at Peking has offered, by guaranteeing the loan, to enable China to borrow £12,000,000 sterling at three per cent. interest, with one per cent. for a sinking fund, by which it would be paid off after fifty years. For this we asked the opening of three new treaty

ports—Ta-lien-wan, Sian Ying, and Nan-ning—with increased facilities for steam navigation on the inland waters of China. We also asked for permission to extend the Burmese railway into Yunnan—a concession which, if recent travellers may be believed, is not of much practical value. Yunnan is very poor, and the border is so mountainous that the railway could only be constructed at ruinous expense. The most important stipulation has still to be mentioned. It is that China would enter into a treaty obligation with us not to cede to any other nation any part of the Yang-tse valley. This interdict upon any territorial cessions in the great river basin of Central China has been accepted as indicating a readiness on our part to acquiesce in the appropriation of Chinese territory north or south of the Yang-tse Valley. Russia objected to China accepting the English loan, first, because it would strengthen England's hand at Peking, and secondly, and more specifically, because the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port would practically tap Manchuria behind Port Arthur. For several days the Chinese mandarins appear to have had a high old time playing off the English and Russian ambassadors, and at the moment of writing it is still doubtful which way the balance will incline. It is, however, announced that Ta-lien-wan will not be made a treaty port, Russia having apparently purchased this concession by recognising the fiscal *status quo ante* at Port Arthur.

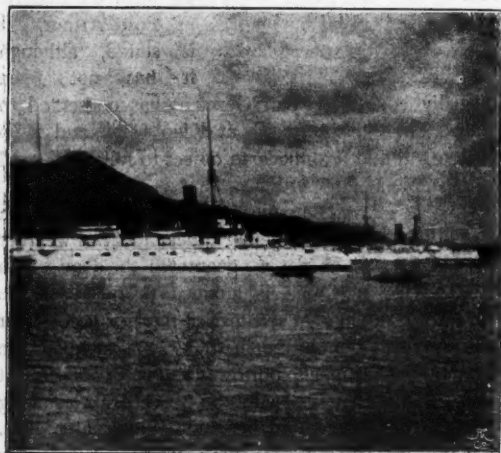
The
Natural Allies
of
Britain.

The discussion, however, has brought out into clear relief the balance of forces on either side. Russia has the support of France, and to a certain extent the support of Germany; while behind

England stand the commercial Powers, the American Government occupying the first place. At present American support is very platonic, but signs are not wanting that it will soon develop into something more practical. The leading manufacturers and merchants in New York have signed a petition urging the President to take action to prevent the Chinese market being closed to American goods, and the American press, even where most hostile to England, cordially supports the policy of Lord Salisbury. That policy, which the *New York Herald* defines as "Doors open and doors free to all the world, and cannon to keep them open if necessary," exactly suits the American view. It is also possible that it commands the support of the Japanese whose fleet has been manœuvring in Chinese waters for the purpose of emphasising the determination of the Japanese to have a voice, if not a decisive one, in the final settlement. The air is full of rumours, and no one at present can say how matters will terminate; but it is clear that the declaration of the policy of the Open Door will have to be followed up by vigorous action, if only in the way of getting into effective shape that League of the Commercial Nations which would be necessary to secure the success of our policy.

Policy Worthy
of
Support.

It will be noted that there has been no mention of the occupation of Chusan or of any other point of vantage which we might fairly have claimed. We are merely asking for the maintenance of the fiscal *status quo*, with improvements, the benefit of which will be reaped by the whole world. To secure this open door it may be necessary to make sacrifices. The inhabitants of China, all of whom are more or less prospective consumers of the goods of our manufacturers, number more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world. The struggle for free access to such a market is one that is worthy of our traditions, and would at once supply us with what has been so long unattainable—a substantial interest on which we could base an Anglo-American alliance. The policy of splendid isolation is always well, and it has its advantages, but it may well be modified by a great League of Commercial Nations for the purpose of securing the freedom of the Chinese market for all the world. Such an alliance would possess the elements of permanence and solidity that are lacking in most of the combinations which at present figure so conspicuously before the world.



THE "IMMORTALITÉ" AND "CENTURION" AT ANCHOR
IN NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

The Austro-Russian Alliance.

Of this we have a remarkable instance in the sudden change that has taken place in the kaleidoscope of the Concert of Europe. One of the great diplomatic achievements of the past year was the establishment of the Austro-Russian understanding. It was undoubtedly a diplomatic exploit of considerable moment, and it was used in many quarters as an illustration of the extent to which Britain was being crowded out of all participation in the settlement of the Eastern Question. What is it that we see to-day? Austria and Russia are in diametrical opposition to each other on the vital question of the appointment of the Governor of Crete, while Russia and England are working hand in glove in opposition to Austria and Germany.

The Hand of the Woman.

The change, which is a very welcome one to us, was said to have been brought about by the action of the Dowager Empress of Russia, the sister, it will be remembered, of the Princess of Wales. The story goes that the Queen of Denmark, one of those political women whose influence in European affairs is never seen but often felt, wrote to her daughters in Russia and Germany calling attention to the fact that Germany alone was profiting by the deadlock to which things had been brought in the East, and urging that Prince George of Greece should be nominated Governor of Crete. The Dowager Empress thereupon talked matters over with her son, who has personal reasons of his own for remembering Prince George with gratitude, for it was to him that he owed his life when he was assailed by an assassin in Japan. Whether, as the result of this conference or for other reasons not stated, the Tsar suddenly announced his determination to support the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete. The announcement fell like a bomb in the Austro-German camp. France, of course, supported the Tsar, and England, naturally delighted to see any way of escape from the present hopeless *impasse*, did the same. Italy, it is said, will also support the Prince. Austria and Germany, indignant at the sudden change of front of the Tsar, are vowing that they will leave the Concert, withdraw their ships and troops, and leave the Powers to settle the Cretan question as best they can. The Sultan, on the other hand, declares that he will not appoint any one but a Turkish subject to the post of Governor, so that altogether things are at sixes and sevens.



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

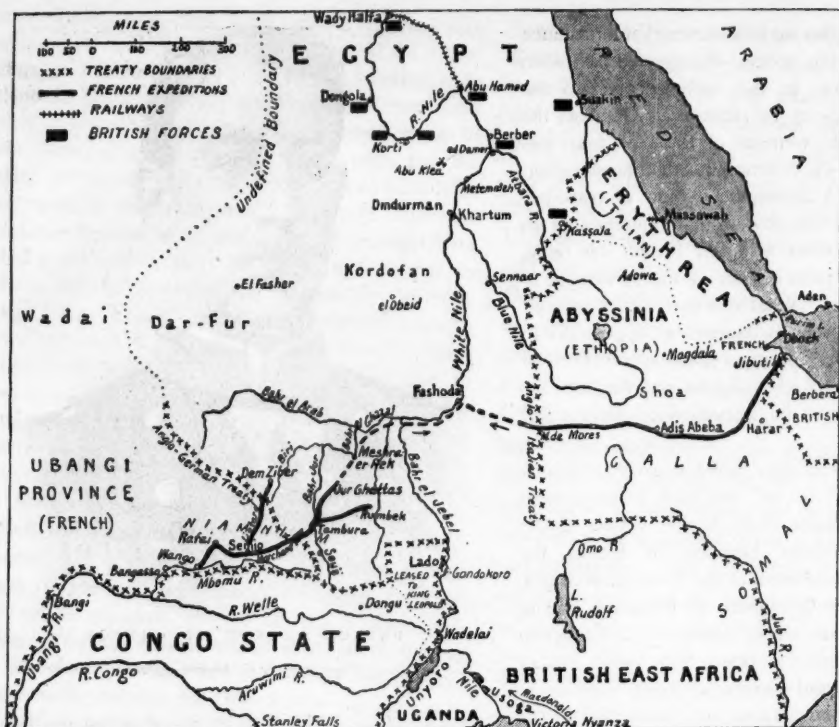
(Photograph by C. Merdin, Athens.)

The Candidature of Prince George.

What is to be hoped is that the Tsar, having taken the initiative, will be supported energetically by Lord Salisbury, so that even if Germany and Austria withdraw, the majority of the Powers will have a sufficient mandate to justify any action that may be necessary. It is easy to understand the objection that is felt by Count Goluchowski against the appointment of Prince George to the Governorship of Crete. To reward the Greeks for their raid on Crete by placing a Greek Prince in command of the island is calculated to encourage adventurous spirits in Bulgaria and Montenegro. But that is a matter which the Tsar must have taken into account. The situation in Crete is intolerable. The European Concert, by insisting on absolute unanimity as the basis of all its action, has attained a position of impotence which is making it the laughing-stock of the world. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain intimated in their speeches last month that their patience was wearing thin, and that they were meditating the possibility of independent action.

British Action in Egypt.

Independent action, however, by England alone is not to be thought of in Crete, or any other part of the Ottoman Empire except Egypt. There we have given hostages to fortune, and are



From the "Daily News" of Jan. 11.]

doing our share of the general work of reconstruction in pushing forward our outposts towards Khartoum. Last month a British garrison took over Kassala from the Italians. The Grenadier Guards have been sent to Egypt, and preparations continue to be made steadily for the final overthrow of the Dervishes at Khartoum. Disquieting rumours reached Europe last month concerning the alleged success of the Marchand expedition, which some time ago was reported to have been massacred, but which is now reported to have reached Fashoda and to be preparing to join hands with the Abyssinians. This expedition may or may not be serious. Lord Rosebery's Government made a declaration that England would regard the presence of a French force in these regions as an unfriendly act, which is a veiled way of intimating that if France sent an expedition to the Egyptian Sudan, we should regard it as equivalent to an act of war. But the Marchand expedition, supposing that it exists, may be regarded as a mere scientific party of exploration, and as such, no doubt, it will be treated on both sides, unless an opportunity should arise whereby its operations should be utilised for the benefit of French designs on Equatorial Africa. For the present even the survival of the expedition is buried in mystery.

The Rebellion in Uganda.

Further down even than the Nile sources, in the province of Uganda, we have been having a spell of ill-fortune. It will be remembered that when Mr. Gladstone's last Government was formed, a difference of opinion as to the retention of Uganda nearly split the Cabinet in two. It was currently reported at the time that Lord Rosebery refused to remain in office if Uganda was evacuated, and, rather than lose Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone and his col-



MAJOR MACDONALD.

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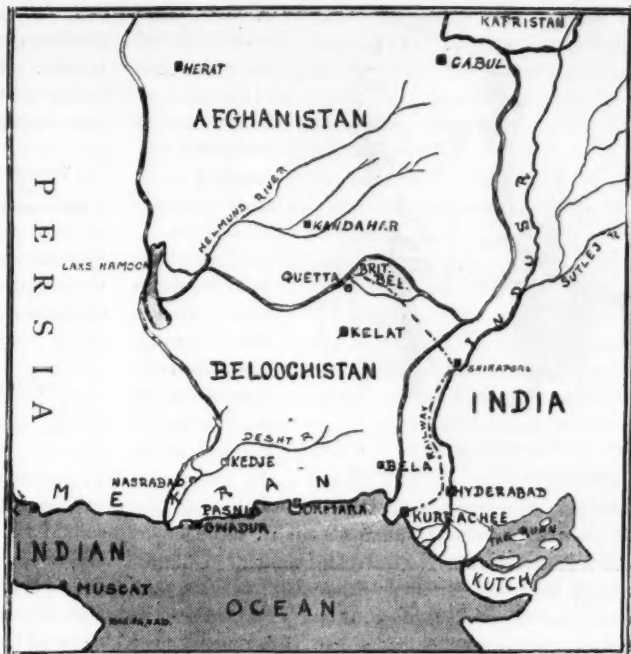
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were taken for laying down a line of rail, which was to connect that Central African province with the east coast. Unfortunately, railways cannot be constructed in a day, and we are without any news from the Great Lake later than last October. It appears that the Soudanese troops, 400 strong—a splendid fighting force, whose valour and loyalty had been tested in years of almost incessant fighting—had mutinied against the orders given them to march with Major Macdonald on a distant expedition, which would have removed them indefinitely from their wives. The same force had been accused of mutiny in 1893, when Major Macdonald was in command, and were then disarmed. Sir G. Portal, the administrator, refused to admit that they mutinied, and they certainly did good service afterwards, as soon as Major Macdonald left Uganda. No sooner did he return than they again are accused of mutiny, and this time they seem to have mutinied in good earnest.

There has been long and bloody fighting, Major Macdonald having under his command a handful of Sikhs and some hundreds of natives, while the Soudanese, with rifles, Maxims, and forts at their disposal, were at least holding their own. Indian troops are being hurried up, but as yet there is no news of how the struggle has ended—if, indeed, it is ended. The impression prevails very widely that the difficulty would not have occurred if another officer had been in Major Macdonald's place, and if more regard had been paid to the conjugal ties of the Soudanese. It is possible to task even the Soudanese Tommy Atkins beyond the limits of patient endurance.

More Reverses on the North-West Frontier.

The fortune of war does not seem to have been more favourable to us on the North-West frontier of India than in Central Africa. It was hoped at the end of last month that the actual fighting had ceased, and that, having withdrawn our troops from the hills, we should have profited by our experience, and arranged terms which would have rendered it unnecessary for us to have thrust our heads into that hornets' nest again. Unfortunately, this expectation is disappointed. The first days of the New Year brought the news of the death of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who was shot while riding in the Khyber Pass in the neighbourhood of Ali Musjid.



The expedition against the Bonerwals appears to have been conducted with tolerable success, but the expectation that we had seen the last of our troubles in these regions was rudely dispelled by the news that the troops of the 4th Brigade, while engaged on the 29th ult. in a combined movement against the Afridis who were pasturing their flocks in the Kajuri plain, had been entangled in a gorge and lost a lieutenant-colonel and four lieutenants, together with five soldiers of the Yorkshire Light Infantry and three Sikhs. Two other officers and seventeen men were wounded and seventeen men missing. The immediate result is that a new expedition is to avenge the defeat of our troops. It is bad news for the meeting of Parliament, which will not be much inclined to hear favourably the excuses of Lord George Hamilton. As a matter of fact, while our troops seem to have borne themselves admirably under the severest conditions, the policy which sent them into the hills is liked the less the more that it is looked at.

A Survey Party cut up in Baluchistan.

January brought us another reverse in the shape of the cutting up of a survey party that was employed in Southern Baluchistan. Baluchistan is a mystery to most of us. It is a country not unlike Afghanistan; that is to say, it is mountainous, and inhabited by tribes who love their independence as



THE LATE RIGHT HON. C. P. VILLIERS.
"Father of the House of Commons."

much as other mountaineers. Nevertheless, although we have never conquered it or annexed it, we seem to regard it as practically lying within our Asiatic dominions. It was indeed the success which Sir Robert Sandeman achieved in establishing the British ascendancy over the Baluchi tribes, which lured the English Government to attempt a similar success over the hillmen on the North-West Frontier. Unfortunately, they had not their Sandeman; besides, they were dealing with men who had more reason to distrust the designs of the Indian Government than the tribes in the south. Whatever may be the reason, Baluchistan has hitherto contributed extremely little to the burdens of the Empire, and the cutting up of the surveying party on the Desht seems to have been as much due to a brigand's desire for loot or baggage as to any political motive. This also, however, has to be avenged. It is inconvenient, but the police duty of Empire must be done. All that we can do is to avoid taking up positions where such duty cannot be fulfilled by the constable on his beat.

Last month have been decided a series of by-elections so varied in the character and locality of the constituencies as to afford a fair sampling of the views of the electorate. Sir F. Lockwood's death vacated a Liberal seat at York. A cold caught at his funeral vacated Mr. Charles Harrison's seat at Plymouth. The sniper who shot Sir H. Havelock-Allan in the Khyber Pass created a vacancy in South-East Durham. Extreme old age carried off Mr. Villiers, the Father of the House of Commons, who had sat for Wolverhampton since 1835. Mr. George Dixon, another veteran, went shortly after Mr. Villiers, and left the Edgbaston seat at Birmingham to be wrangled for between the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives. Besides these, seats were vacated in Cricklade, Pembrokeshire, Marylebone, Armagh, and St. Stephen's Green, Dublin—ten

seats in all, representing every part of the three kingdoms excepting Scotland and South-Western Ireland. It is seldom that such an opportunity of testing the political temperature has been afforded us immediately on the eve of a new session.

The Swing of the Pendulum.

The result up to the present, with returns to hand from three constituencies, is that, although the Liberals have lost a seat by a fluke at York, they have elsewhere so improved their relative position on the poll as to fill the party managers with confidence. The figures stand thus:—

| | Last Election. | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Liberals. | Unionists. | Liberals. | Unionists. |
| Plymouth . . | 5,966 | 5,802 | 5,482 | 5,575 |
| York. . . . | 5,648 | 5,659 | 5,309 | 5,516 |
| Dublin. . . . | 3,387 | 3,525 | 2,893 | 3,325 |
| | 15,001 | 14,986 | 13,684 | 14,416 |

The contests in York and Plymouth were for the second seat, which the Liberals held at the General Election, although the Unionist candidate headed the poll. The Liberal candidate in Dublin was a Nationalist. There was no contest in Armagh. The net result of the total poll has been to convert a Unionist majority of 732 into a Liberal majority of 15. If the other seats still vacant yield a similar gain, the Opposition will confront ministers, when Parliament opens, with a good heart. If only they had as good a head! But leader—*pace* Sir Henry Fowler—they have none. An occupant of the front Opposition Bench has written me, pointing out that the mischief done by Sir W. Harcourt and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on the South African Committee was never condoned by the Liberal party. Only nineteen unofficial and fourteen official Liberals voted with Harcourt. Fifty-five Liberals voted for the Amendment, which was virtually a vote of censure, and about ninety were away, mostly unpaired. We may therefore take it that an overwhelming majority of the Liberal members recorded a vote of censure upon Sir W. Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The Strike and York Election.

The election at York, which was fought out vigorously between Lord Charles Beresford and Sir C. Furness, was really decided by John Burns. Sir C. Furness is a leading member of the Employers' Federation, which he formed for the purpose of permeating its counsels with the spirit of compromise and mutual concession. He was, therefore, selected as a special mark for the attacks of the militant Trade Unionists, "Do not vote for Furness unless

he prompts cannot be even to go "If York the seven out, they Sir C. Furness intervening majority of have succeeded Lord Chamberlain eleven. his gory I. L. P. and who does who will s of his orde

The End of the Seven Strikes

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deputation Bill, as to

he promptly withdraws from the lock-out!" "I cannot be a blackleg," said Sir C. Furness, "not even to gain the election." Then said John Burns, "If York engineers are loyal to their class and true to the seven months' resistance to Colonel Dyer's lock-out, they will best show it by not supporting Sir C. Furness, who has locked out his men." The intervention of Mr. Burns, although resented by the majority of the Trade Unionists in York, appears to have succeeded in deflecting a handful of votes, and Lord Charles Beresford came in by a majority of eleven. The wily Burns, with this Liberal scalp in his gory hands, will now be able to appeal to the I. L. P. and other malcontent Progressives, as a man who does not hesitate to put class before party, and who will sacrifice a Liberal seat to avenge the defeat of his order.

The End of the Seven Months' Strike.

The defeat of Sir C. Furness, one of the few employers who never disguised their sympathy with the engineers, could not avert the failure of the strike. The Amalgamated Engineers had emptied their treasury and exhausted the resources available for the purposes of the war. They formally withdrew the demand for the eight hours day, and then, by a vote of two to one, decided to accept the employers' terms, which were specially drafted in order to preclude any vexatious interference on the part of the unions with the employers' right to manage their machinery and their workshops in their own way. The strike and lock-out therefore came to an end on January 31st, and both employers and employed appear to have done their best to let bygones be bygones. The men have disbursed £750,000 in strike allowances, and have lost two millions in wages which they sacrificed the chance of earning. What the employers lost no one has calculated, but for seven months all their plant was at a standstill, while their business drifted to Germany and the United States, from which some of it will never come back. Now that they have fought their battle for a free hand, and won it, let us hope that they will see to it that they supply the clear head, without which they will never be able to hold their own. It is brain that is winning, and, without brain, brass is as useless as brawn.

The Duty of the Duke.

The Duke of Devonshire has been making some sensible speeches on the subject of education. He was almost plaintive in his reply to the deputation on the subject of the London University Bill, as to the difficulty of inducing Parliament to

make such moderate provision of time as might be necessary to overcome the small amount of opposition which still existed to the Bill. But surely the Duke has it in his own hands. He has only to make it a personal question, and insist upon carrying the Bill, for it to be carried with ease. The fact is, the chief difficulty is to rouse the Duke. If he put down his heavy foot and said he must have the Bill he would get it, no matter what stood in the way. And it is the same about secondary and technical education. What the country needs is a minister in earnest. Surely the question, the life and death question, of equipping our people for the continually increasing severity of the struggle for existence is as much worth fighting for as that of whether a handful of people in Ireland shall or shall not have a Parliament of their own on College Green?

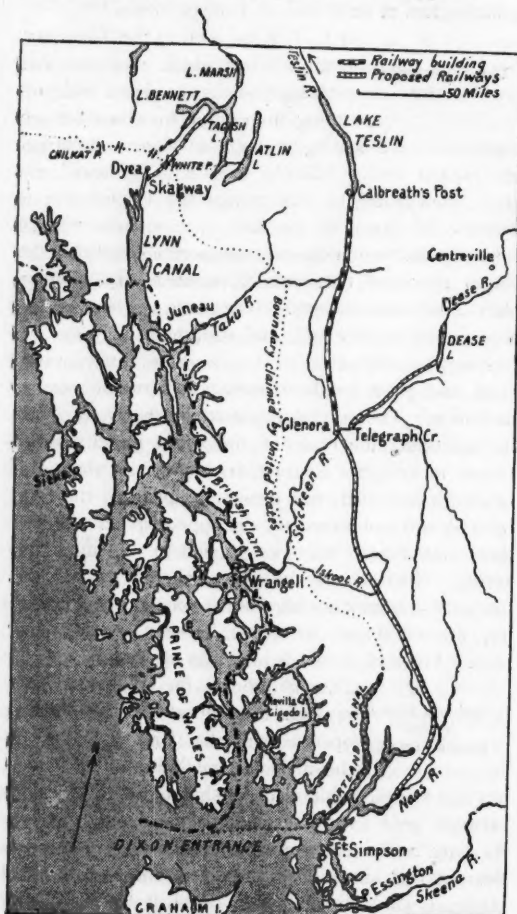
Our Threatened Industry.

Sir E. J. Reed sent to the *Times* last month a letter which confirms and emphasises all that has been said concerning the extent to which foreign competitors are beating us, both in the neutral market and in our own. Alike in France, in Germany, and the United States, he reports that the Englishman is being outstripped in the race. It is, however, all nonsense for Scotch engineers to pretend that it is the wages they pay that puts them at a disadvantage with American masters. Wages are higher in the States than in Scotland, and still the Americans are beating us. What is wanted is more brain, more push, and more kindly co-operation between masters and men. The service rendered by the *Daily News* in facilitating the close of the seven months' strike stands in welcome contrast to the way in which the other Liberal Daily has constantly inflamed the controversy and embittered the unhappy dispute. If ever there was a time when we needed to remember the saying, "Blessed are the peacemakers," now is the time. We cannot indulge much longer in encouraging the cut-throat sentiment between masters and men. The end of that is blue ruin all round.

Gold and Silver in the United States.

The failure of the Wolcott Commission to induce Europe to co-operate with the United States in the artificial rehabilitation of silver has had the inevitable result of sharpening the division between gold and silver men in the United States. As long as there was a chance, however remote, of international bimetalism, the President and the Republican party behind him could "straddle" the currency question. When all hope of that compromise disappeared, they were confronted with the

stern alternative: "Under which king, Bezonian, speak or die?" President McKinley has decided that he will live under King Gold, and made a speech to that effect at New York last week. As an immediate result the Senate, by a majority of fifteen, has carried a resolution moved by Senator Teller, declaring that United States bonds might be legally paid either in gold or silver, which is equivalent to saying that they can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent. at the option of the debtor. The House of Representatives, in which the Republicans preponderate, has voted by a majority of 50 in the opposite sense. But the issue will now be hung up till the next Presidential Election, when Mr. Bryan stands to win on a platform of Silver, if indeed some fresh issue does not turn up which causes the currency question to disappear.



MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED "ALL-CANADIAN RAILWAY" TO KLONDYKE.

To Klondyke by Rail.

The rush to Klondyke, where there seems to be gold enough to check the appreciation of the yellow metal, has begun again. The Canadian Government has given five years' monopoly of the railway communication from the frontier to the Yukon district to a Toronto firm of railway contractors. They undertake in return for this five years' monopoly, and a further ten years' preference, to construct a line of railway, 150 miles long, from Glenora, on the Stickeen River, to the Teslin Lake, from which river steamers will carry the miner to the new Golconda. The line is to be completed by September 1st. The contractors receive payment, not in cash, but in three and three-quarter million acres of land, which is believed to be rich in minerals, and which may, of course, contain enough gold to pay for the line two hundred times over. For those who enjoy speculative investments the stock of the Stickeen-Teslin line must possess peculiar attraction. Nothing seems to abate the Klondyke fever. The Transvaal goldfields are now only yielding £11,000,000 a year, but more than that sum will be spent in freights and passage-money this year if, as is anticipated, 100,000 persons go to Dawson City. The railway and steamship companies will reap the richest harvest, for they will receive more money for carrying people into Klondyke than will be raised in twelve months from all the mines in that frozen region.

The Secret of Sex.

One of the entertaining topics that have provoked discussion last month is the claim of a German scientist, Dr. Schenck, to have discovered the secret of fixing the sex of unborn children. By dieting the mother in a peculiar fashion this Dr. Schenck asserts he can decide whether the expected stranger shall be boy or girl. The bees we know can develop the grubs of neuters into queens by altering their diet, but hitherto science has failed to penetrate the secret of how it was done. The case of twins of opposite sexes seems to conflict with Dr. Schenck's theory, but perchance under his system twins will never be of different sexes. It is an interesting subject for speculation as to whether parents would, on the whole, be wiser distributors of the sexes than the present unknown law. If the analogy of the bees may be taken as a guide, the control of sex would rapidly be followed by its elimination. Signor Ferrero has just proclaimed that the comparative sexlessness of northern nations is the secret of their industrial supremacy. From this there is but a step to the evolution of a race of entirely sexless workers which, like neuter bees, would be consecrated from birth to sterility and labour.

Making
Ridiculous

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Making Himself Ridiculous.

The German Courts have sent Herr Trojan, editor of *Kladderadatsch*, to prison for two months for his cartoon ridiculing the nonsense talked by the Emperor when he said, "He who is not a good Christian is not a good man, and is not a good Prussian soldier. He can under no circumstances fulfil that which is required of a soldier in the Prussian Army." *Kladderadatsch*, in a good-natured cartoon, represented Alexander the Great, Leonidas, and Napoleon the First, and that scoffing Voltairean, Frederic the Great, listening with amused contempt to the Kaiser's dictum. Nothing could be more just, more moderate, or more well-deserved. The Kaiser had expressed himself absurdly, and *Kladderadatsch's* chaff was a good-natured way of reminding the Kaiser that military genius has been by no means monopolised by good Christians. But the Court held that the picture had "a tendency to make people laugh at the Kaiser's words, and to say that if the Kaiser's opinion be correct, most ridiculous consequences must follow." Such acts only bring water to the mill of those who are totally opposed to the principle of monarchy. Verily there are judges at Berlin, but their ears seem to have grown since the days of the great Frederic.

This sentence on Herr Trojan is of ill-omen for the Kaiser. When people may not even smile at the blunders of their Sovereigns they often find it necessary to dispense with them altogether. The German is a somewhat stolid creature; but, after all, Heinrich Heine was a German. In the last five years 1,239 persons have been sentenced to 2,250 years of imprisonment for offending against the Emperor. The minimum sentence is two months in a civil prison, the maximum five years in a fortress. The majority of the sufferers were workmen. The newspapers are full of stories of the absurd way in

which the law of *lèse majesté* is worked. The following story is probably not true, but it is so well invented that it is circulating everywhere:—

An American, hearing of some freak of the Emperor, exclaimed on the street—

"The Emperor is a damned fool!"

A detective, speaking English, stepped up, tapped him on the shoulder, and said—

"I arrest you. You must *komm mit me*."

"Why?" asked the American.

"You have insulted His Majesty the Emperor."

"I was talking about the Russian Emperor," said the American.

"No, sir; that will not do," said the detective. "There is no Emperor a damned fool but His Majesty the German Emperor."

Certainly there is no emperor who would have sent Herr Trojan to gaol but the Kaiser.

And yet
Gagging the Press when we
in India.
ing at
the folly of the Kaiser,
let us not forget that at
this very moment the
demented rulers of our
Indian Empire are en-
deavouring to force into
law a monstrous Sedition
Bill, which throws the
enormities of the *lèse-
majesté* law of Germany
far into the shade. In
this measure it is provided
that any one who pub-
lishes any writing which
excites contempt, ill-will



From the *New York Journal*.]

HOW THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S "MAILED FIST" IS
FELT IN GERMANY.

and hatred against the Government, may be transported for life on a charge of sedition. Of course such a Bill cuts up by the roots all semblance of a free press. It is a confession of weakness and of timidity born of weakness, which does more to damage the Government of India than all the articles ever published in the vernacular press. The autocratic bureaucrats who rule India will now be deprived of the only means by which they can obtain any genuine expression of opinion on the part of their subjects. It is suicidal folly to bandage your eyes and stop up your ears merely because you prefer to dwell in a fool's paradise of your own imaginings. If Ministers do not veto this monstrous Bill it will be necessary for

The Offence of *Lèse Majesté*.

us in London to undertake the printing of those comments which in India would qualify the writer to transportation for life. And we need not shrink from saying that we should in that case consider it a sacred duty to excite the uttermost contempt, ill-will and hatred against the criminal imbecility of an Administration, whose wisdom is attested by the frontier war, whose morality is illustrated by the re-establishment of State-patronised prostitution, and whose courage is shown by a Press gag which deprives the victims whom it misgoverns even of the miserable satisfaction of proclaiming their grievances in the ears of their despots.

**The Superiority
of
Boss Croker.**

Nobody likes to be made game of, and the Anti-Caricature Bill which periodically threatens the wits of New York with the displeasure of the legislators at Albany, is a reminder that the elect of the Republican Democracy are sometimes as touchy as emperors born in the purple. Mr. Croker, however, who reigns sovereign and sole in supreme boss-hood over Greater New York, has a soul that is superior to such trifles. When he is tired he refreshes himself by glancing over the rich and rare album of caricatures of himself which he has diligently collected from the newspapers and periodicals of New York. This indifference to the gnat stings of caricature has stood him in good stead. No one has ever laughed more at the villainous libels that have been perpetrated at the expense of his countenance, and no one at this moment occupies a position at once so peculiar and so permanent as Mr. Croker. Already recognised as Lord Paramount of Greater New York, he is beginning to be spoken of with bated breath as the Great Elector whose vote will decide the destiny of the next Presidential Election. President, Mr. Croker can never be, for he was not born on the sacred soil of the Republic. But President-Maker he bids fair to be, and it is possible Mr. McKinley's successor may be as much Mr. Croker's man as Mayor Van Wyck.

**The
County Council
Election.**

The election for Greater London, the London of the County Council, will take place on March 3rd. It is sincerely to be hoped that the result of the School Board election may prove to be a propitious omen, and that the elections will result in a sweeping Progressive victory. It is difficult to find adequate terms in which to express the fatuous folly of the Moderates. For the last three years they have done little but attempt, sometimes, alas! with success, to sterilise the work of the Council. Thanks to a



From the *Westminster Budget*.]

[January 28.

RAIDING THE MALT BAG.

It appears from a speech made the other night that he has succeeded in scaring off the Indian Mouse.

series of misfortunes which deprived the Progressives of nearly half-a-dozen of the votes on which they had a right to count, the Moderates were strong enough to cripple the Council on more than one critical occasion. How any elected representatives of the ratepayers could so far betray their trust as to sacrifice the interest of the community to the vested interest of tramway shareholders is one of the mysteries past finding out. The attack on the Works Department in the interest of the contractor was another false step, for which it is to be hoped the electors will exact severe punishment. As if conscious of the hopelessness of appealing to the electors on the ground of their past achievements, they are endeavouring to fight the election on the issue of Home Rule for Ireland. This is a line of policy so utterly subversive of all true municipal issues that we can only hope it may meet the fate it so richly deserves.

**Next
Session.**

As Parliament will reopen on February 8th, it is premature to comment upon the Ministerial programme, which will be in the hands of our readers before this page meets their eye. Present expectation is that the Ministerial programme for legislation will be limited to Army Reform, to the extension of Local Government in Ireland, and to some Educational Bills. The disposal of the surplus is another matter that will attract much attention. What the country waits for, however, is not so much the announcement of legislation as a declaration of policy, especially in relation to the three burning questions of China, the North-West Frontier, and the Eastern Question. Another matter which will give occasion for much discussion

is the scheme which Mr. Chamberlain has in hand for the development of our derelict estates in the West Indies.

Bounties and the Colonies.

Speaking at Liverpool, Mr. Chamberlain put his foot down pretty decisively upon those who advocate the imposition of a countervailing bounty as a means of restoring prosperity to the decayed sugar interest of our West Indian possessions. Those who are clamouring for such a bounty may be reminded by the way that if a bounty were conceded to the sugar planters, another bounty would be imperiously demanded by the distressed fishermen of Newfoundland. When the Premier of Newfoundland was over here at the Jubilee, he was very keen in pressing the claim for a bounty on cod. The French Government subsidise their fisheries for the express purpose of maintaining a nursery for their navy. This places the Newfoundland fishers at a disadvantage, and their Prime Minister held a very strong view as to the urgent necessity for granting a material bounty upon all Newfoundland codfish. The granting of bounties is like the letting out of water—when once you begin there is no knowing where you stop. At the present moment it is calculated that the sugar bounties cost the French taxpayer four and a-half millions per annum, but once an industry has been bounty-fed into existence, it is easier to exorcise the foul fiend than to get rid of the protected industry. A liberal grant in aid is to be made to the West Indian colonies, and with the granting of this money comes Mr. Chamberlain's opportunity. Hitherto he has been doing little or nothing to redeem the proud programme with which he entered office. In the reconstitution of the government of the West Indian islands, and in the carrying out of the recommendations of the last two commissions, he has a field for beneficent activity, of which it is to be hoped he will avail himself. A minister who has a subsidy at his back has very little difficulty in getting his way.

Troubles Abroad.

On the Continent attention has been preoccupied by the continually increasing violence of the ferment in Paris over the Dreyfus case, and the question of the Jews which underlies the Dreyfus case. I publish elsewhere the views of the leaders on either side, and merely note the effervescence of violence which produced the free fight in the Chamber of Deputies, and brought out the troops to maintain order in the streets as another of the symptoms indicative of—I do not say the decadence of Parlia-

mentary government, but the difficulty of carrying it on when popular passion is violently excited. M. Drumont openly pleads for a dictatorship, and there is little doubt that if matters come to a crisis it is the army and not the Chamber that would decide the destinies of France. In Austria the difficulty of governing a conglomerate Empire by a representative assembly continues unabated. The language question in Bohemia continues to offer an insoluble difficulty to the Government. In Vienna and in Prague there is too much to justify the pessimistic observation of M. Pobedonostseff, who, in his *Recueil de Moscou*, declares that the growth of the sentiment of nationality is utterly fatal to the working of the Parliamentary system.

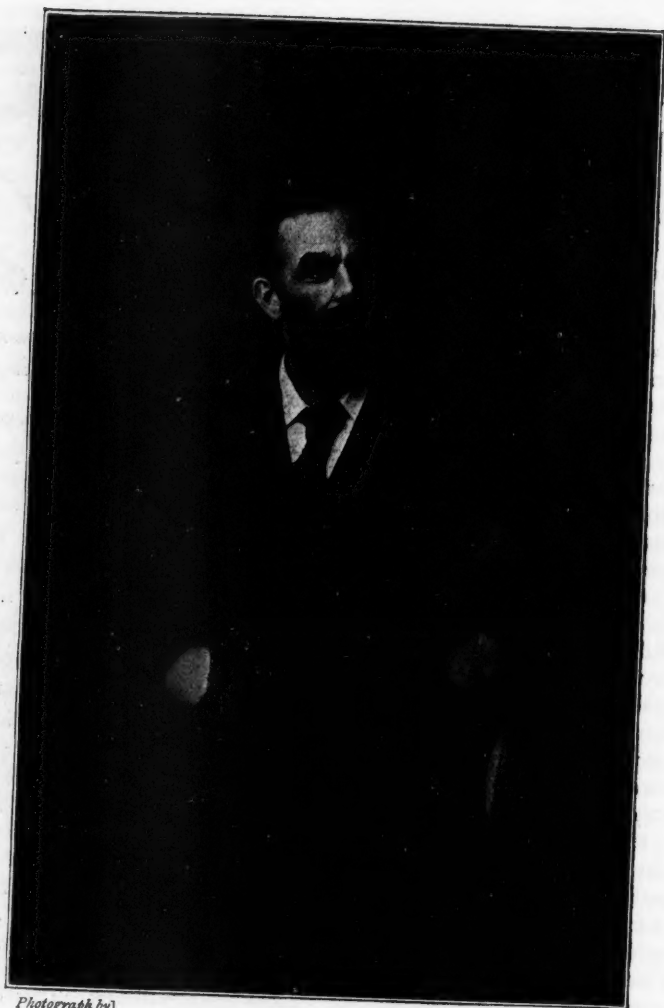
Foolish Bishops!

The ways of some of our right reverend pastors are indeed past finding out. Year in and year out, they are deploring the lack of interest shown by the laity in the affairs of the Church. They admit, however, that one section of the laity render constant and invaluable service in all the work of the Church. Therefore, when it is proposed to establish a Church Council in each parish, the Bishops in the Upper House of Convocation have decided, in the plenitude of their wisdom, by seven to five, that it is this keenly interested section of the laity which shall be denied all right to direct representation on the Council. The reason which appears to be quite sufficient to these Bishops who wear aprons is that the excluded, disfranchised section of church communicants wear petticoats. Thus does the Church lag behind the world in its recognition of the right of women to justice. But can absurdity go further than this—writing up over the proposed Parish Church Council, "No women need apply?" Women may and do serve as Churchwardens. Women may and do present to livings; but when it is a question of electing a Parish Church Council, the new dignity of councillor is to be religiously preserved as a monopoly of the male!



From New York Herald, Paris.]

MAJOR ESTERHAZY.



Photograph by]

[W. D. Downey.

MR. JOHN BURNS.

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CHARACTER SKETCH.

JOHN BURNS.



CHARLES THE TWELFTH of Sweden," said John Burns one night as we were talking over the multifarious influences which go to build up the character of a man—"to Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, I owe much of what has stood me in best stead all my life. It was nearly thirty years ago, when but a boy, that I bought his *Life* for a penny in the New Cut. I took it home and devoured it. It made a

great impression on me. Not his wars, but the Spartan heroism of his character. He inspired me with the idea of triumphing over physical weakness, weariness and pain. To inure his body to bear all manner of hardships indifferently, to bathe in ice, or face the torrid rays of the sun, to discipline his physical powers by gymnastics, to despise the niceties of food and drink, to make his body an instrument as of tempered steel, and at the same time to have that body absolutely at the disposition of the mind, that seemed to me conduct worthy of a hero. And so, boylike, I tried to imitate him, and succeeded at least so far as to be happily indifferent to the circumstances of my personal environment."

That is the first note of John Burns' character—strength. He is emphatically hardy, vigorous, robust. His soul has fashioned for its dwelling-place an abode like unto itself, in which it reigns supreme. Here is no puny weakling tottering along the path of life with the aid of crutches, mental or physical, and sheltering from the sun and the rain beneath the umbrella of conventionality and custom. Stalwart and sturdy he strides along the rugged and rocky road of the pioneer, his alert and vigorous frame corresponding in its balance and composure to the mind within. *Mens sana in corpore sano* might, without boasting, be adapted as the motto of his coat of arms if we could imagine such an anachronism as John Burns at the *Heralds' College*. On that substratum of health—the robust, physical health of a splendidly trained and well-developed body—everything else has been built up. Hence it may not be far from the truth to regard the warrior King of Sweden as one of the makers of John Burns.

Burns needed a tough body, for he has shown it no mercy. There must be something in the physical constitution of men analogous to that instinct which leads some natures to welcome the despotism of a dictator. For John Burns' body, instead of resenting the tyranny of its imperious master, has responded to every demand he has made upon it, as if it revelled in the luxury of sacrifice. So to-day, instead of showing signs of wear and tear, it is as strong and as fit as ever. It is not incapable of fatigue, but it has a magnificent faculty of recuperation. Only a few hours' sleep seem to suffice for it to take a pilgrimage to the fountain of eternal youth, wherein when men bathe they leave their weariness behind. Whether it is due to Charles the Twelfth or not, John Burns is as an athlete who has

been in training all his life. He always refused to coddle himself. He has only possessed one overcoat, and it was given him by an admirer whose present could not be refused. He even tried to wear it one winter, and caught a cold in consequence which he remembers to this day. When he went to the United States in midwinter his friends insisted upon his taking his overcoat with him. He carried it across the Atlantic and never once put it on. He did not need it—not even among the blizzards. It is but a small thing, but it is characteristic of the man. Physical vigour and rude health are in themselves no mean inheritance, more to be prized than a dukedom.

There is only one thing more inestimable than a splendid physique, and that is a well-balanced mind. And there also John Burns was favoured beyond the average of men. The fairy godmother at his cradle did not forget the best gift. Riches were denied him. Of this world's goods he has ever had but scanty store. But of those rarer treasures, which mark out their possessors as the special favourites of the gods, he had no lack. For there is genius in this man, genius of many kinds, real original genius which makes one wonder whether



ROBERT BURNS.



ROBERT OWEN.

from Aberdeen. John Burns, although born in Wandsworth Road, has not a drop of English blood in his veins. He is a Scot of the Scots, minus the accent. In politics and in religion, in sentiment and in conviction, John Burns has not strayed far from the ideas of the National Bard. Only in one most important matter is there a difference between them. The politician has profited by the melancholy lesson of the poet's weakness. John Burns has ever held John Barleycorn in whole-hearted detestation.

STARTING WORK AT TEN.

John Burns began early. He left school when ten years old, and went to earn a few pence at Price's candle factory. Even then he was a leader among the lads, with a ready fist, which left its mark on many a bully's face. He left the candle factory to take service as a page-boy, and then, after a few months of buttons, he doffed the livery, and found his vocation as rivet-lad at Wilson's works at Vauxhall. He had to help in keeping his mother, and in the struggle to keep the wolf from the door he often served as potboy on Sunday, after doing a six days' week at the works. He was apprenticed as an engineer at Thorn's, at Millbank, and then his public life may be said to have begun. His maiden speech, which nearly led to the cancelling of his indentures, was made on the village green at Rochford. The fuss that was made about that incident combined with other things to accustom him to the idea of a possible collision with the powers that be in the interest of his order. "I expected," he told the Court at the Old Bailey on his first trial, "when I was of the age of 16 or 17 that at some time of my life I should be brought face to face with the authorities for vindicating the class to which I belong." The expectation was abundantly fulfilled, but it was not till he was close on 30 that he actually found himself inside prison.

A CHORISTER BOY.

As a child John Burns was notable for the excellence of his voice. It is still a good voice, after nearly forty

there be any relationship between Burns, Robert, and Burns, John, other than the possession of the same surname. Genius, Galton has taught us, is apt to run in families. It would not be surprising if a closer investigation by genealogists should prove that the member for Battersea could count the Ayrshire bard among his ancestors. His father, I believe, was born in the Western Lowlands. His mother came

years of constant service. I have heard him at times as hoarse as a crow. But, unlike Ben Tillett, whose throat never recovered from the Dock Strike, Burns' voice has lost none of its penetrating force. He first used it in the public service as a boy chorister in Battersea Parish Church. He is using it now in another kind of public service, not of the ecclesiastical variety, but perhaps none the less religious on that ground. If he sings nowadays, it is snatches from the "Mikado" and other comic operas. But there are those who still hope to hear Burns' deep melodious voice mingle again in "the sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays."

HIS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

When I asked him to write me for the Jubilee Autograph Album of Notables the passage, verse, saying, or maxim which had most influenced his life, he sent me Tom Paine's great saying: "The world is my country, and to do good is my religion." Precisely how or where or when he came under the influence of Tom Paine I do not know, but the much-abused "Infidel" was one of those whose books left the earliest and most definite impression upon his mind. The first book that gave him a glimpse of the millennial visions of what might be if co-operative brotherhood succeeded cutthroat competition as the principle of the social organism was one by Robert Owen, who was a kind of Scottish John the Baptist of Social Democracy. If John Burns ever wrote a companion volume to Hugh Miller's "My Schools and Schoolmasters," he would give the first place among the men who had influenced him to three men, Paine, Owen, Cobbett, each of the sturdy trio contributing something valuable and permanent to the religious, social, and political faith of the Battersea lad. Independence of judgment, sturdy assertion of individuality, and a great enthusiasm of humanity: these qualities were by such teachers worked into the warp and the woof of the mind of the Battersea lad.

JOHN STUART MILL AND SOCIALISM.

Burns was then, as now, an omnivorous reader, and devoured all books that came to hand, or that his scanty means permitted him to buy. The judiciously expended penny that bought Charles the Twelfth's biography in the New Cut was but one instance of many a similar purchase by which he laid the foundation of the library which is now his most cherished possession. As he grew older he went foraging further afield. He fell under the spell of three other writers, very different from the first three, but still appealing to much the same kind of natural instinct. John Stuart Mill was the first of the second trio. "Mill," says Burns, "made me a Socialist. It was after reading Mill's exposition of the case against Socialism that I came to the conclusion that I was a Socialist. For it seemed to me, if that was the worst that the ablest writer could allege against it, the



WILLIAM COBBETT.

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case was proved. I had, of course, Socialist leanings before this, but I had hesitated—'I lingered trembling on the brink, and feared to launch away.' But when I had read all that could be said against it, I saw I had no further reason to shrink from taking the plunge. I became a Socialist, and I am a Socialist to this day."

CARLYLE AND RUSKIN.

We are all Socialists to-day in a fashion, and John Burns has always tempered his Socialism with plentiful common sense. For at the same time that Mill convinced him that Socialism was the coming truth by the very effort which he made to demonstrate its impossibility, Ruskin and Carlyle came into his life, and came there to stay. No one can talk to Burns and listen to the talk of the man without being reminded of the Chelsea philosopher. Burns indeed talks to this day more like Carlyle than any other man I have ever met. And no one can read John Burns's speeches or watch his public action in the Council or elsewhere without discovering every now and then the influence of John Ruskin. His sacred wrath against jerry-building and all dishonest workmanship, his passionate love of beauty, and his unhesitating devotion to the cause of the poor, all remind us of the recluse of Coniston.

It is interesting to dwell on the beginnings of things—more interesting and profitable withal than to devote much attention to the finished product. John Burns' work on the County Council is no doubt of more public importance than the books he bought or borrowed when in his teens. But there are millions of lads in their teens to-day, while there are only a few members of the County Council. It is from these lads that the County Councillors of the future are to come; on them will fall the heat and burden of the next century; and the way in which they bear them in the strife will depend chiefly upon what they read to-day. For in the great world the only possible university for the most of us is the library of books in which each pupil chooses his own teachers. Burns sat at the feet of these six men—Paine, Owen and Cobbett; Mill, Carlyle and Ruskin: they were his professors in the humanities and moralities; while Charles XII. supplied precept and example in the training of the athlete. Over and above all this literary teaching, there was the steady hard work necessary to earn his daily bread and keep his mother from want.

POVERTY THE STEPMOTHER.

"I have from my earliest infancy been in contact with poverty of the worse description." But the stern stepmother never brutalised the lad nor embittered his soul. It was when he was working at Mowlem's that he made the acquaintance which ripened into a close friendship with Victor Delahaye, one of the many Communards who had sought and found safety in London from the fury of the National Assembly. Delahaye helped Burns's meditations in a Socialist direction, and probably sowed some of the good seed which has sprung up and borne such good fruit in the efforts made by the County Council to realise the ideal of a Commune for London.

HIS WEST AFRICAN ADVENTURES.

When Burns had served his apprenticeship he began to look afield. One of the fascinations of an engineer's calling is the opportunity which it offers for foreign travel. Adventures are to the adventurous; and Burns, who has ever been reckless about the chances of health or disease, accepted an offer to go out as foreman engineer to the deadly West African Coast. He spent nearly a year in

the Delta of the Niger, making acquaintance with nature and with man under African skies, amid a very different environment from that of Battersea and Vauxhall. The tropical jungle was infested with snakes, from whose deadly fangs he had many a narrow escape. The muddy water of the great rivers swarmed with crocodiles and sharks, and from them, too, he was delivered without a scratch. His companion, John Parkin, who contributed some reminiscences of his experience as an engineer on the Niger to the *Engineers' Gazette* five years ago, bears testimony to the pluck and presence of mind of Burns when confronted with deadly peril on land or sea. On one occasion Burns rescued Parkin from the pursuit of a large snake that was chasing him from the boiler shed at Akassa. "I took to my heels," said Parkin—

But I was soon arrested in my inglorious flight by the derisive laughter of a fellow-engineer, who picked up a shovel and chased the serpent that was chasing me, and with one well-aimed blow cut it in two. That daring engineer was John Burns.

DIVING AMONG THE SHARKS.

Mr. Parkin continues:—

This was not the only occasion on which Burns showed his intrepidity. One day he and I were returning from Brass river through the creeks in the steam launch. The blades of the propeller worked loose and fell off. The situation was alarming, as we were near a small village inhabited by cannibals, while the creek was teeming with sharks and reptiles. The bottom of the creek was composed of soft, stinking mud and decayed vegetable matter, so we had but faint hopes of finding either of the blades. I proposed testing my skill as a diver, but Burns would not hear of it. "No," said he, "you are married and I am single. If either of us risks his life, I'm the man," and immediately stripping he plunged in. To my delighted surprise he found one blade.

Mr. Massingham says that Burns on this occasion was five hours diving among the sharks before he found the missing blade. When it was found it enabled them to reach Akassa, late and hungry, but in safety. It is with a sympathetic smile that we hear that Burns was so hungry he stowed away at supper the entire leg of a goat. On another occasion, while he was on the sick list, a man fell overboard when they were out at sea. Burns leapt after him, and succeeded in saving his life, although he nearly lost his own.

THE LEGEND ABOUT "ADAM SMITH."

It was when he was at Akassa that Burns came upon the famous copy of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," buried in sand under the foundations of an old engine shop, which supplied him with useful reading and his biographer with such picturesque copy. The book is cherished as an heirloom in the Burns family, but it is a mistake to attribute to the fortunate finding of the book the decisive influence on his career. Burns had already found his moorings before he went to Africa. No doubt his meditation in the dismal swamp, amid the horrors of



From the *Idler*.]

JOHN BURNS AT 18.

slavery, was aided by Adam Smith, but the Scotch political economist ranks far behind the six worthies already named as a shaping influence in Burns's life.

THE GUARDIAN ANGEL OF HIS LIFE.

Burns has ever been a lover of books, but books alone would never have made him what he is. No, nor men either. Like most of the leaders of men he owes most to woman's love and woman's devotion. It is quite a pretty story, the tale of his wooing. It was with him as with King Arthur when

Guinevere

Stood by the castle walls to watch him pass.

She saw him not, or marked not if she saw ;

But Arthur, looking down-
ward as he passed,
Felt the light of her eyes
into his life

Smite on the sudden.

He was but sixteen—she a girl of fifteen—when first they met. She did not take to him, but he never swerved in his devotion to her. When in West Africa, the thought of her dwelt with him continually. And he thought as thought the king, as all true lovers think :—

Saving I be join'd
To her that is the fairest
under heaven
I seem as nothing in the
mighty world,
And cannot work my will
nor work my work
Wholly, nor make myself in
mine own realm
Victor and Lord. But were
I join'd with her
Then might we live together
as one life,
And reigning with one will
in everything,
Have power on this dark
land to lighten it
And power on this dead
world to make it live.

A NOVEL ROAD TO SUCCESS IN LOVE.

Brooding over such thoughts, full of the vague inarticulate longings, "travail, and throes and agonies of the life," Burns returned to Battersea in 1878. He had saved a hundred pounds by his African excursion. He was now bronzed by the African sun, a fine specimen of a man. Together with a neighbour named Norton, who afterwards rose to some position in Australian politics, he was addressing a meeting on Clapham Common when the gathering was rudely dispersed by the police. Burns was arrested before he finished his speech, and with a policeman's hand on the scruff of his neck he was unceremoniously marched off to the police station.

His reflections were not particularly cheerful—the first night in a cell is never exhilarating—but little as he suspected it, that rough handling was the shortest cut to the realisation of his ideal. Mrs. Burns was among the crowd that had witnessed his arrest, and the blazing

indignation with which she saw him marched off by the police melted all the barriers between them. Next morning when Burns was discharged by the magistrate he discovered that for the one night he had lost his liberty he had gained his wife. They married without any unnecessary delay, and he began a household than which there is none happier or more ideal and idyllic in all London. Mrs. Burns has been in weal and woe the good angel of his life. Other men helped him in his work ; but it was the woman his wife who made his career possible.

HIS CONTINENTAL TOUR.

No sooner was the honeymoon over than Burns started for a tour of the Continent. He travelled through France, Germany, and Austria, making careful notes wherever he went as to the conditions of labour, and seeing the sights in the capitals of the Continent. When he came back his savings were spent and he at once started work as a journeyman engineer.

BEGINNING PUBLIC WORK IN BATTERSEA.

When he settled in Battersea he set to work at once to do what he could just there where he lived. It was at the end of the seventies or at the beginning of the eighties when he started out to organise the labourers of Battersea with the avowed object of controlling the local governing bodies. He began by addressing a meeting in Battersea Park standing on a lemonade box, and from that improvised rostrum he formulated the programme which has since made the tour of the world. Many years afterwards, speaking at a great meeting in the Cooper Union of New York as the representative of the English Trade Unions, he repeated for the benefit of American workmen what

he had taught long before at Battersea :—

Wage-workers, being made, not of their own will, a separate economic class under competitive conditions, must everywhere and always act together. To this end they must, as wage-workers, belong to and maintain appropriate trades and labour unions. That being accomplished, it is their duty to combine and act together for civic and political ends. They are, from poverty alone, compelled to endure the greater part of the evils of municipal misrule, with all its vice, filth, overcrowding, police oppression, and other horrors. They must, then, as a class force, be always ready to compel, through agitation and votes, the changes which the lives of their children and the decency of their homes so imperatively demand.

HE FINDS HIS PULPIT.

His earnestness, his eloquence, and the vigour and



MRS. BURNS.

good-humour of his audience, a collection of more substantial Burns has preaching saving grace

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good-humour of the young artizan won him the attention of his audience. Before the meeting closed they took up a collection of thirty-two shillings for the purchase of a more substantial platform than the lemonade box. John Burns had got his first pulpit, from which, like some preaching friar of the olden times, he proclaimed his saving gospel in the ears of all men.

HIS GOSPEL FOR HIS PARISH.

And what was John Burns' gospel? It was a gospel, if not of a new heaven, at least of a new earth of a regenerated society, from which the old Adam of cut-throat competition was to be cast out by the new Adam of a fraternal Socialism. He founded his own church also, after the fashion of gossellers in all ages—a church secular and militant, consisting of all who would band themselves together in the communion of the saints for the conquest of the Evil One. He called it union of the workers instead of communion of the saints; but it meant much the same thing in the end. There was to be a brotherhood, and the sacrament of service. They were not to neglect the assembling of themselves together, as the manner of some is, and if it must be admitted they laid little stress on prayer or praise, they lived up to their motto, *laborare est orare*, and they punctually took up a collection. This Battersea work, which begun as long ago as 1880, was the foundation of all the splendid service which Burns was subsequently able to render the great City, of which Battersea is but a fragment. It was here that he won the confidence of his fellow-men; here where he learnt the practical detail of municipal work; here where he proved the practicability of what could be done by the control of the Local Governing Bodies.

THE RESULT IN BATTERSEA.

Burns himself never ran for office in Battersea. He was glad to be able to get up the steam and assist from the outside in the direction of the machine. He never was elected either to the Board of Guardians or the Vestry. But the men whom he had addressed Sunday after Sunday, whom he had inspired with his enthusiasm and disciplined into victory, proved themselves worthy to be entrusted with the task committed to their hands. The Battersea Labour League was established in 1889, having as its main object the securing the direct representation of labour in Parliament, on the County Council, the School Board, the Board of Guardians, the Vestry and other administrative bodies.

THE NOUVELLES COUCHES SOCIALES.

By 1894, it had returned John Burns to the House of Commons and the County Council, and had returned working men to every local governing body in Battersea. The list of members elected to the Battersea Vestry, which corresponds to the Town Council of an ordinary municipality, is so curious and suggestive a roll-call that I reproduce it from the Report of the League:—

On the Vestry—Nine labourers, nine clerks, six bricklayers, five house-painters, four carpenters, four plasterers, four school-masters, three engineers, three plumbers, three masons, two fitters, one barge-builder, one carpet-planner, one coal-porter, one compositor, one felt-hatter, one harness-maker, one instrument-maker, one itinerant china-dealer, one machinist, one plumber's mate, one polisher, one railway porter, one teacher, and one warehouseman—making a total of 66, out of 120 elected members.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

What has followed the packing of local governing bodies with the direct representatives of working men? No one resident in the division will deny that the result

has been good and only good. Battersea is now by universal consent one of the best administered districts in London. Its death rate, which used to be as high as 19 per 1000, has fallen to 13, a reduction of 33 per cent. Battersea has supplied itself with all the appurtenances of civilisation. It has three free libraries, and public baths and washhouses, in the latter it has even established a crèche for the babies of mothers at the washtub. It has its handsome town-hall and municipal offices lit with the electric light, generated by the power plant of the Vestry. It is about to outdo Shoreditch in the perfection of its arrangement for converting the refuse of the streets into light and power. Its splendid new municipal workshops are a model of what a works department should be. Battersea Park has long been famous as the pleasantest cycle track in London. The Polytechnic also adds to the amenities of the division, which, with its 180,000 inhabitants, would be regarded as an important city if it stood in the shires, instead of being hidden away in the great Metropolis.

HIS DEBUT OUTSIDE BATTERSEA.

It was not until the year 1884 that John Burns became known outside his native parish. In that year a somewhat famous conference was held in London, known as the Industrial Remuneration Conference. It is notable as having brought out, as it were, to public notice, two such dissimilar men as Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, now Leader of the House of Commons, and Mr. John Burns, the

foremost representative of Labour in the English-speaking world. Burns was then twenty-six, and he distinguished himself by the racy vigour of his speech. Someone had been talking about moralising capital. "Moralise capital!" exclaimed Burns impatiently. "You might as well propose to moralise a boa constrictor or tame a tiger." A characteristic utterance which can be recalled all the more pleasantly to-day, when we reflect that, ever since it was uttered, John Burns has been devoting himself to the very task which he decried, and achieving therein no small measure of success.



HAMMERING AWAY.

HIS FIRST PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATURE.

In those days the Social Democratic Federation was more than the shadow of a shade, and John Burns was one of its leading members. Hence, when it was decided to contest West Nottingham in the cause of labour, John Burns was sent down to lead the forlorn hope. He polled 598 votes out of a total poll of 11,064. No man now in the House made a more discouraging start. Add to this that for seven weeks he was out of work, being boycotted by the employers for what were believed to be his revolutionary opinions. But, as usual, the wave which might have submerged a less skilful swimmer carried him on its crest to the next stepping-stone to success.

UNEMPLOYED.

I have already described Burns's pulpit in Battersea Park. But when the Destinies desire to make their favourite's voice audible over the whole earth, no mere Battersea Park rostrum will serve their purpose. There is one spot and one only which for centuries has been consecrated for the purpose. For enabling the human voice to sound over land and sea there is no place like the dock of the Old Bailey. Burns would never have got there but for the maddening sense of social injustice which possessed him during the seven weeks when he tramped a workless worker the stony-hearted streets of London, ostracised for his devotion to the cause of the people. He threw himself into the agitation which was rising on behalf of the unemployed. As the Man with the Red Flag he became famous at Tower Hill and at Trafalgar Square. He had the voice of a Stentor, a frame of iron and a ready wit and genial humour which speedily made him *facile princeps* among the orators of the pavement.

THE WEST END RIOT OF 1886.

At last a day came when a meeting was convened in Trafalgar Square nominally in the cause of Fair Trade by "four of the most infamous scoundrels that ever wore boot-leather in the streets of London," as Burns subsequently described them in his speech at the Old Bailey. The Fair Traders having gathered the crowd, Burns and the Social Democrats, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, set themselves to exploit the gathering for the purposes of Socialist propaganda. They stole the meeting from the Fair Traders, and then led the mob in stormy procession down Pall Mall on the way to Hyde Park. The police, instead of being in readiness to shepherd this turbulent flock, were mustered by mistake in the Mall. All went well until some young bloods at the Carlton Club windows jeered the sullen crowd as it tramped by in the mud. Heaps of stones lay handy. A bitter jest from the Club provoked a savage retort from the street in the shape of a volley of stones which riddled the windows of



"THE MAN WITH THE RED FLAG."

the Carlton. At the Thatched House Club there was more jeering and more window-smashing, and then the crowd got out of hand. Windows were smashed promiscuously, and a horde of tatterdemalion thieves and loafers improved the occasion by miscellaneous plunder as they surged through Mayfair to Oxford Street. Burns carried as many as he could to Hyde Park, where he dispersed them peaceably, while the tail of the mob was wrecking shops a mile away.

"BURNS MARCHING ON LONDON WITH 60,000 MEN."

That night the West End was in a panic. Next morning the wildest rumours were current. John Burns, who had only twopence in his pocket, tramped off to Hoe's machine shops in the hope of picking up a job. While he was waiting the inevitable disappointment the *Echo* newsboys came yelling down the streets. They had news of sensation indeed. They carried huge placards which announced that John Burns was marching on London from Deptford at the head of 60,000 men! And all the while the said John Burns, with twopence in his pocket and without a single follower in his train, was humbly seeking a day's work at Hoe's, in South London. It was typical of the exaggerated reports which are circulated in time of panic.

ARRESTED.

Society, scared by the failure of its protective harness, demanded a scapegoat. Colonel Henderson, the Dodo of Scotland Yard, was removed, but that was not sufficient. So the Government—Mr. Gladstone's Government—Mr. Childers being Home Secretary, decided that there must be a prosecution. Burns, Hyndman, Champion, and Williams were selected as the victims. It was Burns's first experience of a State prosecution. For some days before his arrest he was shadowed by detectives, who kept him and his house under observation as if they expected both to disappear. When at last the warrant was issued for his apprehension, Burns was walking down town, when he saw Inspector Littlechild driving towards Battersea. Divining his errand, Burns hailed the cab, and asked the inspector if he was going to Lavender Hill. Not a little amazed at being so unceremoniously accosted, the inspector said he was, but "what business was that of yours?" "Only," said Burns, "if you are going to Lavender Hill to arrest John Burns, I thought I might spare you the trouble. I am John Burns, and you had better take me now." Considerably astonished, the inspector descended and produced his warrant. "Never mind reading it," said Burns; "I know its contents," and then the two, captor and captive, walked amicably off to Scotland Yard discussing like old friends everything and everybody except the subject of the arrest.

IN THE DOCK OF THE OLD BAILEY.

The prosecution was a miserable fiasco. Mr. Ruskin, who had witnessed the scene in the Square, volunteered to give evidence in favour of Burns; but his testimony was not needed. The only purpose which it served was to afford Burns the liberty of the dock. He made a speech in his own defence which was afterwards reprinted and circulated far and wide. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and John Burns left the dock a made man. That sleuth-hound of the Treasury, Mr. Poland, prosecuted after his usual fashion, and failed. Years afterwards, when, as Sir Harry Poland, he entered the County Council, one of the first to welcome him was Mr. Burns. "We have met before," said John Burns, with a merry smile, for he bears no grudges, does John of Battersea.

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BLOODY SUNDAY IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

Burns was more fortunate in one sense, unfortunate in another, on his next appearance in the dock. Bloody Sunday, November 5th, 1886, will never be forgotten by any of those who witnessed the battle for the Square. A vacillating and incompetent Home Secretary, with a headstrong military Chief Commissioner of Police, having decided at the eleventh hour to forbid a meeting of sympathy with William O'Brien in Trafalgar Square, a conflict ensued between the police and the people. Two men were killed by the police, while hundreds were savagely beaten, not only in the streets, but in the cells, where the bleeding victims of police brutality were bludgeoned in the dark by constables with truncheons. John Burns and Cunningham Graham alone forced their way into the Square. They were mauled rather severely by the police, and kept captive at the base of Nelson's Column while the Riot Act was read and the Horse Guards, in magnificent array, rode round and round the most famous site in Europe.

TO PENTONVILLE IN THE PRISON VAN.

John Burns and Cunningham Graham were prosecuted, together with scores of less distinguished victims of ministerial vacillation. John Burns again made a great speech from the dock, but this time the jury did not acquit, and the vindicators of the right of public meeting were rewarded by a sentence of three months in Pentonville gaol as ordinary criminal convicts. This experience of prison life was the finishing touch to the curriculum of John Burns. It gave him that fine sympathy with the outcast which is engendered behind prison bars. It enabled him to study the machinery of the State when it is used against you—a salutary experience which all administrators need. But it would be impossible to enumerate all the advantages, moral and intellectual, which John Burns reaped from his sojourn in a convict prison. The Socialist learned something of the disadvantages of a system, of which the denial of liberty is the chief corner-stone, and the philanthropist profited by the dismal caricature of State religion that was proffered in the spiritual ministrations of the jail chaplain. "Depend upon it," said Burns to me, when we were talking over our prison experiences, "there are no such schools for training a public man as Pentonville and the County Council." "Yes," I answered, "Especially Pentonville!"

When Mr. Cunningham Graham was in jail he found his chief literary solace in reading the Book of Job. Burns does not remember that his literary studies when in prison left any particular trace upon his mind. He relates, how-

ever, that some sympathising friend contrived to smuggle into jail, for his reading in the cell, the "Prince of the House of David." Chaplain Stocken entertained him with dissertations the reverse of edifying on the sin of rebellion, which, on the authority of the familiar text, he declared to be "even as the sin of witchcraft," a quotation which was not exactly calculated to impress the hero of Trafalgar Square. After he came out of jail and had received an uproarious and enthusiastic welcome from his friends at the Riding School, at a public demonstration, Burns went back to work, and resumed his old occupation of pegging steadily away at the promotion of Unionism and the propaganda of Socialism. He organised the Gas Stokers' Union, and made himself very busy wherever work was to be done on behalf either of his class or of his creed.



From New London.]

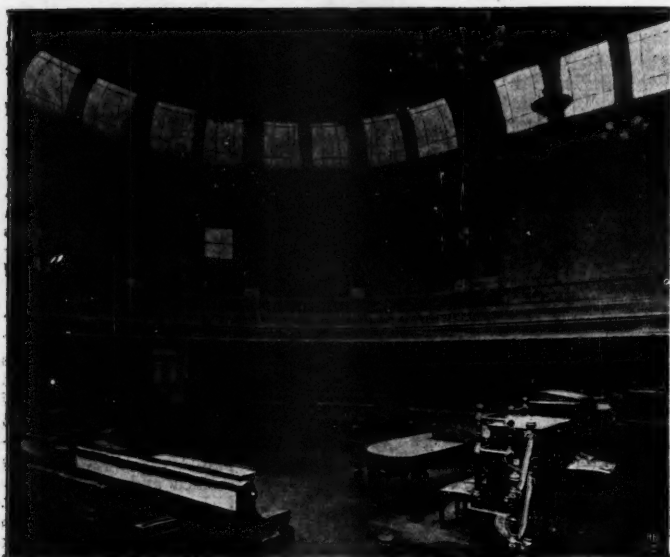
MR. JOHN BURNS.
The Statesman of Labour.

FROM THE CONVICT CELL TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The end of 1888 marks the beginning of the second period of his life. Up till then his experiences had all been more or less preparatory. He was being trained and fitted for the task to which he was to devote the energies of his life. That task came to him with the advent of 1888 when he was elected as County Councillor for Battersea—the only working man who held a seat in the first Council.

THE FIRST COUNCIL.

In the first Council there were two remarkable men—men who, amid a crowd of notables, nevertheless stand out conspicuously above their fellows both in friendship and in good works. The first was Lord Rosebery, first Chairman of the Council, and afterwards Prime Minister of England; the second was John Burns. Lord Rosebery has only this last month referred with affectionate complacency to the years which he spent at Spring Gardens. John Burns is even more enthusiastic. "Those three glorious years," he called them, referring to the first Council in which, in concert with the other members, he dedicated all his energies to the realisation of the industrial and social ideals which for the last dozen years had loomed constantly before his eyes. When the County Council met in the beginning of 1889, John Burns saw that his chance had come. It was a new body, full of inarticulate aspirations for civic improvement, with no antecedent experience as to what were the limits of its powers or their possibilities, but dominated through and through with devotion to a great ideal. For the first time the greatest city in the world seemed to have found its soul, and the County Council undertook, with splendid intrepidity, the direction of the newly awakened energies of the Metropolis. The time for building castles in the air, or for constructing airy edifices on the astral plane, had passed. The ideals



Bedford Lemere and Co.]

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE L.C.C.

had now to be materialised into solid fact, and John Burns set about the task with a will.

THE STATESMAN OF LABOUR.

As the only direct representative of the working classes on the Council, the framing of its labour policy was largely in his hands. A less practical, sober-headed man might easily have done irreparable mischief, both to his cause and to the Council, but Burns had a Scotch head upon his shoulders, and the exuberance of his enthusiasm had been tempered by long years of experience in a stern and sober school. He had read much, and had taken counsel with all sorts and conditions of men. Hence it was that when the great chance came, and he was called upon by the County Council to define its labour policy, to govern its relations with its employees, he was able to draft a series of proposals which, when finally amended and adopted by the Council, came to be regarded as the Magna Charta of Labour in Great Britain. So much has been said concerning this charter that is unnecessary to discuss it here, but the heads of the charter ought not to be omitted even from the most rapid survey of John Burns' career.

The resolution was passed by the County Council March 5, 1889. It ran as follows:—"That this Council shall require from any person formally tendering for any contract to the Council a declaration that they will pay such rate of wages and observe such hours of labour as are generally accepted as fair in their trade; and in the event of any charges to the contrary being established against them, the tender should not be accepted."

In carrying out this resolution the following summary of what has been done by the Council supplies the best illustration of what the Charter means in practice:—

"Fair" wages established in all cases.
Sub-letting and sub-contracting abolished except for work that contractors could not do in ordinary manner.
Practical clerk of works employed in each case where work of any trade is undertaken.
A maximum week of fifty-four hours established.
No man to work more than six days.
Where continuous working goes on, and two twelve-hour shifts were the rule, three shifts of eight hours are now observed.
Overtime abolished.
Contract labour abolished.
In works of maintenance connected with parks, bridges, highways, all classes of men, such as painters, labourers, engineers, scavengers, carpenters, etc., employed direct.

THE MAGNA CHARTER OF LABOUR.

The principles embodied in this charter have been very widely adopted by representative bodies in all parts of the three kingdoms. In the direction and application of this labour policy Burns has always taken a personal part. He told me the other day he believed he had written with his own hand a hundred of the two hundred resolutions that have been moved in various public bodies calling for the adoption of the London charter in as many different localities. His work on the County Council, however—at any rate, at first—was, to a large extent, concealed work. Burns has never posed conspicuously in the more showy departments of County Council administration. As at Battersea, he was content to remain altogether outside the local governing bodies, so on the County Council he did most of his work on Committees, and even there he found it better to lie low until the time came rather than to appear to take the initiative in a policy which might have been entirely due to his own action.

HIS WORK ON THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Of all the County Councillors there are few, if any, who have been more diligent in the discharge of their laborious duties on committee and elsewhere than Mr. Burns. In the nine years during which he has been a member of the County Council he has served on no fewer than seventeen committees, namely, Bridges, Drainage, Parliamentary, Standing, Superannuation, Contracts, Hospitals for the Insane, Kew Bridges, Stores, Organisation, Technical Education, Works, Fair Wages, Thames Conservancy, and Water. Of course, he was not a member of all those committees at once, otherwise he would not only have had to spend his days at Spring Gardens, but to have been in two or three places at one and the same time. How severe the task the Council and its committees entail may be seen from the fact that in these nine years Burns put in no fewer than 3000 attendances, or a straight average of one every day, six days a week, every week of the nine years. Besides this, there have been innumerable sub-committee meetings, of which there are no records, all of which entail constant visits to the Works Department, the parks, buildings, and to other sections of the Council's multifarious possessions. Nine-tenths of the work of the Council is done by committees, which are only reported, and which function silently but efficiently.

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THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

There was a danger that Burns might have been submerged by the mass of administrative work, and become merely a supreme municipal expert. In such a capacity he would no doubt have been excellent, but that was too circumscribed a sphere for a man of his capacity for leadership. Really capable men who put a conscience into their work, who have independence and originality of thought, and who are not afraid to face the hardships and bear the responsibility of the pioneer, are so few that it is not surprising that the Intelligence that "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," seems to have decided that John Burns was too good material to be monopolised even in so great a service as that of the County Council. So once again, as when he was placed in the dock at the Old Bailey, the directing hand of circumstance traced a road along which he walked, not knowing where the end might be, but supremely satisfied that there and not elsewhere was the path of duty.

THE MAN FOR THE DOCKER'S TANNER.

The County Council had just risen in August 1889 for its first recess, when Burns was summoned to take part in the great labour struggle which had begun at the dock gates. Burns was a skilled workman, belonging to the aristocracy of skilled Trades Unionism. The dockers were unskilled labourers at the other end of the industrial scale, but had they been engineers to a man, Burns could not have exerted himself more strongly on their behalf. All the fervour and enthusiasm and demagogic force that he had displayed in the days of Trafalgar Square came back to him in double measure. He was no longer "the Man with the Red Flag"—he was "the Man for the Docker's Tanner." Day and night through the whole summer he toiled like a slave. There were others who rendered yeoman service. Tillett, for instance, permanently ruined his voice, and almost wrecked his constitution in the strike. Tom Mann also worked indefatigably, but by common consent the honours of the strike lay with John Burns. Month after month he almost lived at the docks, while his wife, no less indefatigable, spent all her time in the work of relief. Seldom has there been any great revolt of unskilled labour which attracted so much attention throughout the world, and which was fought out under circumstances of such constant peril of violence, which was brought to a close with so clean a sheet. It was a magnificent object-lesson of the possibility of conducting a great industrial war without any of the atrocities and excesses which usually accompany such struggles. More than once it hovered perilously near the edge of criminality, but, thanks more to John Burns than to any of the other leaders, it escaped by the skin of its teeth. There is, however, no necessity to go into the details of the struggle, which made John Burns as famous throughout the world as his previous experiences had made him notable in London.

THE NEW UNIONISM.

The Dock Strike brought with it the advent of what is called the New Unionism, of which Burns was one of the foremost representatives. The older Unionist leaders looked somewhat askance at this upheaval from below, but as the new movement almost doubled their forces and boomed the principle of Unionism, they did not look the gift horse too closely in the mouth, and adjusted themselves as best they could to the altered conditions of the time.

Here it is worth while to pause for a moment to briefly survey Burns' relations to Trades Unionism as a whole. Burns is a genuine workman who has an absolute loathing and hatred of the scallywags and hangers-on who exploit the Unionist cause, although contributing to it nothing but empty talk and punctual attendance whenever any honours or cash are to be had for the taking. At an early stage in his career at Battersea—in 1885—he undertook and carried through a purging of the rolls of the Amalgamated Engineers' Association. He insisted that no one should be allowed to vote in the management of affairs unless he was a *bona fide* workman, actually engaged in the workshop. His minute local knowledge, his marvellous memory for men and faces, enabled him to execute this kind of Pride's Purge with the precision with which the House of Commons had been purified by Colonel Pride and his musketeers. The same operation he put through on a larger scale when the Trades Union Congress met at Cardiff in the year 1895. This Parliament of Labour had been in process of gradual degeneration, having fallen more and more into the hands of professional Unionists, who had long quitted the ranks of toil, and who were posing as if they and they alone were the accredited representatives of the men of the factory, the forge, the mine, and the field. It was at Cardiff he proposed and carried amid great excitement the great Self-Denying Ordinance by which all persons not actually engaged in wage labour were excluded from the Congress. The fact that the resolution banished John Burns himself from the arena in which he was eminently fitted to do great service to his fellows did not weigh with him for a moment.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Although Burns has taken an active part in all strikes and lock-outs, being ever ready to lend a helping hand, when the cause of labour was at stake, he has never organised a strike on his own account. As he says, he has never asked the men to quit work, but he has never refused to help them when they have done so. He



THE SEAL OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Designed by Walter Crane.)

has taken part in 300 strikes, and has succeeded beyond what might have antecededly been believed to be possible in securing the support of the workmen, without exciting the antipathy of the employers. It is an open secret, however, that the antecedent conditions that led up to the recent dispute nominally on hours were strongly disapproved of by Burns, but the battle having been begun and a dignified retreat impossible, there was no way for him but to fight, especially as Burns was ruled out of conference and negotiation, or the official guidance of dispute in early stages, long before the hours question was raised. Wise heads in the A.S.E. regret that the policy he pursued at Cardiff for labour generally was not adopted for his own Union sooner. If this had been so, the result might have been different. When the fight was on, he fought as hard as any man to secure its success, and, just as the battle was closing, and the men were withdrawing like troops from a stricken field, he roused himself in order to launch the manifesto which sealed the doom of Sir Christopher Furness at York election.

HIS VISIT TO AMERICA.

It was in 1894, the year before he was self-excluded from the Trades Union Congress, that he visited the United States as bearer of a message of fraternal greeting from the Trades Unionists of the Old World to their brethren in the New. Burns everywhere had a splendid reception. He made an extensive tour through the country, and everywhere threw himself with characteristic vivacity and unsparing energy into the study of local conditions. Like many another visitor from the Old World he found the great Republic of the West nothing like the Utopia of his early dreams. He said he found it "a Plutocratic Republic run by concentrated capital." His impressions of Chicago were summed up in the pithy phrase that, so far as the city government was concerned, Chicago reminded him of a "pocket edition of hell." It would indeed be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which exists between the buoyant, sanguine confidence of John Burns in the regeneration of society by the utilisation of civic machinery, and the utter despair which sits like a black fog upon the minds of the better citizens of Chicago, when they contemplate the crew of aldermen who sit at the City Hall.

THE WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

The chief service which Mr. Burns has rendered to labour has not been either in fighting or in preventing fights. He will tell you that it has not even been in the framing and enforcing of the labour charter of the London County Council. These things are but palliatives. Burns has remained from first to last true to his ideal of municipal socialism, carried out steadily, prudently, and in such practical fashion as to prove its superiority to the competitive system at every step of its own advance. This being the case, it is obvious that it is in the Works Department of the London County Council that John Burns centres his hopes for the realisation of his greater ideals. From the Works Department lies the shortest cut to the millennium. As the Moderates on the Council anticipate with no enthusiasm the advent of John Burns's millennium, they have concentrated on the Works Department all the forces of obstruction. The struggle has been fierce, but by no means too fierce, considering the issue that is involved, for everything lies there. The Works Department of the London County Council has become the Thermopylae of labour.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How any man who, like Mr. Chamberlain, has any experience of what municipalism can be, or like Lord Salisbury, who knows and dreads what it has sunk to be in the New World, can for a moment support the Moderate cause, is to me inexplicable. That cause ought to be detestable, abhorrent to all good citizens, for it has allied itself to every evil element that preys upon civic life. Its victory—which Heaven-forfend!—were such a calamity conceivable—would be a heavier blow to the cause of good government and to rational progress than the triumph of Tammany in Greater New York.

In this fight against the allied forces of Obstruction, Corruption and Despair, John Burns is the banner-bearer of the Progressive Army. Not that he arrogates to himself that position. Far from it. He has refused steadily every post of honour and of emolument. He is simply John Burns—John Burns of Battersea. But his influence is felt far and wide throughout the whole of Greater London, and his presence in the forefront of the fray is, like the blast of Roderic's horn, worth a thousand men.

I make no attempt to sketch in detail or in outline the work done by John Burns on and off the County Council in those three terms of office. By universal consent no man ever put more honest hard work into the twenty-four hours than John Burns has done. He has upheld magnificently the highest standard of municipal service, and has helped to create a conception of public life in the service of the City which is potent for good in all parts of the English-speaking world.

M.P.

He has been since a Member of Parliament for Battersea, and has been as assiduous in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties as he has been on the County Council. His position, however, in Parliament has by no means entailed so constant a strain, nor has imposed so heavy a burden of administrative responsibility, as that connected with the post of County Councillor.

Naturally and inevitably he has made enemies, especially among those of his own class, whose shortcomings he has rebuked with unsparing voice. At the last election of the County Council he came in second on the poll, largely owing to the fact that he had censured so severely the workmen who had failed in doing their duty.

THE STATE AS EMPLOYER.

The path of the municipal employer by no means lies in pleasant places. A considerable number of workmen voted against Burns for no other reason than that he had declined to be the creature of the job-hunting section of the working classes. He has always spoken with emphasis on the danger which would arise if State and Municipal workmen attempted to abuse their electoral power so as to use the State as an orange to be sucked, or the Municipality as a lemon to be squeezed. "If," he said on one occasion, "I had to choose between a poor and devoted public service with an electoral disfranchisement of its officials or a service with electoral rights, I am for disfranchisement."

The condition of municipal employees, of whom there are said to be, of one kind and another, nearly 60,000 in the metropolis, has undoubtedly improved. The scavengers' wages have gone up in some districts from 19s. for a sixty-hour week, to 26s. for a week of forty-eight-hours. So great a success may naturally have led

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some workmen to imagine that they had only to ask and have, and to regard any one who insisted that they should do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, as a traitor to their class.

Burns, although a Labour man every inch of him, has ever taken a resolute stand against pampering the workmen at the expense of the Municipality. Once, in his place on the County Council, John Burns declared that if he thought that Trades Unionism was going to extract from the rates what it had no right to, he would fight it with all his force; if he thought that Trades Unionism meant the beginning of Tammany, he would fight against the men who now paid him his salary. Far better would it be that they should have all the force of the competitive system against them than that they should introduce into

preachers of righteousness that is to be found in all London. For a man who depends absolutely for his daily bread upon the support of the working classes he has been magnificently fearless in his denunciation of the two great vices to which they are pre-eminently addicted. For drunkenness and for betting John Burns has no toleration. His soul is sick within him at the spectacle of the millions of artisans who are much more interested in the issue of a horse-race than in the solution of the greatest problem of Social Economics, but although so stalwart a preacher of morality, not even his worst enemy has ever accused John Burns of taking a narrow or unsympathetic view of life.

AN ALL-ROUND SPORTSMAN.

He is a man of singularly wide interests, who not only enjoys, but takes a personal part in most of the healthy sports and pastimes of the English people. Bicycling is almost the only innocent popular amusement with which he has nothing to do. He has never been astride of a cycle in his life, and does not intend to. Yet, as the Earl of Onslow the leader of the Moderates on the County Council, was compelled to admit, in the pages of *Badminton*, it was "mainly owing to the administrative care of John Burns for the maintenance of the principal open space in his constituency that society was enabled to indulge in this new and invigorating exercise." He prefers his feet to the wheel, and maintains with mimic gravity that the spectacle of a biped on a cycle offends his aesthetic sense, but in almost all other fields of active exercise he quits himself like a man. Three years ago he had a difference of opinion with the Sporting League, which he denounced as an association of racecourse touts, the dregs of the betting and gambling world, who had interfered in his election for the purpose of encouraging gambling and increasing the curse of betting. But in order to prove that his criticism of the Sporting League did not spring from any indifference to sport, he issued a challenge to box, row, run, and jump with any member of the Sporting League, the boxing to be done first. The match never came off, as the League wished to fight by proxy, and put forward as its champion a retired army officer of forty-five. Burns is a handy man with his fists, and maintains, after long experience, that he would prefer to rely on the clenched hand to defend himself in a *mêlée* to any weapon yet invented.

ATHLETE AND STUDENT.

Mr. Massingham says of Burns, "No man's life is fuller than his. Nothing comes amiss to him—art, books, music, athletics—in all he has the joy of a strong man's healthy life. As an athlete his accomplishments are singularly varied; he skates with great speed and finish, he boxes well, plays an excellent game of cricket, pulls a strong oar, and 'sprints' in quite respectable form." In his youth he fractured his collarbone at football, nowadays if he can steal an hour's leisure, he may in summer time be seen playing lawn-tennis with his wife on Clapham Common.

"As Lord High Executioner in 'The Mikado,'" says Mr. Blathwayt, "he is a rival of whom even Gee Gee himself need not be ashamed, whilst as a singer of comic songs he always brings down the house. 'I used to act at amateur entertainments once on a time,' he told me, 'to get funds for the Labour cause.'"

His library is his workshop, and it is well furnished with tools. Burns can reconstruct his whole past life by reviving the memories which cluster round each well-thumbed volume. His shelves contain the best collec-



From the *Idler*.]

JOHN BURNS' HOUSE AT BATTERSEA.

municipal life unfair, unjust, or unbusinesslike work to degrade municipal life and public policy as a whole.

The more John Burns' career is scrutinised the more certain it is that, instead of regarding him as a bogey and a bugbear, he should be welcomed by all the really Conservative elements in the community as a pillar of strength to social order, honesty and practical common sense.

A PREACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Mr. Burns has always been a strong advocate of temperance. He has carried his devotion to temperance so far as to attack the publicans in a fashion which has arrayed against him the trade in a solid phalanx. Between him and the licensed victualler there has ever been war without truce. While he is not a religious man in the conventional sense of the term, being a member of no church or chapel, he has, nevertheless, been all his life one of the most energetic and passionately earnest

tion of Socialistic pamphlets in England. Many a volume represents the sacrifice of a dinner. To buy Mallock's "Is Life worth Living?" for instance, he did without a new pair of boots, so the story goes—a striking contrast to those libraries of the Chicago millionaire which local report says were well furnished by the upholsterer, who bought the books at so much a yard.

A CHAT AT MOWBRAY HOUSE.

Last month Mr. Burns looked in at Mowbray House to talk over the situation. It was the night of the York election, and the poll had not been declared. It was not yet known whether the Parthian shaft of Burns had found its way through the joints of Sir Christopher's harness. It is one of the advantages of being a many-sided man that Burns could himself both have sympathised and condoled whichever way the result went. When the news came that Lord Charles Beresford was in, although Burns grieved as a Liberal, he probably found consolation in the thought that so conspicuous an act of fidelity to the cause of Labour would tend to consolidate the Progressive ranks at the coming election.

Burns, as always fully alive to the latest political and social development, expressed his general concurrence in the views set forth in "The New Policy for the New Time." The danger to British industry, he said quaintly, arises from the fact that our manufacturers suffer only occasionally from what affects our American rivals continually—a determination of brains to the head. Before long, I believe, we may hope to hear something more from Mr. Burns, on the subject of foreign competition. He is keenly alive to the danger and to the need for all classes to be up and doing, if England is to hold her own in the race. But he has little patience with the jeremiads of Hiram Maxim. "My answer to Mr. Maxim," said he, "is simple,—where did he get his millions which enable him to manufacture Maxims for the world? From the British investor. What spot in all the world does he select as the best location for his works? He might have set them up in America, France, Germany, or anywhere else. But no, he chooses, as of all others the best for his purpose, this effete old country. And who are the best workmen with whose aid he is able to turn out his guns? Englishmen and Scotchmen almost all—members, to a man, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whom he is always abusing. That is all I have to say to Mr. Maxim."

From Maxim and his guns it is not a far cry to the question of the army. John Burns, as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman once told Her Majesty, was his Inspector-General of the rank and file of the British army. John Burns is frequently down at Aldershot, marching out with the troops, chumming with Tommy Atkins, and generally keeping himself well informed as to the internal condition and *esprit de corps* of the British soldier. His views are those of the rank and file. Were he entrusted with the reform of the army, he would make a swift sweep of supernumerary generals, make short work of the superabundant pipe-clay of martinets, which give Tommy Atkins "the ump," and accord the soldier at once more liberty and better pay. But his heart is not in soldiering. He burst out, "The genius of England is not military, but civil. Soldiers we must have, but the perpetual intrusion of the military element outside the barracks makes me sick. People talk of soldiers as if they were the makers of the Empire. They are nothing of the kind. The British Empire has been made not by the soldier but by the engineer."

"Good," said I, "there is nothing like leather. Hurrah for the A.S.E.!"

"Don't you chaff," said he, "I mean it seriously, every word of it. It is the men who have bridged the ocean with the steamship, who have tunneled the mountains and severed the isthmus, who have made the Empire. Who founded our colonies, reclaimed the wilderness, peopled the waste? The soldier? Never; it is the work of the civilian mind, and if any profession deserves the lion's share of the credit, it is the engineer. The soldier is all very well in his place, to defend, protect, and police the Empire which the civilian mind has made. But keep him in his place. He is the bane of all things when he strays into the civic sphere."

"For instance?—?" I queried.

"Instance enough on every turn. These military men have played the mischief with our prisons, they have spoiled our police, they have done no good to our fire brigade, and they have sterilised South Kensington. Think of it! At the next Paris Exhibition, when all the nations are to put their best foot foremost to win and keep the markets of the world, who has been selected as British Commissioner? If ever there was an occasion when British industry wanted the supreme aspect it is this. But who has been appointed? A military man from South Kensington. If Industrialism is not to be paralysed, Militarism has got to be throttled. But even in the organisation of British industry, the same plague spot is spreading."

"Behind Dyerism we have the military ideas of the Council, and he wishes the workshop to be governed as despotically as the barrack-yard. It is not in that way we are going to hold our own. Rather must we seek it in the opposite direction, of recognising brain wherever we can find it, and refusing any longer to apply the class test to capacity. What is virtue in an aristocrat is no vice in a plebeian. Nor can we afford to apply the principle of proscription to character and talent."

"Your political faith, then?—?"

"Is democratic. I am for manhood suffrage and also for womanhood suffrage. Woman must no longer be the Cinderella of the Industrial family."

"But parliamentary government?—?"

"Needs to be reformed on the County Council lines, and decentralised by the aid of County Councils."

"But how?"

"First and foremost, abolish the House of Lords, as an unnecessary duplication of machinery, unnecessary and therefore dangerous. Secondly, reform the House of Commons. Reduce the number of members to four hundred. Place a time limit of fifteen minutes on speeches. Throw more work upon the Committee. Relieve the congestion at Westminster by devolving as much work upon the County Councils."

"Then do you regard the County Council as the realised ideal of popular democratic government?"

"By no means; it is too small. I would increase the number of its members to three hundred, and give the larger body the functions of the City Council, the Thames Conservancy Commissioners, the School Board, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board. We should get a better Council and more efficient and economical administration when the river, the City, the Schools, and the Asylums are all dealt with by statutory committees of the County Council."

"And for the rest?"

"Keep on pegging away. We shall win the coming election I expect, and then we shall resume the work of

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the six glorious years when the Council concentrated its energies upon making London a city worthy the millions who inhabit the capital of the Empire."

After a pause, Mr. Burns said, "You have been at it up and down for nearly twenty years. Do you feel that it has been worth the labour, or are the ideals dimmed and the hopes beclouded with which you began your career?"

"Worth it," I exclaimed, "a thousand times yes. It is a privilege to have lived in these times; and of the illusions of my youth, if I have lost one I have gained many more."

"Just so I feel," exclaimed Burns heartily. "If I had

to begin it all over again, I should do just the same. It is magnificent to have had a hand in so great a work for our fellows."

We walked along the Embankment. The long graceful curve of the river with its gleaming lights lay before us.

"Do you know," said Burns, as he looked up at the towering pile of the Hotel Cecil, lit up from garret to basement with a thousand lights; "I never see that but I recall Martin's picture of the Last Judgment."

I left him standing under the shadow of the Clock Tower, contemplating the statue of Queen Boadicea which was then being erected by the Works Department of the County Council.



[London Stereoscopic Co.]

LONDON'S NEW STATUE.

(TO BE ERECTED AT THE NORTH END OF WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.)

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE THREATENED ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN FRANCE.

ON August 24th, 1572, on the ringing of the tocsin in the tower of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris, began a massacre of Protestants which has left a permanent bloodstain on French history. Before the slaughter had ceased a multitude, variously estimated at 30,000 and 100,000, had been massacred. From that day, St. Bartholomew has become synonymous with cold-blooded widespread conspiracy to massacre. Lest the world should forget its significance, the Supreme Pontiff struck a medal in honour of the extermination of the heretics, sang a Te Deum in praise of the massacre, and proclaimed a year of Jubilee.

And now it appears, upon the testimony of the leaders of the opposing camps in France, the world is once more threatened with a St. Bartholomew massacre. The victims this time will be the Jews, not the Huguenots. That is a detail. Huguenot and Jew alike are human.

"Twere long and needless hereto tell" how the immediate cause of the prevalent irritation came to threaten civilisation with so prodigious a crime. I had at one time thought of dealing with the Dreyfus case as the topic of the month. But a moment's reflection, aided by the events of the last fortnight, served to show that the Dreyfus case was but a triviality compared with the prodigious tumult of passion and prejudice that rages throughout the Republic.

The Dreyfus case is but as a dead dog tossed hither and thither by the surging billows of a great ground-swell arising no one exactly knows how, or whence, or why. The dead dog did not, and could not, rouse so great a commotion.

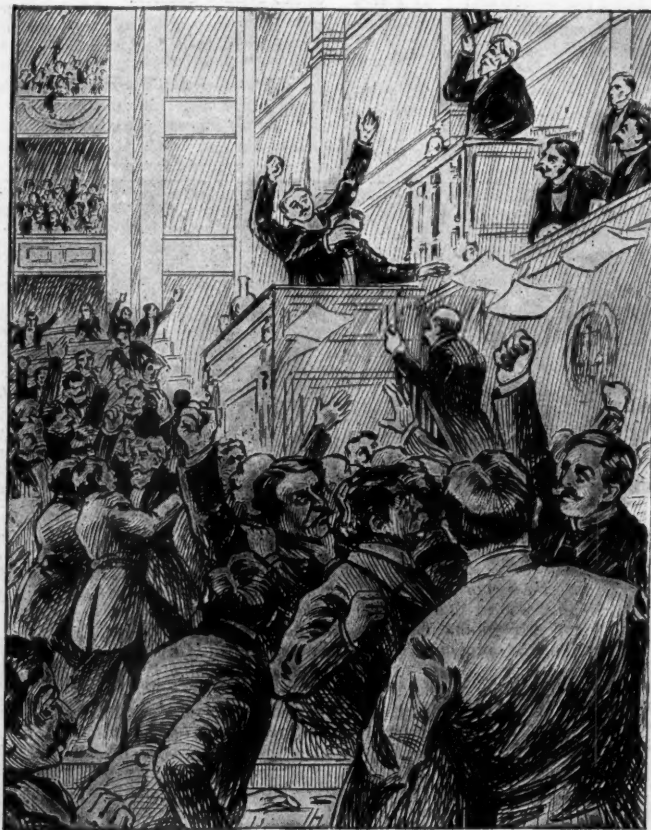
A few words will suffice to dispose of this dead dog. Alfred Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew, holding a commission in the French Army, and having access to the secrets of a somewhat leaky War Office, was suspected of having

communicated information to a foreign Power. He was arrested, and tried by a court-martial sitting in secret, found guilty, and sentenced to degradation and penal servitude for life. He is now a close prisoner in an iron cage on the Devil's Isle, in the French colony of Cayenne. His wife with influential friends who believe

in his innocence have never ceased to agitate for a revision of his sentence. They secured considerable support. The agitation, gaining strength from the absence of any authentic record of the evidence on which the court-martial had acted, succeeded at last in convincing M. Scheurer-Kestner, a Vice-President of the Senate, that Dreyfus had been wrongfully convicted. Then the matter was brought forward in the Chamber. Members refused to reopen the case. Repeated demands for a re-trial were countered by a declaration that the matter was judicially decided, and that a regard for the honour of the Army rendered it impossible to discuss the matter on its merits.

By way of whitewashing Dreyfus, a charge was brought against another officer, one Esterhazy, which was promptly disposed of as baseless by a

military tribunal. Popular excitement grew day by day as the struggle went on. The fact that Dreyfus was a Jew afforded the Anti-Semitic leaders an opportunity of inflaming popular passion against the Jews, who were represented as attacking the honour of the Army in the interest of a Jewish traitor. So successful were they in their campaign that in a few weeks they have brought everything into question. Scenes of outrageous violence disgraced the tribune of the Chamber, where deputies bespattered with blood and ink showed that the temperature had risen to a point far beyond relief by mere articulate utterance. In Paris the troops were called out to maintain order in the streets at the point of the bayonet. In the provinces



THE FIGHT IN THE PARIS CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Drawn by Maurice Feuillet.

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and in Algeria order was not maintained. Savage attacks upon the persons and property of the Jews occurred in various places—which were hailed with savage glee as a foretaste of the things to come. The question of the guilt or innocence of a single Jew has been absolutely submerged by the problem of the fate of the Race and of the Republic.

In France it is always the unexpected which happens. Therefore those who shrug their shoulders and ridicule

the absurdity of the notion that France, France of the Third Republic, could possibly reproduce the sanguinary horrors of St. Bartholomew a century after the French Revolution, will do well not to be too cock-sure. Meanwhile, let them listen for a moment to the voice—the potent voice—of M. Drumont, whose paper day by day sounds like a tocsin peal, the summons to the new St. Bartholomew:

I.—THE TOCSIN AND ITS RINGER.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. DRUMONT. BY M. GRIBAYEDOFF.

[In order to obtain an authentic word and pen picture of the leader of the anti-Semites, I commissioned M. Gribayedoff, the brilliant American journalist and artist, whose work has long been familiar to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, to wait upon M. Drumont and obtain from him a direct and authentic statement of his views as to the present position and future prospects of the anti-Semitic movement in France. The date of the interview was Jan. 23rd.]

"A BAS LES JUIFS!"

By this time it must have become clear even to the least observant or the most sceptical, that the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair was but an acute symptom of a condition in France which has been a long while assuming form and consistency. As I pen these lines I hear the cries out in the streets of: "*A bas les Juifs!*" "*A bas les Juifs!*" broken now and again by the clatter of the cavalry horses' hoofs on the asphalt, and the measured tread of the Municipal Guards on their way from one post of duty to the other. Thus it has been going on from day to day. Dreyfus is forgotten, Esterhazy is forgotten, Scheurer-Kestner is forgotten, even Zola, the most aggressive of the so-called "Dreyfusards," is little mentioned for the nonce. The one cry which resounds from north to south and from east to west, the rallying cry of thousands and hundreds of thousands of French citizens, is "*A bas les Juifs!*"

THE CRIME OF THE JEW.

This cry sums up the situation. Rightly or wrongly, the question of opposing "Israel's encroachments" has become the one burning issue. Upon the Anti-Semitic platform stand the most diversified elements—Ultramontanes, Freethinkers, Radicals, even, as it now proves, a considerable fraction of the Protestant population. They may be totally at variance with one another in matters of religion, politics and economics, but they are firmly of a mind on one proposition, and that is that "the Jew must go!" Numerically the Jew forms one five-hundredth part of the population of France. By fair or foul means, more particularly by the latter, say the Anti-Semites, he has secured possession of a quarter of the personal property of the country—twenty milliards of francs out of eighty. (The figures are taken from the neutral *Matin*). He controls the markets, and owns the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. He now desires to secure control of the army, but this will prove the rock against which his ambitions will be dashed to pieces! So sayeth the Anti-Semite!

THE ANTI-SEMITIC LEADER.

To the average Anglo-Saxon mind Anti-Semitism is of course incomprehensible, as "a psychological condition or phenomenon out of keeping with the spirit of the age and of modern institutions." It may be appropriate to present the Anti-Semitic version of the case in the words of the man who is universally credited with having created this peculiar sentiment among his fellow-countrymen. I refer of course to Edouard Drumont, author of *La France Juive* and editor of *La Libre Parole*.

M. DRUMONT'S HOUSE.

Edouard Drumont lives in a quaint out-of-the-way

corner of Paris, a narrow thoroughfare that runs into the Rue de l'Université, a few minutes' walk from the Eiffel Tower. A white-haired woman opens the front door of the sombre, antiquated edifice in answer to my bell, and ushers me into a conventional French parlour. M. Drumont is at home. Although all Paris is in a ferment this grey Sunday afternoon, although infantry and cavalry occupy the leading thoroughfares, and the garden of the Tuileries has been turned into a military encampment prepared for every emergency, Drumont sits at home, engrossed in the preparation of the next day's editorial, not a soul in the place but himself and the aged housekeeper. A curious contrast, indeed, the calm, the almost deathlike stillness of this household, and the turmoil and excitement its occupant's vigorous pen has created at the moment within the bosom of the huge metropolis. Awaiting the "master's" appearance I had a chance to glance at the paintings on the walls. Drumont is evidently something of an art connoisseur and a lover of the antique. He has three fine specimens of the religious art of the Italian school, which recall some of the masterpieces in the Louvre. There are also numerous *bibLOTS* of undoubted antiquity and value on the cabinets and small tables around. There is a fine life-sized painting of himself, the work of the lamented painter Dupuy, killed some years back in a duel.

THE FIN DE SIÈCLE PETER THE HERMIT.

Presently the door opens and Drumont enters. The Great High Priest of Anti-Semitism looks his part to a T—which is that of a *fin de siècle* Peter the Hermit. Instead of the frock and cowl he wears a black velvet coat and a loose black necktie, and instead of the tonsure a shock of raven black hair that falls down to a level with his collar and gives his head an almost leonine appearance. Despite a slight stoop—due no doubt to sedentary occupations and the consumption of midnight oil—the first characteristic that impresses the observer is the man's superlative strength, both physical and intellectual. The short neck and broad shoulders can only belong to a Hercules, the keen penetrating eye, the aquiline nose, the heavy jaw, partly hidden by a scrubby beard, and the firm mouth are indications of an iron will and of superior intellectual force, without which qualities no apostle can stamp his views upon a community, be his mission good or bad. But if there is much in the man's personality to bring to mind the crusader of old, there remains quite enough of the *fin de siècle* pamphleteer to explain why he has rallied around him, in addition to the Catholic element, so many among the most radical and advanced thinkers of modern Paris. It is that he possesses to an unusual degree that gift



M. DRUMONT.

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for polemics, the delight of every true Parisian newspaper reader, combined with rare power of analysis and a remarkable clearness of expression. He is a fluent and vigorous speaker moreover. He emphasises his remarks with frequent gestures, oftentimes raising his hands above his head like a diver, and bringing them down with one sweep to a level with his knees. His first remark after I had explained the object of my visit was as follows :—

ENGLAND AND HER JEWS.

"Mon Dieu, Monsieur. What use is there of my saying anything for the benefit of the English? As far as I can judge from the English press, the Jewish side of the story is the only one that seems to pass current on the other side of the Channel. The Jews must be influential enough over there also since they are able to control all the channels of news and of publicity, and to impose their way of thinking on the public. Yet even England has little reason to congratulate herself on her alliance with the race of Shem. The Jew Disraeli rendered her a poor service when he left her the legacy of Russia's hatred and suspicion. Nor has she profited very much by the Jameson raid organised by the Jews, Lionel Phillips, Alfred Beit, Joel, Barnato and the rest of them, when as usual the Aryan acted as the Semite's catpaw and received cold lead for his pains."

NO EXIT BUT BY REVOLUTION.

"But to come to France," I remarked. "How do you think this trouble is going to end?"

"Ah," came the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders, "what shall I answer? It seems a serious statement to make, but to tell the truth, as things are, I see no way out of the present awful situation excepting by a general revolution, which will sweep away our present masters and replace them with some form of one man power—not necessarily an emperor or a king, but some kind of dictator, a strong, patriotic man who will put an end to Jewish supremacy and clean out our Augean stables of vice and corruption!"

Having got this far, the speaker's heavy frame leaned over, and swaying his arms in characteristic fashion, he plunged earnestly into the subject, scarcely stopping for breath.

THE JEW BEFORE 1789.

"Que voulez-vous, monsieur? When a malady is as far advanced as ours, heroic remedies alone avail. Let us glance back a little. Before 1789 there was no need of Anti-Semitism, and none existed. Why? Because at that period France possessed a stable, well-organised government. The Jew was properly considered an enemy of Aryan and Christian society, and without being abused or ill-treated he was kept in his place, and was subjected to certain necessary restrictions which rendered him harmless. Whatever its faults may have been, the *ancien régime* had at least the economic interests of the masses at heart, and protected them against encroachments. Public thieves and plunderers invariably received their due. The finances of the Government were well administered. But with the Revolution of 1789 everything changed. From a regularly constituted homogeneous society, France, as one writer has expressed it, broke up into a heterogeneous mass of atoms. With the shattering of the old idols, with the repudiation of the old ideals, with the disappearance of the traditions, French society lost all cohesion; and when the Jew came upon the scene, *les mains libres*, enfranchised, untrammelled by restrictive legislation—the Jew, with his marvellous cohesion, his thorough organisation, his racial solidarity

—the Jew, with his mind disciplined, his wits sharpened by ages of battling against mankind—the Jew, I say, was bound to become the master. And he has become so with a vengeance. Look at the situation at present.

THE JEW SINCE 1870.

"Does he not control everything in France? We French had a few breathing spells from his exactions at various intervals earlier in the century. Things were not quite so bad while some of the monarchs reigned over us, but since 1870 we have been absolutely at the mercy of the Jews. The fall of the Empire was the signal for immediate operations on their part. They did not even have the decency to wait until peace had been concluded, but then and there, while France was struggling in the throes of a cruel war, the Jew Cremieux and his clique rushed through a law conferring the franchise, not on the brave Arab population of Algeria that had sent its sons to defend this country's soil side by side with its own children, but on the Algerian Jew—that vilest of beings, usurer, middleman, parasite, the object of undying contempt and loathing on the part of his Mahometan neighbour and former master.

THE JEW IN ALGERIA.

"Naturally the consequences of this monstrous act were easy to foresee. The Arabs resented the indignity of being discriminated against in this flagrant manner by rising in revolt, and the troops we might otherwise have used against the Prussian invader had to be employed in crushing the Algerian rebellion. Even Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Philo-Semite though he be, is forced to admit that Cremieux's act was that of a Jew, not of a French patriot. I say it was treason against the French nation, worse treason than Dreyfus' crime. Do you wonder that we have never had peace in Algeria since? Especially when you know to what extent the Jew has taken advantage of his political privileges to despoil and impoverish French colonist and native Arab alike?"

THE DOOM OF THE JEWISH MONEY-KINGS.

The speaker having paused for breath, I ventured to suggest that a rigid and impartial application of existing laws against usury, monopoly, disloyal competition, and the other misdeeds laid to the door of Israel might suffice to eliminate the abuses and evils of which the Anti-Semites complain.

"No, a thousand times no," returned M. Dumont with energy. "The existing laws would never meet the requirements of the situation. What we demand is special legislation, such as existed to some extent before 1789, that will make it impossible for the Jew to despoil us further. The Jewish money-kings who rule this country must be rendered harmless, their shameless financial manœuvres, their monopoly of the country's wealth, must end, the tentacles of the monster must be severed. If their immoral sources of revenue are cut off the Jews may begin to listen to Dr. Herzl's sensible advice, and decide to return to Palestine *en masse*."

AN UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

"Do you anticipate any legislation of the kind in the near future?"

"I certainly expect nothing from the present Government. As I said at first, there seems no salvation for France excepting in an uprising of the people. Remember that with all their acumen and judgment in financial and business matters, with all their foresight in everything appertaining to the accumulation of wealth, the Jews are singularly blind to the realities of their own social and



M. MAX NORDAU.

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political situation. They have ever been thus from the commencement of their history—an obstinate, stiff-necked people, who would never yield unless compelled to by the most bitter experience. Never was this mental blindness more apparent than it is to-day. Half the Jews you meet will tell you even at this hour that Anti-Semitism is a transitory mania, confined to a weak but loud-mouthed minority. They have been beaten all along the line in this Dreyfus case; their methods and manœuvres to saddle the crime on an innocent man have been exposed and held up to public reprobation, and yet they are working away as hard as ever to attain their damnable purposes. They are buying up newspapers and disseminating lying statements all over the country. They are hiring Anarchists to break up our meetings and assault the participants. Nothing seems to open their eyes to the danger threatening their own race. It has grown to be a veritable mania with them, this determination to ride roughshod over the feelings, desires, and convictions of the Aryan community, justifying but once more the ancient saying that whom the gods destroy they first make mad.

PROSCRIPTION OR MASSACRE!

"It is this blindness which would cause them to fight tooth and nail any attempt to introduce the special legislation I alluded to just now, even though their only hope of salvation lies therein. For, after all, it is better to have one's wings clipped than to be killed outright—which is the fate that awaits a large number on the great day of reckoning—*la grande lessive*! For my own part, as a humanitarian, I would much rather this day never come, and that, instead, our evils were abolished by an evolutionary process. That is why I am really acting as a friend to the Jews when I advocate the introduction of laws placing them on a different footing with the rest of us, and withdrawing from them certain rights of citizenship. They never should have been admitted into the great French family anyhow. They are as different to us as night is from day. Their ideals, their methods of thought, their whole mental make-up, are different from ours. They have formed part of the body politic for over a hundred years, and yet they have never understood us—they have never succeeded in grasping the national genius of France, they have never desired to become assimilated with us. On the contrary, they have done everything in their power to lower our standards and degrade our civilisation. Our present condition of decadence, with its filth, its vice, its pornography, can be traced directly to Jewish sources. Not content with robbing us of our worldly goods, they have attacked the ramparts of our virtues, our morality, and our religion. But the day of reckoning will come!"

This was said with much warmth and energy and in a tone of unmistakable conviction.

THE ANGLO-SAXON A MATCH FOR THE JEW—

"But, M. Drumont," I remarked, "there are Jews enough in England, and a million of them in the United States, and yet in neither country can it be said that Anti-Semitism exists in the same way that it does in France?"

"Ah, that is altogether a different proposition," answered the speaker, raising his eyebrows and throwing his head back. "That is a different proposition. But you must not compare our people with the Anglo-Saxons. The Englishman, for example, is fitted much better by nature to cope with the Jew than is the Frenchman. He is cold-blooded, prudent, long-sighted and a born

'shop-keeper'—I use the word in the less offensive sense, of course. But what renders him unassailable even more than this are his admirable political institutions, the slow and solid work of successive ages. England has for centuries enjoyed a degree of liberty unknown to us in France. Her citizens are adults, politically speaking, while ours are the veriest children. That is why the English can hold their own against the onset of the Jewish hordes, while our people succumb. See how quickly the people of the United States disposed of the Chinese question. It did not need a bloody revolution to settle that. The Jew would fare the same way both in the United States and in England if he proved too dangerous. He knows it himself, and not having been blinded over there by a hundred years of battenning on the public wealth, as in France, he is comparatively innocuous.

—BUT NOT THE FRENCHMAN.

"It is not in the temperament of the French to resist encroachments and oppression by sober systematic action. You could not even organise a successful boycott against the Jews here. The Frenchman will mildly stand every form of injustice and tyranny up to a certain point, but once beyond that, he will suddenly arise and sweep everything before him. French history is full of these examples. The Jews are preparing things for just such another; they are sowing the wind, and will reap the whirlwind."

M. Drumont talked on for a while in this strain, until I asked the concluding question on my list, which was whether he had any reply to make to the charge that his opposition to the Jews was based on religious grounds, and that his campaign was backed by the Ultramontanes, the Jesuits, and certain dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND ANTI-SEMITISM.

"Take this down word for word," he exclaimed, drawing himself up at full height. "These statements are pure inventions on the part of the Jews. I am a Christian and a Catholic, it is true. It is in my blood to be so, for I was born a Catholic and am descended from Catholic stock. But what can this have to do with my anti-Semitic sentiments, I ask you? Anti-Semitism is an economic, not a religious war. In our ranks you will find men of every religious belief, also Atheists and Agnostics. As to the Church dignitaries or the Jesuits being interested in our movement, I know absolutely nothing about that. I have no personal acquaintanceship, no relations with any cardinal, bishop, or Jesuit. I never see any, and, in fact, the higher clergy are rather inimical towards the movement. They are the servants of the Jews as much as our magistrates and politicians. If we have any friends among the hierarchy it is in the lower ranks. The poor village curé—who receives a miserable pittance from the Government, and is treated like a lackey in return—being in touch with the masses and understanding their needs and their troubles, naturally wishes us success. No, we are not clericals; and for my own part I would even hail the separation of Church and State as a salutary reform."

Thus ended the interview. M. Drumont accompanied me to the door, and, as a parting admonition, added earnestly, "Whatever you say, do not forget to lay stress on the blindness of the Jews in this crisis—that is the most extraordinary feature of the situation—it is almost pathetic!"

II.—THE JEWS AND THEIR FEARS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. MAX NORDAU. BY MR. R. H. SHERARD.

[No Parisian Jew is so famous as Dr. Max Nordau. His books have made the tour of the world, and he has last year added to his other achievements the exploit of acting as Aaron to Dr. Herzl's Moses in that Zionist movement which has cheered Europe with the vision of a new Exodus. In order to obtain from so influential and well-known a leader of the Semites a calm judgment upon the question as to the peril with which his race is threatened, I commissioned Mr. R. H. Sherard to procure from Dr. Nordau a statement of his views on the subject.]

ON THE WAY TO A ST. BARTHOLOMEW !

By no one in Paris is a more alarmist view of the present anti-Semitic agitation in France taken than by Dr. Max Nordau. Received by him in the little study of his modest apartment in the Avenue de Villiers, he said, in answer to my inquiry whether anything was to be feared from the existing state of things, "We are quite simply marching in France towards a new St. Bartholomew's Eve, to a massacre which will only be limited by the number of Jews whom the Catholics can find to knock on the head. I believe, and I declare most emphatically, that the slightest relaxation in the present display of force on the part of the Government would lead to a general slaughter of the Jews throughout the country. The massacre would only be limited by this: that it is not in France, as in other Latin or Ligurian countries, an easy matter, as it is in the Slavonic and Teutonic countries, to distinguish the Jew from the Christian. For instance, the type of the Southern Frenchman is most pronouncedly a Jewish one. So that the rioters might hesitate in striking down as a Jew a man who might be only a Southern Frenchman."

A BLOODY RECORD.

"But have not the Jews, on the whole, been favoured in France?"

"Certainly not! In France, as in every other country, the history of the Jews is a record of blood and of suffering. At the time of the Crusades, the gallant knights sallying forth for the Holy Land practised their swords and their killing powers on the Jews, and wherever Peter of Amiens preached, he left behind him the germs of a massacre of the Jews. In 1306 there were massacres of the Jews all over France. Then followed their expulsion *en masse* by Philippe-le-Bel. For centuries afterwards they were not allowed to live in any other part of France but the Ghetto of Bordeaux."

THE JEWS AT THE REVOLUTION.

"But the Revolution emancipated your race?"

"Yes, after a hard struggle on the part of Abbé Gregoire against the uncompromising resistance of such *grands seigneurs* as Rohan and La Rochefoucauld. But how could the Revolution refuse this emancipation, under the implacable logic of the declaration of the Rights of Man. Were not the Jews men? Were they not, as such, entitled to the Rights of Man? Then Napoleon I., 'tis true that he favoured the Jews. He was a man of great imagination, who would have been a great novelist if he had not been a great conqueror, and the spectacle of this ancient race scattered over the face of the earth fascinated his imagination. Then he had dreams like those of Alexander the Great, dreams of Oriental conquest, the dominion of the East, where, as part of his policy, would be the reconstitution of the Kingdom of Judah, just as it was one of his favourite political dreams with regard to Europe to reconstitute the Kingdom of Poland. Napoleon was indeed a friend of the Jews. He admitted them to officer's rank in the Army, he allowed them to participate in the benefits of the Legion of Honour, while refusing permission to any Jews to settle in the Eastern provinces

of the French Empire. Since then the Jews have enjoyed in France the equal rights to citizenship to which they are entitled as men. It remained for the Catholic Church at the end of the nineteenth century to direct the reaction against us, to incite the mob to rid the face of the earth of our accursed race by violence and slaughter."

ANTI-SEMITISM PROMPTED FROM ROME.

"Do you seriously charge the Catholic Church with being at the bottom of this anti-Semitic agitation?"

"Most seriously. God forbid that I, who in my person and in my family have suffered persecution all my life, should wish in my turn to persecute anyone by directing against him false accusations, but I can come to no other conclusion in face of the evidence than that all this outburst was prompted and is being fomented by Rome... I do not believe that the Pope in person has had anything to do with it. To begin with, the Pope is eighty-six, a very old man. Then, again, as the Latin proverb has it: *Minima non curat prelor*. . . . But that the Church is the guilty factor is shown by the two recent articles which have appeared in the official organ of the Vatican, *L'Osservatore Romano*. The first of these articles, which may be said to have given the signal for the outburst of anti-Semitic fury in France, was published about a fortnight ago.

ROME AND ZIONISM.

This first article was directed against Zionism, and the argument of it was that the Jews must always be outcasts—a scattered and homeless race, so that the prophecy may be verified, and that we may for ever bear the curse for that we crucified Christ. The second article appeared about five days ago. Its argument was that we Jews have no right to complain of the outburst of hatred and violence everywhere against us, for it is our fault and our fault alone. We have corrupted Christianity, it said. Breaking forth from our Ghettos, we have spread hateful doctrines of Liberalism, and have spread the pestilential paradoxes of Freethought. As long as we remained in our Ghettos the Church protected us—by burning us in *auto-da-fés*," added Dr. Nordau, with a bitter laugh.

THE EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWS BEGUN.

"We have burst open our Ghettos and we must take the consequences. See what the consequences have been already. The massacre of Algiers, the violence in every corner of France. You may say that so far only very few Jews have been attacked. As many as could be found have been attacked, nor was it any different during the night of St. Bartholomew. The murderers could not kill more Protestants than they could find. As I have said, our protection will be mainly in the fact that as we cannot be forced to wear a distinctive sign to mark us out to the mob, and that as the facial type of Southern Frenchmen is almost identical with our own, the murderers will hesitate to strike for fear of killing a brother. In the meanwhile the energetic attitude of the Government inspires us with some confidence. But the extermination of the Jews has already begun, and the Church can wait, *patiens quia aeterna*, until the wicked work of which she gave the signal has accomplished itself.

III.—M. ZOLA ON THE SITUATION.

TWO INTERVIEWS BY MR. SHERARD.

[M. Zola's trial will have come off before these pages meet the eye of the reader. It will be none the less interesting to have on record the views which the great novelist expressed on the subject before he appeared in court. Mr. Sherard, who accompanied M. Zola during his visit to London, interviewed M. Zola first for the *Humanitarian*, and nearly a month later for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. I quote the interviews in their order.

FIRST INTERVIEW.

It has fallen to me, twice within the last two months, to discuss with my old friend, Emile Zola, the burning question of Anti-Semitism in France. The report of our first conversation which I contributed to the *Humanitarian* was taken at a time when the agitation, though violent, had not out-stepped the limits of newspaper polemics.

ANTI-SEMITISM IMPOTENT.

At that time Zola was still speaking of it as the "imbecile Anti-Semitism" with much contempt in his voice.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that France, the great, generous enlightened nation, will tolerate a movement which, springing into being a century after the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man, throws us back into the dark night of the Middle Ages. The movement is an idiotic one, fostered by certain men who wish to derive from their connection with it a notoriety which they could not obtain in any other way. Formerly it was usual to direct the fury of the mob against the Church. The proletariat was invited every morning in those days—I am speaking of ten or twelve years ago—to breakfast off a priest. The present *plat du jour* is a Jew, as fat and prosperous a Jew as the pamphleteers can dish up. Yet, with all their shouting, these men cannot stir the people of France, with their love of justice and their good common sense, to do a single act which shows that all these pernicious teachings have had any effect upon them whatever. It must be rather disheartening to Drumont and all the rest of his school to see that after all their efforts to incite the mob against the Jews, not a single pane of glass in the windows of any Jew in France has been broken. That is why I speak of this Anti-Semitic movement in France as an imbecile one, imbecile because impotent."

A HYPOCRITICAL FORM OF SOCIALISM.

This conversation took place, it must be observed, before any attacks had actually been made upon the Jews. The agitation had even then attained sufficient dimensions to fill M. Zola with alarm. He said:—

I have to admit regretfully that the movement has taken a great hold in France, but I do not admit that the people really understand its significance. It is merely accepted by the mass of the people as the newest form of Socialism. The Jews have been made to represent in the eyes of the ignorant, the Have-Alls, the Capitalists, against whom the demagogues have always directed the furies of the proletariat. Instead of crying as they used to cry ten years ago, "Down with the Capitalists," the people are now taught to cry, "Down with the Jews," the leaders of the Anti-Semitic campaign acting largely in the interests of the Catholic party, having induced them into the

belief that all the capitalists are Jews, that it is the Jewish money which employs all the labour of France, that the whole nation is a vassal to the purse of the Rothschilds, and such-like absurdities. Absurdities, yes, which, however, the people has come to believe. So that the cry of "Down with the Jews" from the mass of the French people means nothing but down with the Capitalists. Anti-Semitism as it exists to-day in France is a hypocritical form of Socialism. It is a lie, of course, that all Jews are Capitalists, that all Jews have no love for anything but the acquisition of wealth by the labour of others, and nobody knows this better than the leaders of this campaign. And nobody better than the leaders of this campaign know that if the Jews do show wonderful superiority in the matter of money-getting, it is because we trained them to this in an apprenticeship of eighteen hundred years.

THE WORK OF A HANDFUL OF MADMEN.

At the time he first talked with Mr. Sherard he was much inclined to plume himself upon the fact that in the whole of France the campaign had only resulted in calumny. The attacks in the Press had not resulted in any actual violence; nevertheless, he saw that it was thitherward tending:—

I have been surprised to notice the apparent development that it is taking. Surprised, indeed. The very initiation of the movement stupefied me. What that there should be a return to fanaticism, an attempt to light up a religious war in this epoch of ours, one hundred years after the Revolution, in the heart of our great Paris, in the days of democracy, of universal toleration, at the very time when there is an immense movement being made everywhere towards equality, justice and fraternity. A handful of madmen, cunning or idiotic, come and shout in our ears every morning, "Let us kill the Jews. Let us devour the Jews. Let us massacre them. Let us exterminate them. Let us get back to the days of the gibbet and stake." Is it not inconceivable? Could anything be more foolish? Could anything be more abominable?

THE ALLEGED SYNDICATE.

Questioned about the popular report as to the syndicate of Jews alleged to have been formed for the purpose of saving Dreyfus from the penalty which he had incurred, Zola asserted that the syndicate was a myth:—

There is no syndicate of Jews to free Dreyfus. There is no syndicate of Jews, the world over, for any purpose. That they are helpful to each other, that amongst members of no other religious faith is there such great solidarity, that a Jew can always count on the assistance of his fellows, is a fact, and the primary cause of this, as I have just pointed out, is that they were bound together by centuries of common suffering. Their solidarity, their helpfulness to each other, are very fine traits in their character. They have realised a kind of universal freemasonry which others might do well to imitate. Who can make a grievance of that against them? Naturally, these attacks on the race, if I may use that expression, will only serve to bind them more closely together.

JEALOUSY.

The origin of the whole business was jealousy, and M. Zola regretfully compared the different methods in



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which the Jews were treated in England and in France :—

In the world of business, the Jews are disliked because they are, for the reason I have indicated, much more skilful in matters of finance than the Christians. When I was writing my book "*L'Argent*," I used to go to the Bourse every day to try and get some comprehension of that part of society, and I remember being told by a Catholic banker that the Christians could not compete with the Jews in money matters. "Ah ! monsieur," he said, "they are much stronger than we are. They will always get the better of us." If that were true it would be very humiliating for the Christians. But I don't believe that it is true. I believe that with work and intelligence our bankers could do just as well as the Jewish bankers. Indeed, I know many bankers who are not Jews, who are fully as successful in their undertakings, and who show as much acumen and judgment in their enterprises as their Jewish rivals.

SECOND INTERVIEW.

The second occasion on which I saw Monsieur Zola in this connection was on the day before the list of the witnesses to be called in his defence was published. He was in a state of great mental agitation, and the impression that his manner produced upon me, who have so long regarded him with sincere admiration and affection, was decidedly a painful one. He was almost hysterical in his affirmations of Dreyfus's innocence, in his protestations that the Government well knew that he was innocent and had been wrongfully convicted.

ZOLA HYSTERICAL.

There was a pathetic ring about the cries of "*C'est monstrueux ! monstrueux !*" with which he qualified their action in detaining in prison a man whom "everybody, everybody, I tell you, knows to be innocent." He had tears in his eyes as he read out to me a passage from Renan's "*Life of Christ*," which, he said, had been sent him by an anonymous friend "for *Maître Labori*," and so exactly described what the Government had done with reference to Dreyfus, and what were likely to be the consequences entailed upon it by its malfeasance, that one might think that Renan had written in a prophetic spirit. Then there was wild laughing, and altogether the effect produced upon me was that the strain of all these events, the magnitude of the struggle in which he had embarked, perhaps without well weighing the consequences, had been too much for him, and that he was suffering from a nervous collapse, which might account for the extreme violence, and what may, perhaps, be described as the want of logic in the letter of accusation on which his prosecution is being based.

ZOLA HIMSELF AGAIN.

I was much distressed and disturbed until two days later, calling on him again I found him calm, composed, cold, the old Zola whom I had known for so many years, a hard-headed, level, logical man, in whom watchful and affectionate eyes could not detect a single trace of the nervous collapse which had frightened me on the previous occasion.

"The explanation of recent outbreaks and acts of violence against the Jews is a very simple one," he said. "Jew now means to the unthinking proletariat—capitalist, monopolist, sweeter, bloodsucker ; and what we see to-day

is about another phase of the struggle which has gone on ever since property was, between those who have and those who have not."

HIS SCEPTICISM.

Even now that Jewish blood has been shed, Emile Zola continues to speak with contempt of the movement, and he smiled with real amusement when I related to him the substance of the conversation I had had that afternoon with Max Nordau. He certainly did not share the doctor's gloomy anticipations. "Not that there can be any doubt," he remarked, "that at the bottom of the present agitation the Catholic clubs, joining themselves for the nonce to the professional agitators of Anti-Semitism, are doing all they can to foster the agitation, and that a due share of the responsibility for what has occurred, or may occur, rests upon them. But the fact remains that the people are only acting as at present because they have been duped in the way I have stated. This is not an attack on the Jews as a race, or as members of another religion. The French people are far too sensible, even in their lowest strata, to listen to any such war-cry. The *Droits de l'Homme* is a universally accepted creed. The outbreak is only, so far as the people is concerned, an outbreak of the poor against the rich. That is the whole explanation of it. And I repeat, as soon as the people understand that they have been duped, all this will subside, once and for all."

M. ZOLA ON HIS TRIAL.

With regard to his present position Zola is supremely confident. "I had to act as I have done, otherwise matters might have been allowed to drop, and that was what, as a firm believer in the innocence of Dreyfus, I could not allow. Later on people will say, 'The Government meant to grant a fresh trial, and there was no need for Zola to be so violent.' That is what Louis XVI. said when the Revolution broke out—that there had been no need for the people to act with violence, that he had intended all along to grant them the liberties they desired. If I had done nothing, people would have said, 'Now the affair is finished ; Esterhazy has been acquitted. Let us say nothing more about it.' I had to keep the agitation going, because nobody with any sense of justice and of humanity can rest until this fearful error has been rectified. As to the consequences to myself, in the first place, *je m'en moque*, and, secondly, they cannot be very serious. With regard to the criminal prosecution, the penalties imposed by the law are not very heavy, and as to the other suits that are brought against me, I know that it is not the wish of the Government to drive me to extremes. From a pecuniary point of view I am indifferent to consequences, and, supposing that an attempt to ruin me were successful, which can hardly be, I have had offers of support from numerous friends, and did this week receive such an offer from a correspondent in Switzerland. I have no knowledge and no care what effect my act will have on the sale of my books, and M. Charpentier has yet to confirm the report that, as a first consequence, letters are reaching him in large numbers from the trade countermanding stocks of my new novel "*Paris*," which had been subscribed for. But were all that true, it would leave me supremely indifferent. I have never in my books sought after anything but the truth. My life shall be as my books, an ardent quest for truth and for justice."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

WHY WE ARE BEING BEATEN IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

I.—SOME GENERAL EXPLANATIONS.

(1) BECAUSE OF TRADES UNIONISM?

IN *Cassier's Magazine* for January Mr. Benjamin Taylor, in an article entitled "The Blight of Trades Unionism," maintains that we need not look farther than to the Trades Union to account for the way in which we have been crippled and beaten in the markets of the world in what were once our leading industries. He says :—

Abundance of illustrations can be drawn from every branch of industry in which trade unionism has acquired any hold. How its blighting influence may extend even to destruction, the lace-makers of Nottingham well know. How it may drive a trade out of the country the flint glass-makers can tell. No industry, perhaps, has been more completely manacled by trades unionism than glass-making, in which not even an employer's son can be apprenticed without the consent of the Union, and in which an employer cannot get rid of a drunkard and incompetent workman without the approval of the branch committee.

What has been the consequence? British flint glass is now so dear that only the wealthy can afford it; everybody else buys German glassware. And so, in the same way, our Bottle-makers' Unions have given away our immense trade in glass bottles to Belgian, German and Swedish makers.

But though instances of the crippling and destructive effects of trade unionism are endless, the space available here is limited. We have cited enough in support of our contention that the effect of trade unionism on industries is positively hurtful. It has not only driven several once prosperous trades out of the country, but it has also driven away some of our best craftsmen, who, failing to find an outlet for their craftsmanship here, have had to emigrate. Need it be said that a system which is injurious to the industries of a country cannot be otherwise than hurtful to the industrial workers of the country?

Mr. Taylor lays stress, not without justification, upon the tendency on the part of some Trades Unions to strike not so much against their employers as against their fellow-workmen in other Unions. He says :—

The stories of "demarcation" quarrels reveal to us a system of caste that would be, if allowed, as rigid and jealous—and also as morally destructive—as that of India.

In short, a very large number of the most bitter disputes in our industries have been among the trade unions themselves. Of late years there have been more quarrels, more bad blood, and more stoppages of work in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in connection with demarcation than in any questions between employers and employed. It is these disputes which threaten the destruction of trade unionism. But they do more than threaten trade unionism. They threaten the whole existence of our industry.

In the *Engineering Magazine* Mr. Hiram Maxim expresses himself as being very much of Mr. Taylor's way of thinking. He says :—

If the employers can be made to understand that the principal obstacle which prevents England from competing with the other nations of the world in the manufacture of metal articles is trade unionism, and that the only practical way of combating this union is by a counter-combination on their own part, then the time cannot be far distant when trade-union societies will be robbed of their power to do harm; then once more it may be a pleasure to do business in England.

Sir Benjamin C. Browne, writing in the *National Review* on "The Engineers' Struggle," expresses what

may be regarded as the moderate employers' point of view concerning the difficulties created by the trade-union policy of restricting output and shortening hours. He says :—

The principal reason why shortening hours is specially injurious to the engineering trade is because, if the men are away a large amount of costly machinery has to be idle. Probably an employer has about £150 of capital invested in his works for every man he employs, and not only does the absence of the man leave all this unproductive, but it in no way postpones the date when the machine will become obsolete and have to be replaced.

There are no two opinions as to the superiority of the British workman, when he exerts himself, to any other man living, but if he ceases to exert himself, or if he handicaps himself too heavily by trade restrictions or shorter hours, he is like a horse overweighted in a race, where the best animal may be beaten by an inferior. The employers believe that they are fighting this battle in the interests of the workmen quite as much, if not more, than in their own.

Few people realise the magnitude of the danger of foreign competition. The most modern development of engineering is in electrical work, and in this the amount of work done in America, Germany, and Switzerland is far in excess of what is done in England; the quality equally good, and the price far lower—and this applies to many other branches of the trade. Generally speaking, in the largest and heaviest kind of work, England can still hold her own, but every year our trade is encroached on more and more, and unless we can substantially decrease the cost of production the consequences will be most serious, above all to the working engineer. In ships, even in Atlantic lines, our superiority is seriously threatened, and in the manufacture of smaller and lighter articles we are losing ground every year.

(2) OBSOLETE MACHINERY?

Although Mr. Hiram Maxim is quite sure that Trades Unionism is the cause of our defeat, he himself in his article on "Automatic Machinery the Secret of Cheap Production," which he contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* for January, supplies an explanation of our defects quite sufficient to account for reverses, even if Trades Unionism were banished to another planet. For instance, Mr. Maxim says :—

In New England the manufacturer is always seeking something new; he cannot afford to use old or imperfect tools. In England the tendency of the manufacturer is never to get a new tool so long as there is anything left of an old one. In New England the manufacturer, as a rule, takes great pride in the cleanliness and order of his shop. He thinks of nothing but his business, and of bringing it to the highest degree of perfection. He has no interests outside his factory. In England, on the contrary, the manufacturer is apt to look on his works only as a necessary evil. As a rule, he takes very little interest in what is going on, does not identify himself with the working people at all, and is always looking forward to the time when he shall retire from business and have nothing more to do with commerce or manufacture. In New England the working mechanic takes great pride in learning his profession thoroughly. He "talks shop" in season and out of season, and, as a rule, has a very extensive and well selected kit of tools. The British mechanic looks upon his trade only as a badge of servitude; he never thinks of his business when he is not obliged to, and, as far as tools are concerned, is often contented with a centre punch and a hammer. But this relates principally to the majority of English shops of fifteen years ago.

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(3) BAD RELATIONS BETWEEN MASTERS AND WORKMEN?

Mr. Maxim, in the same article in which he declares that English employers will not employ good machines, couples with it a reason even more serious—that they do not know how to get on with their workmen. In this respect he thinks that both Germany and the United States can give us lessons :—

A great deal has been said about the necessity of harmony between the employers and the employed. There is no question but what this harmony exists in a great many of the American shops, notably those of Pratt and Whitney, and Brown and Sharpe. Mr. Pratt once said to me : “It is a pleasure to do business with the kind of men we have in our works. There is a perfect understanding between us, and not the least friction or tendency on the part of the men to take advantage of us.”

In Germany, also, there seems to be a complete understanding between the master and the men in regard to cheap and rapid production. The German workman, as a rule, understands that he has the whole world to compete with, and he is willing to meet the master half way in order to capture the work.

Another point in the same article is that in which Mr. Maxim points out that many workmen, especially among the skilled mechanics, do not like short hours of work. When he filled up his shops with the pick of the foreign workmen, and left it to them to decide how many hours they should work, they voted in favour of a seventy-two hours week :—

When our foreign workmen found that they could work only fifty-four hours a week, many of them started little shops of their own. Some made electric bells, some toys, others instruments of precision. One came and asked me where he could buy a nice foot-lathe. I asked him what he wanted of it, and he said : “What can I do? I work only a few hours a day ; you won't let me work any longer ; what am I to do with the rest of my time? I don't drink ; I can't loaf ; what shall I do? I must do something to amuse myself? Why not make something to sell?” Since the eight-hour system has been introduced into the Woolwich Arsenal, it has been found that even Englishmen find the hours too short, so that many of them have started little shops of their own, generally in the bicycle line, and now there is a great wail from local bicycle makers because they are undersold by men who receive a full day's pay for part of a day's work.

Mr. Maxim concludes that to make a modern bicycle without the aid of machinery would require from six to twelve months' work, whereas by the use of modern machines, one workman can produce a hundred bicycles in the time that would have been necessary for the production of one at the beginning of last century. If Winchester rifles were made by hand, they could not be produced under £60 each. They are turned out by machinery at a cost of twenty-four shillings, which enables them to be sold retail for £3.

(4) RAILWAY RATES?

Mr. Jeans contributes to the January number of the *Engineering Magazine* his third paper on “Competition in the Iron Markets of the World,” dealing this time with the question of crude materials. It is a rather more hopeful paper than most of those which Mr. Jeans has written. He points out that we have immense natural advantages over our competitors ; in fact, that the materials for producing iron and steel lie much more closely together in the United Kingdom than they do in the United States, or on the Continent of Europe. On the other hand he says :—

The average rate charged for railway transport in the United States is not more than one-fourth that charged in Great Britain, and lake transport is generally as low as we are accustomed to in Great Britain for over-sea freights.

II.—BY PARTICULAR NATIONS.

(1) BY THE GERMANS.

MR. MICHAEL E. MULHALL writes in the *North American Review* for January upon German industrial progress. He attributes it, first, to the impulse that was given to industry of all kinds by the political unification of Germany, and, secondly, to the educated intelligence of its people. He says :—

As regards Germany, if we consider her development in the last twenty years, we find that in every particular it exceeds relatively that of any other country in Europe, which is the more surprising in view of the burden of an immense military establishment and a geographical position inferior to that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, or Turkey.

EDUCATION, STATE RAILWAYS, AND SMALL DEBT.

He mentions two causes which place us at a disadvantage compared with Germany. The first is the fact that the German railways are owned by the State, and carry goods for less than half the price charged on the English railways ; and secondly, that the national debt is only one-fifteenth of our own. Mr. Mulhall says :—

In the last twenty years the State has purchased or built 20,000 miles of railway, and at present it owns 25,400 miles, or ninety per cent. of all lines in the empire. This has powerfully aided the development of all industries by adopting low rates of tariff. The ordinary freight charge is \$1.50 for carrying one ton 100 miles, as compared with \$3.60 in Great Britain, while it is only 72 cents in the United States. The cost of the State railways of Germany has been 2,550 million dollars, and the net profit in the years 1894-95 averaged 127 million dollars, equal to five per cent. on the cost. As the Government borrowed the money to buy the railways at four per cent., the Treasury makes a net gain of 25 million dollars, besides rendering an incalculable service to the empire by the reduction of freight charges. If we deduct the sum paid for State railways, the real debt of Germany will be found not to exceed 350 million dollars, which is less than \$7 per inhabitant as compared with \$30 per head in the United States, \$105 in Great Britain, and \$175 in France, between national and local debts in these countries. Hence it is evident that in this respect Germany enjoys an enviable advantage over other countries.

TRADE SUCCESSES IN THE FAR EAST.

A different account of German trade-successes is given by Mr. Clavell Tripp, in his paper in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, on “German versus British Trade in the East.” He speaks after “long residence in Sumatra” ; and he puts the problem thus :—

That the German flag has, within the last decade, been more in evidence on the Eastern seas, and that German-made goods have partially or entirely taken possession of markets which were but recently innocent of their existence, are facts admitting of no denial. There are, however, two kinds of trade—the one vigorous, self-supporting, yielding a fair profit to capital, a decent wage to labour, and satisfaction to the consumer ; the other, spurious, bounty-fed, and existing only by subsidies and the sweat of mankind. The one has the qualities of endurance ; the other, the symptoms of decay.

HOW EXPLAINED.

This is how in the end he sums up the results of his experience :—

The expansion of German trade is due to the adaptability of German wares to certain cheap and inferior markets in which it would be unwise for British manufacturers with any regard for their reputation to attempt to compete ; to the employment of methods so at variance with all sound commercial principles that it would be inadvisable to adopt them ; and to the superior diligence and knowledge of their commercial classes, in which

respect we may one day hope to be at all events their equals. Therefore, as far as my experience goes, we need have no fear with regard to retaining our commercial supremacy, as the causes which to-day appear to retard our progress and advance our rivals are either temporary or removable.

German shipping is fostered by Government subsidies; but English shipping is still not choked off.

TEMPORARY RESULT OF CHEAP SILVER.

The one fault found with British goods is, they are "too good." "Germany makes tools to last one year; Birmingham makes tools to last several years." The silver crisis in the East has made people demand cheapness at the expense of quality. A Penang merchant confessed "the Europeans can no longer afford to pay for English goods, so we give them German, which cost half the price." Mr. Tripp hopefully observes:—

And so it would appear that the introduction of German goods into these Eastern markets, which in former times would have none of them, is a temporary expedient only to relieve the necessities of a great monetary crisis; and it may confidently be anticipated that a return of prosperity to those Eastern lands will bring with it a revival of wholesome tastes, whose cravings can only be satisfied by sound, honest British goods.

THE ENGLISH CRAZE FOR SPORT.

He complains that "the dignity of commerce suffers at the hands of Germans. They are shopkeepers always; merchants, never." But he is cheerily confident that, "given equal conditions, the British trader can beat his German rival anywhere." Yet even this valiant advocate of British superiority is bound to admit the better education and—a still more serious admission—the closer application of the Germans:—

It must be conceded that in one respect the Germans are superior to the British, and that is in the way they train their youths who are destined for a commercial career. I must regretfully confess that in the average young Englishman who is sent abroad nowadays to assist in conducting the nation's commerce, I have failed to observe that diligence and attention to business which is so noticeable in the sons of Germany. Sports and pastimes engage far too much of an Englishman's time and attention. Time and conversation which should be devoted to business are taken up by reference to some horse-race, or some past or impending cricket match. If the instructors of our British youths do not watch it, they will one day awake and find that German zeal, industry, and discipline are more calculated to win the great race of life than any amount of British pluck and muscle.

(2) BY THE AMERICANS.

Mr. Jacob Schoenhof, writing in the *Forum* for January on "Exports and Wages," adds the weight of his testimony to the effect that success in the markets of the world does not depend so much upon cheap labour as upon brains.

HIGH WAGES AND MORE BRAINS.

Higher wages and lower labour cost may seem an anomaly from the traditional point of view. Our own experience shows, however, that the cost of labour depends upon the output, and that a low cost can well be maintained at a high rate of wages, provided the product is correspondingly increased, either by a greater exertion of the worker, or by improvements in organisation and in mechanical appliances.

During my European investigations I found that a weaver on the Continent usually ran two looms, but rarely three; while in England, the expert weaver in print-cloth usually limited himself to four. In America, I found that an expert weaver managed eight looms; and the feasibility of working with ten was under consideration at the time my investigation was made. To-day, by an improvement in the shape of the "Northrup" loom, twenty-four looms can be run by a skilful operator; and in a number of mills as many as twenty are actually being run

by a single workman. The manager of a prominent print-cloth mill recently told me that he had put a thousand such looms into his mill, and was running them at an average of fourteen looms to a weaver.

Starting with the ores and coal, and proceeding to the coking, the furnace work, and the conversion of the iron into steel rails, I found that the total combined labour cost in America did not exceed the labour cost in England, although the earnings per diem in America exceeded by 50 per cent. those of Englishmen engaged in the same occupations.

The price of Bessemer iron near Pittsburgh is at present \$9.50,—less than half the price ten years ago. The cost of steel rails is about \$19.00,—a little over half the figure of 1887.

In the manufacture of many of the articles in which the Americans have beaten both their British and German competitors, they pay their workmen 50 per cent. higher than those paid in Great Britain, and 150 per cent. higher than those of Germany and Austria.

(3) BY THE DANES.

Mr. E. Staal of Copenhagen has sent me a very interesting paper which bears directly upon the discussion of the causes why we are being beaten in our own markets. Denmark, as Mr. Staal reminds us, exports more butter to England than all the other countries of Europe put together, yet this immense export business has been the growth of quite recent times. It is directly due to the stimulus that has been given to popular education. The Danish peasantry are in education very much ahead of our agricultural population. From Mr. Staal's letter it would appear that the Dane has been studying while we have been reading novels and amusing ourselves with cricket and football. His account of the way in which the intelligence of the people is carefully developed, both by the newspaper press, by university teaching, and by the theatre, is very interesting.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEASANTS.

Mr. Staal attributes the high standard of education chiefly to the Danish system of country high schools. He describes them as a kind of rural university where every year about two thousand young people of both sexes from the villages go through a course of from four to five months' education, listening to lectures specially adapted to their circumstances, in history, geography, politics, sociology, etc. If we in this country had similar institutions equally well attended we would have a quarter of a million of these rural university students.

THE CONSUMPTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Dane is a great reader, and his taste in periodicals is not demoralised by the kind of stuff that finds favour in English-speaking countries. Every small town in Denmark, says Mr. Staal, of a few thousand population, has at least two daily papers. Every family in the country subscribes to at least one of these, and the post office facilitates their circulation in every possible way. Any Dane, for instance, can subscribe at his village post office for any newspaper published in the whole world. The consumption of daily and weekly papers in Denmark is far ahead of that of any other country. Denmark has only a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, but its leading illustrated weekly paper has 160,000 subscribers. Another has 100,000, while there are several others with subscription lists of from 20,000 to 30,000. Last year two new illustrated weekly papers were started in the country. The first of these, the *Forward*, is a very cheap popular scientific paper for the common people. It is published at three-halfpence. It has now a circulation of 100,000, and the nature of its contents can best be imagined from the fact that the first number contains the first instal-

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ments of four articles, the first dealing with the geological origin of Denmark, the second on electricity, the third, on the savage races of the world, and the fourth on drawing. We have nothing approaching to these in England. No scientific weekly magazine could hope for such circulation, whereas, if it were in proportion to our population, it ought to command a circulation of over two millions.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE CAPITAL.

Denmark is equally well ahead in university education proper. The students in Copenhagen number two thousand. In addition to the university education proper, every winter a course of free education is offered to every working man and woman in the city in history, geography, the foreign languages, physics, etc. This education is given in the evening by voluntary teachers, who are unpaid. The public schools are utilised for this purpose. The average attendance at these evening classes has been two thousand ever since they were started seventeen years ago. A system of Sunday lectures is also in full work both in town and country in winter time.

HOW THE STUDENTS HELP THE WORKMEN.

The department of poor man's lawyer which exists in connection with certain of our settlements in England and America flourishes in Copenhagen, where the legal students have established an office for giving free help in legal matters. More than twenty thousand persons per year have consulted the young lawyers who run the office assisted by law students. The office is open every evening from six.

Another method by which the wits of the common people are sharpened which might be well imitated here, is the organisation by the students of workmen's visits to the museum every week. Large parties of men and women are taken over the museums of Copenhagen, personally conducted by students, who explain everything and lay themselves out to interest their visitors. The theatre and the concert hall are by no means neglected, but are used as a valuable means of popular culture.

THE WORKMEN'S THEATRES.

Another committee arranges every winter many popular concerts (entry, 1½d.) for the workmen, when the best singers from the Royal Opera and other musical artists of the very best class play for a very grateful public. None of these assistants are paid. The concerts are always held in some of the four big lecture halls the workmen have built themselves in Copenhagen; one of them has room for more than 2,000 people, and these concerts are always more than crowded. In the same halls the workmen themselves very often play comedies. These dilettantis of the working class are not afraid of much. The first stage in the world, where Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman" was played, was on the Workmen's Free Theatre in Copenhagen. On the same line the peasantry out in the villages very often have comedies or concerts in their lecture halls, when they usually have a small theatre as well as all necessary instruments for gymnastics, etc. The theatres in Copenhagen, especially the Royal Theatre (theatre of the State) gives popular performances on Sunday afternoons, when the prices are reduced to fifty per cent.

THE DANES IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

These different ways of lecturing, concerting and playing comedies are very common, too, in the Danish settlements in the United States of America. The Danes there have strong organisations, keep strictly to

their mother language, have their own papers, popular high-schools, etc. Every year lecturers or actors or actresses from Denmark make tournées through the States, bringing messages from the progress, the science, the poeise and the art of the mother country to its emigrated children, always received with open arms and great enthusiasm. And from year to year a bigger stream of young Danish farmers' sons in America, born in the States, but speaking Danish as their cousins at home, cross the ocean to spend a year in "the old country," to visit its popular high-schools and study the national culture of their ancestors.

GERMAN AMBITIONS OVER SEA.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has two papers dealing with the prospects of Germany over sea. In one Mr. Henry Birchenough, vice-president of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, writes fairly and sensibly on "The Expansion of Germany."

COLONIAL.

He sees that the present colonial ambitions of the German people are a natural sequel to the successful struggle for national unification and for commercial success. But he says:—

The real drawback to the realisation of these hopes and dreams of Germany and her ruler is that they have come too late. . . . The opportunity for creating a true "Greater Germany beyond the seas" has gone by. Germany's commercial future may be very bright; she may—nay, will—continue to play in the world a high and important rôle, but the question of her becoming one of the great world-states, and of her people being numbered among the governing peoples of the earth, is, I believe, already decided, and decided against her.

Only in Africa did there seem any chance. But England and France between them have so extended their African possessions or protectorates as to exclude the possibility of a German Africa of any magnitude, and still more of an African home for the overflow of German population. Of the future of French expansion it is pleasant to read:—

As one who has had opportunities of watching closely the intellectual, moral, and material changes which have taken place in France during the last twenty-five years, I should be the last to say the next century will not see a striking physical revival in her population, which may restore to her just what she wants to make her again a great colonising Power.

COMMERCIAL.

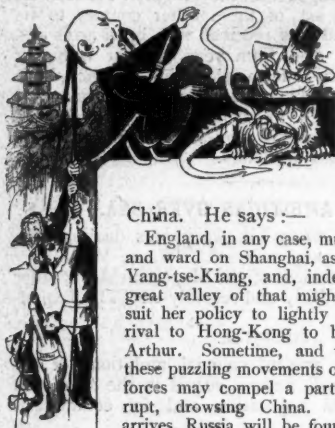
The writer recognises that the phenomenal national and commercial progress of Germany during recent years makes a "forward policy" inevitable. His point is that this should take an industrial and commercial direction, that the opportunities time has in store for her are not opportunities of empire-making, and that her future career is more likely to be the career of a commercial than of a governing people. If this be so, her true policy is not an ostentatious policy of promiscuous annexation here, there, and everywhere, but a sober policy directed towards the extension of her commerce and the protection of her interests in every part of the world. Such a policy would of course include the gradual and progressive strengthening of her navy to meet the increasing duties laid upon it, and it would not preclude the acquisition of such strategic positions as may still be obtainable, whenever she considers them necessary for the defence of the vital interests of her trade.

A generous tribute is paid to "the thoroughness with which Germany has prepared herself for her industrial career, and the boldness and persistence with which she is assailing every market in the world."

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

(1) WHAT SHOULD BE ENGLAND'S SHARE?

SOME AMERICAN SUGGESTIONS.



China. He says:—

England, in any case, must keep sharp watch and ward on Shanghai, as on the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and, indeed, upon the whole great valley of that mighty river; nor will it suit her policy to lightly suffer any Northern rival to Hong-Kong to be built up at Port Arthur. Sometime, and without great delay, these puzzling movements of unchained political forces may compel a partition of poor, bankrupt, drowning China. When such a time arrives, Russia will be found modestly demanding the northern provinces, with Peking, the Liautong Peninsula, and Korea thrown in, as help-weights. England, of a certainty, must claim the Yang-tse Valley, and liberal territorial allowance, near her southern colony of Hong-Kong. She will need, too, all she can obtain, to broaden out her buffer-states of Burmah and Siam, as against the French, who will be, as in the past, none too modest touching the enlargement of Tongking.

Dr. Albert Shaw, writing in the *American Review of Reviews* for February, says:—

At present the great bulk of the Chinese trade is with England. English influence in China makes for the open and liberal policy that is most favourable for the United States. So far, therefore, as our sympathies are allowed to be governed by our interests, it is plain that we should incline toward the continuance and further development of England's influence and power everywhere in Asia. England has said plainly that she will not allow the Continental Powers to seize China for purposes of trade monopoly; and we must heartily join England in this righteous position. Neither England nor America could be benefited by grabbing Chinese territory, but both have an immense interest in Chinese commerce. Our acquisition of Hawaii would be directly useful in helping to keep open the Chinese ports.

(2) WHAT PART SHOULD THE UNITED STATES PLAY?

If China is to be divided, it becomes a question whether the United States will consent to stand by and see barriers run up by Protectionist nations against the American products which at present have free access to the Chinese market. This subject is attracting a great deal of attention in the United States. Mr. Charles Denby, jun., lately connected with the American Legation in China, discusses the question in the *North American Review* for January with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. Denby is quite clear that Uncle Sam cannot afford to stand on one side while China is being divided up among the nations of the world.

CHINA THE BRIGHTEST HOPE OF AMERICA.

He says:—

American manufacturers have shown that they need fear no rivalry. Their goods are sold in open competition with the world. On the shores of the Pacific lies their brightest hope. Russia, now bending her energies to the opening of Siberia, is our constant friend. China and Japan have no reason to be

MR. CLARENCE CARY, writing in the *Forum* for January, expresses a very frank opinion as to the part which England ought to play in the partition of

ought but cordial to us. We have all the advantages of position, all the advantages of goodwill. It is only necessary to realise our situation and to act upon it.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD DO.

How they should act upon it he explains in the following passage:—

The first and most important step should be the manifestation of a greater interest by the American Government in the political and commercial affairs of the Orient. As to China in particular, the Powers of Europe should be assured that, whatever disposition they make of the land, the trade must be open to all; that no future tariffs, whether by conventions or as the result of annexation, shall be allowed to discriminate against the United States. The American merchant should be assured that his Government is supporting him, and the Chinese Government should be made to understand that the commercial interest of every American citizen is jealously watched at Washington. The official support which European merchants receive from their Governments should be offset by an equally determined support of our merchants from our Government. Means of transportation between the ports of America and those of Asia should be put upon a better basis.

THE FUTURE OF CHINESE TRADE.

The result of acting upon these lines of policy would, he thinks, be incalculably beneficial to the Chinese themselves:—

If to the empire of China, with its vast population, its vast territory, its limitless resources, the electric spark of American enterprise could be communicated, the trade that would spring into existence would surpass all the records of history. Already on the short lines in the north we have some indication of the future.

Mr. Denby, like most Americans who have travelled, regards the position of Britain with unconcealed admiration. He says:—

British trade was never so flourishing in China as to-day, and the supremacy of England's naval power in Asiatic waters bears testimony to her intention to defend it.

UNCLE SAM MUST TAKE A HAND.

He thus sums up the whole matter:—

The people of America, with a rapidly increasing population producing more than they can consume, with an aggressive character that brooks no opposition, with a coast line greater than that of any Power of Europe, dotted with flourishing cities, constitute a factor in the future of the Orient that no apathy, no neglect, can belittle. Whatever policy we may have inherited as to entanglements with European Powers must be discarded here. The people of the United States must not be content to see their neighbours to the West, with their boundless potentialities of trade, handed over, an uncontested prize, to the ambitions of Europe.

(3) A SUGGESTED FOREIGN FISCAL SYSTEM.

"Diplomaticus" writes in the *Fortnightly Review* under the title of "A Monroe Doctrine for China." He approves of the policy propounded by Mr. Balfour and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and points out that the difficulty to a free open market in China is the great opportunity which the *likin* or transit duties afford to corrupt and obstructive officials for imposing any amount of imposts on foreign goods. "Diplomaticus," therefore, suggests that the provincial finances should be placed under European supervision. This suggestion is fathered by our consul at Chefoo. "Diplomaticus" says:—

To remedy this state of affairs, either the Central Government should be reformed and strengthened, or the provincial finances should be submitted to direct European supervision. The latter of these suggestions has been well argued by Mr. Consul Brennan, of Chefoo, and it seems to me to deserve the earnest consideration of the statesmen of Europe. Mr. Brennan suggests that "the

number, position of International Electorate shall model of the nation would largely augment at a reduced

What has, however, is the by which the commercial example of the come to an a mark off the to guarantee with a foreign the anxieties disappear, and be virtually suit Powers consideration which can of over, a parti give all the territorial in

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number, position, and tariff of the *likin* stations shall be a matter of International arrangement, and that the present *likin* collectorate shall be replaced by a foreign administration on the model of the foreign maritime customs.⁵ That such an administration would very soon quadruple the volume of trade and hence largely augment the yield both of customs and *likin* dues, even at a reduced tariff, requires no demonstration.

What has especially attracted me in Mr. Brennan's proposal, however, is that it seems to contain the germs of an arrangement, by which the whole Far Eastern question—territorial as well as commercial—might probably be solved. If, following the example of the Anglo-French treaty, relating to Siam, we could come to an arrangement with the Powers interested in China, to mark off the great commercial and productive regions of China, to guarantee their integrity and independence, and equip them with a foreign fiscal administration, such as Mr. Brennan suggests, the anxieties and perils which now beset us in the Far East would disappear, and the policy for which we are now striving would be virtually realised. Probably such an arrangement would not suit Powers who are bent on conquest, but it is worth their consideration whether it would not be preferable to hugging schemes, which can only be carried out at the cost of a great war. Moreover, a participation in the management of the *likin* dues would give all the Powers an interest in the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China.

(4) MAKE THE CHINO-BURMESE RAILWAY OR DON'T?

Mr. J. F. Fraser, one of the three bicyclists who, under the auspices of Dr. Lunn, are making the tour of the world, contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a notable article upon "Our Trade with Western China." Mr. Fraser has bicycled, or at least has trundled his bicycle, from Burma into China, and he is therefore in a position to speak as to the country through which it is proposed to open a back door into China. His testimony is very emphatic and by no means reassuring. He says that the borderland between Burma and China is a network of precipitous hills, through which no railway could be carried except at great expense, and that when it is made it will have practically nothing to carry. Mr. Fraser says:—

Yunnan is probably the poorest of all the eighteen provinces, and the population is thin and scattered and wretched. Traders should once and for all abandon the hope that Yunnan is a rich mine, only waiting to be tapped. The present construction of a railway can mean nothing to them. The Government of Burma fosters the idea that the line will benefit trade. As a matter of fact, the main object of the line is military. No doubt it would be an admirable plan if English financiers would play the rôle of cat's-paw to push a line into China, and so give our Government, on the outbreak of tribal disturbances, a pretext for annexing the country, and once more checkmating the French. Though, commercially, there is nothing worth having in Western Yunnan, there are, east of the capital, on the range of mountains dividing Kweichow, rich mines of copper and iron, and magnificent coalfields. But they are beyond our reach from Burma. The stages between Yunnan-sen and British territory, by the present route *via* Tali, are thirty-three days. Between Yunnan-sen and French territory it is only eight days. For all time the natural outlet and inlet for S'ch'uen will not be a railway southwards over wild mountains to Tonquin, or westwards to Burma, but down the great Yang-tzi River. Commercial men might well turn their eyes to this province. Chung-king-fu is an open port, yet no foreign vessel has so far ventured up the river beyond Ichang.

(5) TRANSFER THE CAPITAL AND THE CUSTOMS FROM PEKIN.

The *Contemporary Review* publishes another article on "The Problem of the Far East," by a writer who takes a very grave view of the situation, and who thinks that we may have at any moment to make common cause with the Japanese, whose retention of Wei Ha Wei he

evidently considers an almost providential circumstance. He gives some particulars of some recent occurrences at Port Arthur, from which it would seem that we were within touch-and-go of a collision with the Russians. He says:—

Nothing, also, could be more striking and effective than the action taken by the English admiral at Port Arthur, which up to this moment seems to have passed without comment. So far as is known of the details, it appears that he first sent the sloop *Daphne* into the inner harbour at Port Arthur to search for torpedoes, that the Russians thereupon threatened to fire upon her, and that when she had, notwithstanding this threat, completed her examination the cruisers *Immortalité* and *Iphigenia*, with two torpedo-boats, followed into the anchorage.

Of course, if things are in such a critical state that actual hostilities are only averted by the discretion of the admirals on the spot, there is reason in what he says when he declares:—

The great risk of the hour is that we may not possess on the spot the adequate naval force to meet all eventualities. A predominant British naval force in Chinese waters will signify a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but delay in acquiring it will embolden the aggressive Powers to proceed to extreme lengths, and when we have acquired it, the advantage may be secured too late.

In addition to sending a flying squadron to Chinese waters, or at least reinforcing our fleet by powerful cruisers, he thinks that the government would do well to persuade the Chinese to abandon their capital, and establish the seat of government in some safer place than Peking.

But if it is beyond the bounds of reason or of hope to expect any resolute decision from the Chinese now in power, there is at least one department of the Government on the removal of which we are fully entitled to insist without further delay. I refer to the Imperial Maritime Customs, the department so long, and so ably presided over by Sir Robert Hart. The peril can only be finally averted by the early removal of this particular department of the Chinese Government to Shanghai, where, as a matter of fact, it was domiciled during the first ten years of its existence. There is the more justification for this step because the Maritime Customs are now, practically speaking, hypotheated in their totality to the foreign bondholders, who would rejoice at the arrangement that placed their security above the risks of what seems only too likely to occur in China.

(6) WHY NOT TAKE COREA?

Mr. E. H. Parker, who has spent two years in Corea, describes the country, its history, and its inhabitants in the *Fortnightly Review*. At the end of his article, when he comes to discuss the alteration that has been made in the Oriental situation by the action of Japan, Russia, and Germany, he hints rather than suggests that Corea might be a most desirable acquisition if it came to an appropriation of the lands of the yellow man:—

The Korean people, whatever their defects, are much more susceptible of improvement than the Chinese or Japanese. Though destitute of religion, they make the most loyal of converts and obstinate of martyrs when once their hearts are touched. In many respects the peasant is like the Russian *muzik*. Kindness makes him brim over with gratitude, and he will fight to the death for anyone who treats him with consideration. There could not be a finer colonising country than Corea, and any European race could easily withstand the summer heat. Carefully drilled, the Koreans would make as fine infantry soldiers as any in the world. The people possess no prejudices or habits which would make it impossible for British settlers to live on equal terms with them. Even their seclusion of women is not very serious. National jealousies, of course, stand in our way; but if we had a free hand we could, in ten years, make a second South Africa out of Corea at a very small expenditure of money, and next to none of force.

A vigorous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* maintains that the position in China is very critical, that nothing can save it except a radical right-about-face on the part of the British Foreign Office and British diplomacy in China. It is not the Foreign Office only that is to blame, but, according to him, British foreign ministers and British ambassadors have done nothing but blunder ever since they had anything to do with China. It is therefore to be feared that there is little hope that they will begin to learn wisdom at the eleventh hour. *Blackwood's* says:—

Nothing short of a radical change in our system will be of any avail to help us. A new spirit must be infused into the whole scheme of our Far Eastern relations. We must give our minds to the business and fit our agencies for the work they are expected to do, even as our rivals fit theirs, and, what is harder, we must reform the Foreign Office. The mere hint of such a condition will fill those who know most about it with despair. Yet unless we can meet our competitors with equal resolution, equal intelligence, and equal forces, we shall continue to be beaten, just as if we went out to battle with bows and arrows. What has been lost through our inactivity is lost.

THE ASCENDENCY OF RUSSIA:

HER POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

Blackwood's Magazine for February publishes a long and very well-informed article on the crisis in the Far East, the writer of which brings into strong relief the ascendancy of Russia both in Europe and Asia. It is interesting to note that *Blackwood's*, although usually very much addicted to Russophobia, recognises that the recent development of Russian predominance in the Far East was gained by no intrigue, but by the adoption of a perfectly straightforward policy.

AN HONOURABLE POLICY.

She played with her cards on the table, and warned Japan, before a shot was fired, of the policy which she intended to pursue. *Blackwood's* says:—

Russia is the one Power which has been at once clear and consistent, and which comes out of the imbroglio with honour.

PURSUED AT RISK OF WAR.

At the same time Russia, having her hand forced by the Japanese treaty of peace, did not shrink from making ready to fight, and on one occasion came very near actual hostilities. *Blackwood's* says:—

There was a critical moment in May, 1895, when the Russian Pacific squadron lay cleared for action, all its combustible gear put ashore, on one side of the Gulf of Pecheli, while the Japanese squadron lay on the other, with only seventy miles of salt water betwixt them. Both, it appeared, were ready for the signal, the issue depending on the ratification of the treaty of Shimonoseki, which was delayed by the Chinese Government until the last hour of the last day of grace. The German and French squadrons, the former with alacrity, the latter with reluctance, only overcome by peremptory injunctions from St. Petersburg, had taken up their appointed stations, under the orders of the Russian admiral.

The Japanese, however, gave in without fighting, and abandoned their conquests on the mainland.

RUSSIA AS PARAMOUNT POWER.

The result of this is stated as follows by *Blackwood's*:—

1. By that one act, more than by any speech or writing or apocryphal testament that has gone before, a final and indelible stamp was given, not to Russian "policy"—that is far too limited an expression—but to Russian evolution in Asia. It is a *datum* from which Russian policy might be calculated with the certainty of an eclipse, if only the perturbations of other bodies could be reduced to a similar fixed law.

2. It set up Russia, visibly and in fact, what she already was in effect, the paramount Power in Europe, a position from

which she can afford to grant every reasonable indulgence to her satellites. (We mean no disrespect by this term, but know no more accurate one.)

3. It also established Russia as the Protector of China and Korea, and the secular foe of Japan.

In these three points may be found the germ of all that has happened since, is happening now, and will happen in the future.

RUSSIA'S GOOD FAITH IN COREA.

Incidentally *Blackwood's* takes occasion to reprobate the repeated charge brought against Russia of having acted with bad faith to us by her action in Corea. *Blackwood's* says:—

Here we may venture to deprecate the practice, which never does any good, of making charges of bad faith against Russia. It is constantly asserted—two days rarely pass without a fresh reiteration of it in some of the gravest of our newspapers—that Russia has broken the solemn pledge she gave never to interfere with Corea, on the faith of which Great Britain evacuated Port Hamilton in 1886. Port Hamilton was a Corean harbour; China was the suzerain of Corea recognised by both Russia and England. The two Powers were jealous of each other's aggressions; Great Britain was the first, and, up to that time, the only aggressor. Russia intimated to China that if Great Britain retained the position, she must get level with her by taking some other. China deprecated this beginning of a scramble, and an arrangement was made whereby Great Britain restored Port Hamilton, not to Corea, but to China, on her giving an assurance that no other Power would step in. China obtained a satisfactory verbal assurance from the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, and communicated the substance of it in (Chinese) writing to her Majesty's Minister. The Chinese version stated that Russia would not occupy Corean territory "under any circumstances whatever." What the phrase so translated may have been in the oral Russian we do not know, but these words are always quoted and underlined as evidence of bad faith. The charge is puerile. The sense and purpose of the undertaking was perfectly well understood by all the parties concerned. It was that Russia and Great Britain separately agreed with China to respect the *status quo* in Corea. But two important events occurred beyond the control of all three, which completely upset the *status quo*. Japan invaded Corea and captured the king, which *ipso facto* annulled engagements based on a contrary state of things. And at the same time China's suzerainty over Corea ceased, when engagements made with her in that capacity necessarily lapsed. China was the injured party, not Great Britain. Our grievance, if we have any, lies in any case against China and not Russia, with whom we had no dealing in the matter.

RUSSIAN SETTLERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In *Harper's Magazine* for February, Mr. Kirk Munroe, in an article entitled "Some Americans from Over-Sea," describes how the Russian settlers have fared in the Far West. His article, which is illustrated by many pictures of their huts and villages, is very interesting and very satisfactory. Mr. Munroe has no patience with American know-nothings who regard the emigrant with undisguised hostility:—

We of America do not seek to kill the immigrants whom we have invited to assist in the upbuilding of our great republic, but we nevertheless despise them, and rarely hesitate to express this feeling with a brutal frankness. While this ever-present animosity is general and applies to all foreigners, it has epochs of especial virulence against especial classes. Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians have been denounced in turn; but to-day the first outrank us all in the learned professions, the second are our merchants and manufacturers, while the third have become the agriculturists upon whose efforts are based the very foundations of our national prosperity. Bereft of these three, we should resemble a man partially paralysed in brain, functional organs, and limbs. We have had paroxysms of fear concerning the Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and Bohemians, who have built and are building the railroads of the East, as well as over the

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Chinamen, who have performed a similar service in the West; but these have been alleviated. More recently our energies in the line of denunciation have been directed against a class of immigrants from Slavonic countries.

BETTER FARMERS THAN THE AMERICANS.

It was in order to dissipate the prejudice against these emigrants that Mr. Munroe was sent into the North-West early last summer, for the purpose of seeing the Russians, Finns, and Icelanders as they actually are, living and toiling in North Dakota and Minnesota. He found the so-called Russians nearly all German-speaking men, and like the Icelanders and others, rapidly acquiring the English language. They were doing fairly well, better, indeed, than the native-born Americans:—

The prime causes of success among these foreign-born farmers with lands that Americans had declared only fit for grazing are thrift and frugality. They protect from the weather their expensive farm machinery, while the native-born nearly always leaves his in the fields where it has been used, from one season to another. The American wheat-farmer exhausts his rich lands by planting them to the same crop year after year, burning his straw, and restoring nothing to the soil that he has taken from it. The Russian varies his crops, or allows his land to lie fallow in alternate years, and ploughs in his straw.

It costs the American about thirty-five cents to raise a bushel of wheat and deliver it to an elevator within a mile of his field. The Russian can raise wheat on poorer soil, haul it fifty miles, and place it on board the cars for several cents per bushel less money. When the latter goes to town he carries provisions with him and sleeps in his wagon; the American puts up at a hotel. The Russian rarely eats fresh meat, but his more civilised neighbour must have it three times a day.

The American engages in stock-raising on a large scale, allows his cattle to pick up their own living on the open range the year round, and loses half of them during a hard winter. His competitor from over-sea only raises such stock as he can feed and care for, with the result that even in the severest winters he saves it all.

FRUGAL, THRIFTY, INDUSTRIOUS.

Flying visits to communities of Finns, Poles, Bohemians and Russians located along the lines of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways disclosed them to have attained a degree of Americanisation intermediate between those of the Russians and the Icelanders of North Dakota. In every case I found them to be frugal, thrifty and industrious, largely guided in their temporal as well as in their spiritual affairs by their ministers or priests. Wherever I met these men they appeared to be conscientious, liberal-minded, and well educated. The Minnesota school laws compel the education in English of every youth in the State, and in every foreign-born community that I visited it was quickly evident that the children are being thus taught. They always spoke fluent English, generally without an accent, and above every school-house floated the American flag, that they are thus taught to love and respect above all other national emblems.

As the result of a month's experience among the over-sea Americans of two great agricultural States, I am convinced that there is nothing to be feared but everything to be hoped from such immigrants, no matter what their previous condition, as are willing to till the soil and people the wide vacant spaces of our vast territory. So long as the existing school laws are enforced, their children, even in the first generation, will become as truly Americanised as are the descendants of those earlier immigrants who settled the Atlantic coast.

THE *Hansei Zasshi* is an Anglo-Japanese monthly magazine, published in Tokio, at sixpence a month. It will be sent to subscribers within the Postal Union for six shillings a year. A special feature is the frontispiece, which is a photo-engraving of some masterpiece by famous Japanese artists. The first number appeared in January last year.

A RISING STAR IN CHINA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SHENG-TAJEN.

MR. CLARENCE CARY's article in the January *Forum* on "China and Chinese Railway Concessions" is a very interesting account of the scramble for the right to make railways in China which has preceded the recent development of the Campaign of Partition. Mr. Cary has been in China, acting on behalf of one of the syndicates intriguing for railway concessions, and he writes with an evident up-to-date knowledge of this mysterious business. The most interesting part of his paper is that in which he gives some account of a personality which seems likely to become potent in Chinese policy in the immediate future. Hitherto, the Western world has known no Chinese statesman other than Li Hung Chang. Now we are introduced to His Excellency Sheng-Tajen, of whom Mr. Cary writes in such a fashion as to convey the impression that he may be Li Hung Chang's successor:—

For the construction of this ardently desired Peking-Hankow line—as, indeed, of any considerable railway work—the Chinese need, and must invoke and obtain, ample foreign financial assistance. To such end, the higher councils at Peking have appointed an agent, one Sheng-Tajen, who, as the director-general of the imperial Chinese railway administration, has been clothed with full powers to adjust and negotiate—a phrase meaning, when reduced to final analysis and expressed in Western slang, to "raise the wind."

His Excellency Sheng is a rising star in the murky firmament of Chinese politics. Astute, progressive, daring, with the acquisitive tendency largely developed, Sheng-Tajen is full of aggressive force and picturesque possibility. As yet of full vigour, of large wealth, and but little over fifty years of age, he may, if circumspect or if effectively guided, reach any place of ministerial power and control that China has to offer. He is already an official of metropolitan rank and a director of the Court of Sacrificial Ceremonies. For somewhat more than a year past, Sheng has been in active negotiation with various foreign delegations in reference to his railway projects, but, thus far, with little or no tangible result.

(Late China advices, received since the foregoing was written, indicate that Sheng's powers have been somewhat abridged by the appointment of another imperial railway commissioner—"for the North.")

The railway concession seems to have gone to a Belgian syndicate. Mr. Cary says:—

It would appear that certain reckless persons known as the Belgian Syndicate—said to be a group of manufacturers whose primary object is to market their products in China—have closed a contract for the line with Sheng, substantially on his own terms.

Of course, in Mr. Cary's opinion, the grapes are sour.

The Secret of Old Age.

THE Pope, Mr. Gladstone, Bismarck and the Queen, the four grand old people of the epoch, are still alive and thriving, though Mr. Gladstone has been somewhat ailing this month. There are comparatively few among us who venture to aspire to exceed threescore years and ten; but the Chevalier Fenzi, who has entrusted me with several copies of his pamphlet on youth and age, maintains that, by following certain simple rules, which he lays down in verse, we can all live to be a hundred. The Chevalier himself is well on his way towards the century, and maintains—what is even more important than the extension of his years—that his vitality is as vigorous as that of a young man. I have still some copies of his pamphlet left, and any one who cares to send six penny stamps can have one.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

HIS CHARACTER AND CAREER.

AN anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly Review* for February describes the character and career of the French statesman, who for the last three years has held the post of French Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is an interesting paper, written evidently by one who has the facts at his finger's ends, and who has studied M. Hanotaux to some purpose. It is not altogether a pleasant picture which he draws of the French statesman, of whom he says :—

He is an impassive and fatalist politician who long ago accepted the necessities of power. "Trickery and lying are, alas! most necessary parts of the art of governing men."

This last sentence is an extract from M. Hanotaux's own writings.

HIS CAREER.

The facts of his career are thus set forth :—

Born at Beaufort, in Picardy, the 19th of November, 1853, Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux, after an obscure college career, went like many others to try his fortune in the capital. His vocation was decided by an accident. The friendship of his compatriot, M. Henri Martin, had made him turn his attention to history, and he often went to ransack the manuscripts preserved in the public libraries. One day, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, he came across volume 521 of the Clairambault Collection. It was rebound and catalogued under the vague title of *Miscellanea*, and apparently contained articles relating only to the eighteenth century; but in glancing through it the practised eyes of the "*Chartiste*" fell upon a well-known handwriting. M. Hanotaux had rediscovered the *Maximes d'Etat* of Cardinal Richelieu. From that day his fortune was made. Henceforth he passed among scholars as one of them.

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (on the 29th of February, 1879) as attached to the Archives. He climbed all the rungs of the ladder in succession.

History was nothing more than a recreation for M. Hanotaux; his political career absorbed his most brilliant energies. His progress was rapid. In 1883, M. Ferry, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made him joint Secretary of his Cabinet, and in 1885 sent him as Councillor to the Embassy at Constantinople, the Marquis de Noailles being then Ambassador.

After an interval, during which M. Hanotaux was at the head of the Embassy at Constantinople, he suddenly abandoned the diplomatic service for Parliament. On the 18th of April, 1886, he was elected Deputy for the Département de l'Aisne by the *scrutin de liste*, gaining 52,666 votes against 48,654 given to Mr. Gilbert-Boucher, the other Republican candidate. But success refused to follow him into the Chamber. In entering Parliament he was on the wrong road altogether. After three years' effort he was just as unfit to be a Deputy as when he began. M. Ribot, the head of the department, gave him the sub-directorship of the protectorates. Some years later he was promoted to the post of comptroller of commercial and consular affairs.

This post he still held when he was suddenly pitched forward into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy's choice excited much astonishment. The comptroller of commercial and consular affairs had no political celebrity. His very name was only known to historians and the clerks of the Foreign Office.

HIS CHARACTER.

Of his character as director of the foreign policy of France the writer says :—

He is first and foremost an official. The official has his weaknesses as well as his qualities. By his very nature he is distrustful. M. Hanotaux, with whom professional secrecy is a superstition, mistrusts opinion too much. We recognise the official always trying to shelter himself behind some will superior to his own. When M. Hanotaux cannot feel the responsible minister above him, he falls back upon M. Taine's historic deter-

minism, and creates a master for himself in the fatal play of circumstances. Beside this lack of initiative, observe the prudence of the student accustomed to advance only step by step, never by impetus, never by sudden leaps. For, if he has no system, at least he has a method which he applies in all his functions, in all his works. At the Quai d'Orsay he has always remained the studious "*Chartiste*" of 1876. The things that hindered him from producing a great historical work have made him a perfect official. To the headship of the department where he worked so long as a subordinate, he brought the same spirit of slow and minute labour, the same cold passion for clearness and precision, the same prudence carried to the length of inertia.

I have no space to follow the writer in his analysis of the various phases of M. Hanotaux's foreign policy, but merely quote the sentence with which he brings his article to a close :—

Who knows what the future is reserving for him? Like all men with great ambitions, he believes in his star, and fate has never yet ceased to flatter him. Nobody can resist him. He makes his will felt in Africa, in Asia, at the heart of the Concert of Europe; and in receiving him under the dome of the Institute, the Academy too has yielded to the seductions of the man whom Fortune pursues so conspicuously with her favour.

THE CO-EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

In Mr. Mansford's article describing mixed education at work at Bakewell, the writer incidentally referred to the Moravians as having successfully carried out co-education at their schools at Fulneck.

THE MORAVIANS—A CORRECTION.

Mr. C. S. Smith, writing to me from Leeds, calls attention to the fact that this statement was based on a misconception of the Moravian system. He says that there are certainly two schools at Fulneck adjoining each other, in one of which the boys are educated and in the other the girls; but, so far from being educated together, it is a punishable offence for a boy to look at a girl, and the pupils are not allowed to have any communication whatever with each other. If a brother and a sister are among the pupils, they are allowed at certain specified times to spend half an hour in each other's company, but the communication between the two sexes is strictly limited to that maximum.

A MIXED SCHOOL AT TORQUAY.

Mr. W. Staddon, proprietor of a middle-class day-school known as St. Winifred's, at Torquay, writes to say that a system of co-education similar to that at Bakewell has been in practical working at St. Winifred's for twenty-one years, during which time 1,150 scholars have passed through the school. The experience at St. Winifred's resembles that at Bakewell. The Mayor of Torquay last year paid the very highest compliment to the success of the school. All the gloomy prognostications as to the mischief which would result from boys and girls meeting together in classes are shown to be equally baseless in Devonshire as in Derbyshire.

Mrs. E. Roscoe Mullins, Hon. Sec. of the King Alfred School Society, sends me a prospectus of a proposed rational school or schools to be founded in the St. John's Wood and Hampstead districts. Most of the ideas embodied in the prospectus are those which have commended themselves more or less to educational reformers. I only mention the subject in this connection because they propose to educate boys and girls together until at least the age of fourteen. Separate provision is only to be made for cloak rooms, recreation grounds, and the like. The older boys are to have their consulting tutors and masters, and the girls to have their own consulting tutors and mistress, to care for their outer school interests.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

MR. E. C. RINGLER THOMSON, late Assistant Agent to the Governor-General of India, and Vice-Consul for Khorasan, writes in the *National Review* on "The Russian Advance on India," an article which deserves special notice as being the only interesting article published under that head for years.

A GOOD ARTICLE WITH A BAD TITLE.

As a rule a greater amount of rubbish has been dumped upon the public under that head than almost any other. It was therefore with a pleasant surprise, on listlessly turning over the pages so headed in the *National Review*, I discovered that this concealed an article which contained really good interesting matter. Mr. Thomson has travelled in Russia, and is familiar with Central Asia. His forecast of the way in which the Russians will advance in case we come to loggerheads with them at any point in Europe or Asia is interesting and probably not far from the mark. Mr. Thomson is a strong man, who has seen much, and does not shrink from recommending general massacre as a legitimate method of pacifying savage countries. He maintains that if the Russians found themselves threatened with any resistance after they got to Cabul they would order a general massacre, which he maintains would not be half so cruel in the end as the timid, vacillating policy which England follows.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER IN ASIA.

Mr. Thomson says he once held the Russians in supreme contempt, but after seeing them and watching them in Central Asia, he has come to the conclusion that they are in every respect equal to us, and in some respects are much better. They are tougher, cheaper, and do their own work without servants to wait upon them. The result is that they can maintain five men where we can maintain only one. Mr. Thomson has very little sympathy with the British forward school, although he himself advocates a policy much more forward than anything that they have ventured to propose, but he is as uncompromising in his denunciation of our forwards as any one can desire. He says:—

I do not wonder in the least that the Forward Policy has of late been so hotly denounced. During the last twenty years we have lavished, I suppose, over fifty millions in attempting to keep the Russians back, and we have only succeeded in preparing the way for their advance in the exact manner they desire.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

He knew General Kuropatkin well, and as this officer has just been appointed the Russian Minister of War, the following extract will be read with interest:—

He is still in the prime of life, not yet fifty years of age, has served from the commencement of his career in Central Asia, has taken a leading part in its conquest, and has made some important contributions towards its literature. He thoroughly knows the various countries and thoroughly understands the people inhabiting them, and their modes of diplomacy and warfare. He was Chief of the Staff to the great Skobelev during the Russo-Turkish war, and greatly distinguished himself in it. Indeed, there is little doubt that some of Skobelev's laurels were won by him. Skobelev was the dashing, impetuous, reckless leader; Kuropatkin the cool, patient, calculating corrective who restrained him. He is a man of indomitable will, of untiring industry, master of his profession as a soldier, a great civil administrator, deliberate of speech, exceedingly gentle and modest in manner, and with a temper always under control. He wears the first class of the Order of Saint George (equivalent to our Victoria Cross),

and his courage is of the type which does not comprehend fear. He is the strictest of disciplinarians, but beloved and respected by all, and his own good qualities are perforce in a great measure reflected in those serving under him. He is, indeed, the equal in every respect of any commander we could place in the field to oppose him. General Kuropatkin has brought Transcaspia in all matters, both civil and military, to a high state of perfection. He works from sunrise till late into the night, inquires personally into the minutest details, and finds time to be constantly making long and fatiguing journeys of inspection throughout his extensive command. This man, if he took the field against us, would be hard to beat. He has told me more than once that he has seen too much of war not to hate it, that neither he nor his Government have the least desire to fight us, and to suggest that they wish to invade India is absurd. I believe him. But all the same, he is a Russian of Russians, and if he thought there was just cause for it, would delight in trying conclusions with us. In diplomacy, of course, General Kuropatkin is a thorough-bred Russian.

A FRENCH VIEW OF SIR W. LAURIER.

To the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Hamelle contributes an acute and discriminating study of the great Canadian statesman whose picturesque exterior and striking personality made so deep an impression on the public mind at the Jubilee festivities last year. Certainly that impression was a deep one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier towered above the other statesmen at the Jubilee—the Salisburys, the Chamberlains, and the Roseberys. The regular heroes of the political stage naturally stood modestly at the wings and looked on while the Colonial Premiers were being fêted and caressed. The nation knew little or nothing about the Premiers personally, and it simply acclaimed in Sir W. Laurier and his companions the Imperial idea, the principles of Colonial expansion, and the marvellous progress of the Victorian Era. M. Hamelle makes all the usual points. He shows us this Franco-American Roman Catholic, the hero of Protestant England; but he also says that on the other side of the Channel the spectacle roused mixed emotions. Frenchmen thought of the classic image of the Roman Conqueror making his triumphal progress to the Capitol with vanquished monarchs chained to his chariot-wheels. This descendant of the conquered race, was he not ministering to the glorification of a rival nation? Yet with that idea lurked also a secret feeling of pride that a Frenchman had won his way to be Premier of Queen Victoria's greatest colony.

But M. Hamelle rightly sees that Sir Wilfrid Laurier teaches in his own person a wider lesson than any gratification of either French or English pride. And that lesson is simply the old one of liberty. With the single unfortunate exception of the American colonies, England has administered her daughter nations with an eye rather to their interests than her own. She has not confused unity with uniformity. She has respected each colony's personality, and has as soon as possible left it free to develop on its own natural lines. M. Hamelle then scores an easy victory over the "cut the painter" policy, which he associates, not altogether justly, with the Manchester School. The outburst of loyalty over the Venezuelan crisis, the Canadian tariff, the denunciation of the Belgian and German commercial treaties, the gift of "H.M.S. Afrikander"—M. Hamelle hurries us breathlessly through these stirring events, and complacently drops us down in the middle of a prophetic vision of a British Empire all nicely done up and federated, with a brand-new sovereign assembly in which mother-country and colonies are all represented, and which manages the politics of the whole.

EUROPE AT WAR WITH ENGLAND.

MR. GREENWOOD'S READING OF THE SITUATION.

THE *Nineteenth Century* has a characteristically vigorous article by Mr. Fred. Greenwood entitled, "England at War." He traces our present isolation, with all its perils, to the time, three years ago, when Russia invited England to join in her China-Japanese intervention, and England refused. The choice lay between a better footing with Russia and her friendly new Emperor, and alliance with Japan. Our "Government decided upon saying, 'No,' to the Tsar and shaking hands with the Yellow Spectre."

THE "COMBINE" AGAINST BRITAIN.

This decision has changed the Concert of Europe into a "combine" against England. "The Concert treatment of the Armenian question, the Cretan question, the Turco-Greek difficulty, was less remarkable for its results to Armenians, Cretans, or even Greeks of the kingdom, than for a prolonged and malicious display of how ineffective England's authority had become."

Mr. Greenwood is careful to say that "nothing even now justifies apprehension of actual assault upon the British Empire," or of clear provocation to war. Nevertheless,

the truth is—and to understand it and its bearings is of the highest importance—that an actual state of war against England began some time ago. War has long been organised and in progress upon military lines.

WHAT "HUNGER FOR FACTORY-PROFITS" HAS LED TO.

The fancy which Mr. Spenser advances of the essential antagonism of militarism and industrialism is laughed to scorn. "The one is the mailed fist of the other." The "hunger for factory profits," which has seized on all the nations, has created conditions beyond the control of any Government:—

These conditions are such that most of the European States are under the strongest compulsion—social, political, economic, even dynastic—to enter upon wars of industry; not unlikely to prove as sweeping as the old wars of religion. Militarism calls upon Industry to supply its enormous needs; Industry, believing that trade follows the flag, calls upon Government to find or make new markets; Socialism sounds a constant warning that unless the factories are filled down all Government will go. But while these demands are pressed for immediate execution, the finding and the making of markets is a most tedious business, and it is doubtful if all that is left to the rest of the world by the English-speaking races can provide for its ever-growing wants. In such a state of things it would be strange if the Governments of "awakened" Europe had not a socialist dream of their own, figuring forth, as the only or the short way to prosperity in peace, a more reasonable distribution of the whole bulk of trade, its strongholds and opportunities. It is, in fact, no dream, but a purpose already afoot and in action.

A WAR, BLOODLESS PERHAPS.

A great "trade-war against England" began long since, over and above the tariff-war, which may or may not end in bloodshed:—

The object of the war is conquest, and conquest is fulfilled by surrender. The most splendid operation of war is a disposition of forces so effective as to compel submission without a stroke. It is warfare of this kind that is and has been going on against England; and as long as the allies of Russia can be properly restrained by Russian wisdom, it is unlikely to change its character.

The other nations of Europe feel that England has enough, and mean to secure for themselves what remains, peacefully if possible, but—

if England springs in with armed interference, the state of war described above will probably change at once into something

sharper and noisier; the ultimate purpose of that long Russian march to the Indian frontier will then find its hour.

WHAT MAY FIRE THE MINE.

Possibly such a test is supplied by the Chinese loan:—

By the terms of the loan our Government revealed its consciousness of what the Continental brotherhood was about in China, and as plainly declared its desire, if not its determination, to put a stop to it.

Our confidently counting on a Japanese naval alliance shocks Mr. Greenwood. "There was never greater folly in the world." He endorses the judgment that "any European Power which allied itself in arms with the yellow peoples against another European nation, would play traitor to the welfare of the whole human race."

AN ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE? NEVER!

Our looking that way three years ago brought on us "the hostile partnership at Constantinople and the Far East." "Russia has France at her back . . . and the German Emperor has shown, by a certain famous picture, what *he* thinks of a flourishing and conquering Japan":—

For Russia Japan is unendurable as enemy and competitor in those seas. Nothing is more fixed in her policy than that conviction, and we may expect it to be acted on inveterately. As enemy and competitor Japan will not be suffered to live if the Russian arms and Russian alliances can put her in a different position—which different position will be her fate almost certainly, and perhaps soon.

Our "terms of the loan" are a challenge, which must therefore be resented by the head of the combination which to us is all but irresistible. Our policy of "no alliances" would be "ridiculous and even scandalous if it ended in an anti-European alliance with the Japanese." Mr. Greenwood is kind enough not to leave us in utter despair. Among his last words are these:—

Does it follow that we are quite done? Not at all. With patience, watchfulness, courage, we may yet be redeemed from isolation—the one thing to look to.

The Annual Rhythm of the Pulse.

THE most striking paper in the *University Magazine* for February is that by F. H. Perry-Coste on the rhythm of the pulse. From careful investigation of his own pulse-beats, verified by comparison with the similarly recorded experience of others, he claims to have proved that there is an annual rhythm or seasonal variation in the number of normal pulse-beats, which may be represented by something like a regular curve. He also contends that the evidence "points to the striking conclusion that *the annual rhythms of the pulse in men and women are exactly converse*, that of the former displaying a winter maximum and summer minimum, that of the latter a winter minimum and summer maximum." The usual negative polemic is carried on by H. K. Rusden in his tirade against prayer, and by Dr. Park in his version of "the genesis of the one God idea."

Cassell's for February has a light illustrated sketch of Berlin by Mr. B. F. Robinson. Mr. A. F. Story contributes a series of pictures of cabs of all countries. "Animals as Hunters," by Mr. H. Scherren, is a subject lending itself to vivid pictures by Mr. A. Pearce. Mr. Frank Craig has a yet more thrilling opportunity in Mr. W. P. Wright's "Accidents in the Air" with balloons. Mr. O. G. Jones describes "A Winter Climb of the Schreckhorn." Mr. A. Krausse tells interesting facts about "The Mint and its Coinage." Robert Machray shows photographs of the lightning.

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THE REIGN OF RICHARD CROKER I.

BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

In the *American Review of Reviews* for February, Dr. Albert Shaw writes as follows upon "The Mastery of Richard Croker":—

The recent elevation of Richard Croker to a position of acknowledged authority in politics is absolutely without parallel in the history of the United States.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF NEW YORK.

Thus far the new government of the huge metropolis of New York has been conducted personally by Mr. Croker, quite as if he were a prince regent, with Mayor Van Wyck as titular occupant of the throne, but disqualified on the ground of infancy or mental incapacity. Whatever the truth may be, nobody has given Mayor Van Wyck credit for the selection of a single one of the great list of municipal appointees announced in the opening days of January. It is Mr. Croker, and not Mayor Van Wyck, who is thought to be consulted on all matters of moment and responsibility. Not content with his old-time quarters in the Tammany Hall wigwag on Fourteenth Street, Mr. Croker has made himself the dictator of an up-town politico-social organisation known as the Democratic Club, which was in a moribund condition. He has at a single stroke made it the most popular and prosperous club in the country, has purchased for it the splendid quarters of the New York Athletic Club, and has installed himself there in his capacity as monarch of New York. There he holds court, and his hundreds of followers accord him every mark of deference and eager loyalty. Mr. Croker's mastery of the Greater New York has been strengthened by a series of treaties with the minor bosses of Brooklyn and the other annexed districts, under which treaties these smaller magnates are retained in local authority, and gladly acknowledge Mr. Croker as their over-lord. With his metropolitan mastery thus assured and undisputed, Mr. Croker has proceeded with his plans first for the control of State politics, and then for that of the national Democratic organisation. Abundant indications have been given of his cordial understanding with the republican machine, whereby the ancient maxim of "Live and let live" can be observed for mutual advantage. The working arrangement between the two machines will undoubtedly supply the key to the course of legislation at Albany this winter. The republican machine holds the legislature in the hollow of its hand, and thus it is in a position to accord favours to Mr. Croker on the basis of a substantial *quid pro quo*. It is understood that the scheme for the ultimate mastery of the State of New York includes a close alliance with Senator Murphy, and that ex-Senator David B. Hill is to be boycotted.

CROKER *versus* BRYAN.

But Mr. Croker's strategy for national domination is of more interest and moment than his scheme to control the Democracy of the State of New York. In his own State his success will be too easy even to be exhilarating; while his ambitions of a national character will meet with opposition enough to lend excitement to the struggle. The National Democratic Committee is not to be brought under Mr. Croker's thumb at a moment's notice, and there he must bide his time; but the Congressional Committee at Washington, which is to take charge of the campaign for the election of a new Congress in the present year, is said to have been engaging Mr. Croker's instant and particular attention. And, further, he is said to be working for an organisation hostile to Mr. Bryan's aspirations.

Mr. Croker has not, indeed, taken an open stand against Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform; but it is generally believed that he intends to do everything in his power to build up a combination that will prevent Mr. Bryan's re-nomination in 1900, and that will subordinate the free-silver issue. Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan represent diametrical extremes in our political methods. The Tammany leader affords the most striking example of boss and machine methods that our recent tendencies have yet evolved; while Mr. Bryan, who is an orator and a true leader, represents the convictions and enthusiasms of great multitudes of men and the triumph of principles

over party machinery and campaign funds. In the great pending struggle between Croker and Bryan for the control of the Democratic party, Mr. Croker may happen to represent a safer public policy in the matter of finance than is represented by Mr. Bryan. But it is certainly to be hoped that there are in this country a good many thousands of firm believers in the gold standard who would rather see political power wielded in the government of this nation by a free-silver man of Mr. Bryan's type than by a sound-money man of Mr. Croker's. There are worse things to be feared than the disasters of a mistaken financial policy, although we do not underrate the gravity of such disasters. Mr. Bryan's only hope of success in the struggle for future leadership in the Democratic party must, in our judgment, depend upon his freedom from complicity in the methods of such political leaders as Richard Croker.

A REFORMED POTENTATE.

On January 21st Mr. Croker, who had been elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany, thus addressed the Executive Committee:—

The new administration is nearing the eve of the first month of its existence. Not only are the eyes of the vast population of this great municipality centred upon it, but also the gaze of the whole country. The great trust confided to us by the people must not and will not be abused. They have selected our organisation as their agent, so to speak, and we must show by our conduct of that agency that we appreciate and merit the confidence reposed in us. This can be done in no better way than by giving the people an efficient, honest, and economical administration; one that will be satisfactory to the people and creditable to the organisation. If we do this success will crown our efforts, we will rise in the estimation of the people, and our organisation will become invincible. If we don't do it we are gone. Remember that.

In the selection of heads of departments care was exercised as to character, qualifications and fitness of the men chosen, who are all organisation men. They were appointed because they were considered the best men for the places, capable of conducting the business of their respective departments efficiently, honestly and economically. We ask them and expect them to carry on the people's business with the same care and concern that they would carry on their own.

The creation of unnecessary places, or sinecures, will not be tolerated. Our organisation will insist that every man whose name appears upon the city's pay-roll must earn his salary. No head of a department, nor any other official, will be asked by any one in this organisation, no matter how exalted may be his position in its councils, to violate any law or break any rule for any purpose whatsoever.

Let no man be unfaithful to his trust, for should he be he will not find a more unrelenting and vigorous prosecutor than will be the Tammany Hall organisation.

Should any man attempt to induce you, by threats or otherwise, to disregard your oaths of office and the interests of the people, report the matter to the organisation, and be he ever so influential he will be punished.

In conclusion, permit me to again remind you that the organisation is now on trial, and that if you do not do what is right you will lose the confidence of the people and destroy your organisation and yourselves.

If you want to serve your organisation well, then serve the people well by giving the city a faithful, honest, efficient, and economical administration, and I assure you that every man who will do this can regard me as a friend until death.

The *Sunday at Home* gives the following figures on the authority of Dr. E. E. Strong as to the operations of the Protestant missionary societies of the world:—

The missionary societies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia number 249, with 4,694 stations, and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,659 missionaries, 64,290 native labourers, and 1,121,699 communicants. There are 913,478 persons under instruction; and the income in all these countries is £2,651,856.

GREATER NEW YORK.

WHY TAMMANY WON LAST NOVEMBER.

MR. SIMON STERNE, who has been a reformer all his life, plays the part of a candid friend to the Reform Party in New York by explaining in the *Forum* for January "The Reconquest of New York by Tammany" at the recent election. He attributes Mr. Croker's victory to the disappointment of the citizens at the results of Mayor Strong's administration. It raised the taxes and encouraged fads. Mr. Sterne says :—

New York was resentful at the miscarriage of its efforts three years before. No people living under Democratic institutions as now organised, and without true minority representation in full operation, has an opportunity afforded it to exhibit such resentment except by inflicting upon itself another wound ; and that was the unfortunate situation in the city of New York in the autumn of 1897.

What the citizens expected was that the Reform Party would have cut down the pay-roll, and reorganised the administration of the city on a strictly business foundation. Instead of this, Mr. Sterne says :—

What was done was to put into every office originally created for mere purposes of expenditure a follower of one of the factions or organisations which made up the army of the Reform movement of 1894 ; to increase instead of diminish many salaries in the departments ; and to make a more lavish distribution of public moneys for new construction of highways and buildings than had theretofore been made.

The Raynes Liquor Law and the administration of the police by Mr. Roosevelt contributed also to strengthen the reaction in favour of Tammany. Mr. Sterne says :—

Furthermore, a set of non-economic, socialistic, and philanthropical tendencies, involving considerable expenditure of money and great irritation, was let loose upon the community with the inauguration of Mayor Strong on January 1, 1895.

Hence Mr. Sterne sums up the whole matter as follows :—

Of the 233,997 voters for Tammany's candidate, not one-half, it may be safely said, were in sympathy with Tammany. A very large proportion of this vote—how large it is impossible to say—represented the voter's disappointment at the measures which, and resentment at the men who during the last three years had oppressed and disappointed them.

CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

THE February *Atlantic* opens with an article entitled "The Capture of Government by Commercialism," by John Jay Chapman. Mr. Chapman means by his title the state of affairs which, for instance, comes to a small town when a railroad is to be run through it, when the railroad employs a local attorney, the best one in the place, of course, who finds it considerably easier to bribe the proper officials of the town than to rely solely on popular demand. This causes a steady degradation in public life, a steady failure of character, and a steady decline of decency. "Only quite recently has the control of money become complete, and there are reasons for believing that the climax is past." This is the reason and the point of Mr. Chapman's article : to show that bribery and the boss have come to their full heritage and must now probably decline. The chief reason for this is that the great commercial ventures which needed the boss and bribery have arrived, so to speak, and the privileges for which they must pay by bribing are no longer necessary. Business is growing more settled, and what Mr. Chapman calls "sacking of the country's natural resources" goes on at a slower pace. It might have been necessary, from the economic point of view, for the New York Central

Railroad to own the State legislature during its early years of construction and consolidation, but the necessity no longer exists. Nor will public opinion stand the abuses. In many places the old system is still being continued out of habit, and at a loss. Corporations can get what they want more cheaply by legal methods, and they are discovering this. "Moreover, time fights for reform. The old voters die off, and the young men care little about party shibboleths. Hence these non-partisan movements."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

A SUGGESTION FROM AUSTRALIA.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes an article in which it discusses the vexed question of Irish University Education. It says :—

The undenominational ideal has always been the ideal of the *Edinburgh Review*. It remains our ideal still. But convinced that that ideal has no chance of acceptance in Ireland, and recognising that the whole trend of opinion amongst the great majority of the Irish people is, and has long been, in the exactly contrary direction, we feel that persistence in a denial of the Roman Catholic demand is not a course which can be justified any further, either upon the grounds of equity or upon those of political expediency.

But although the *Edinburgh* has been compelled to modify its uncompromising opposition to denominational education, it cannot bring itself to approve the demand for the endowment of a Roman Catholic university. Such a university would necessarily be mutilated, and therefore it prefers the endowment of a Roman Catholic college. It says :—

It is impossible then to found a Roman Catholic college within the University of Dublin. But there appears to be no reason, *prima facie* at least, why an endowed Roman Catholic college affiliated to the Royal University should not meet all the requirements of the case. There is no reason that we can suggest why a Roman Catholic college, richly endowed out of public funds, and possessing all the dignity, so far as its constitution goes, which belongs to Trinity College, should not be conducted successfully in connection with the Royal University.

A precedent, and a highly successful one, has been furnished by one of the British colonies in the University of Sydney. A conscience clause protects any student who prefers to be freed from the obligation of attending university lectures or passing examinations in ethics, metaphysics, or modern history. The statutes of the university provide for the affiliation of colleges, and at present the University of Sydney embraces three strictly denominational colleges, viz., St. Paul's, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, which represents respectively the Anglican, the Roman Catholic and the Presbyterian communions.

The rules of the colleges amply provide for giving a religious stamp to their system, and in effect restrict the students of each to a single denomination. For example, the rules of St. John's College oblige all students to attend morning and evening prayers, mass, and all public services in the college chapel, and to approach the Sacrament at least once a term, and they provide for gratuitous and systematic instruction to all students, resident or non-resident, in the doctrines and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears to us that the University of Sydney supplies a hopeful precedent for such a solution of the Irish University question as we have hinted at above.

THE chief points of attraction in the *Quiver* for February are the Countess of Meath's graphic account of Holy Week in Seville, and Rev. W. Carlile's story of the Church Army, in which, by-the-bye, there is no mention, even the most remote, to the Salvation Army, generally supposed to be the source of at least some suggestions. Mr. F. M. Holmes sketches the old and the new Bluecoat Schools.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

A GOOD WORD FROM THE "QUARTERLY."

WHEN Lord Salisbury reads the *Quarterly* he will rub his eyes and wonder whether he did not blunder somewhat badly in his recent attack on the London County Council. This unimpeachable Conservative review in its article on the London County Council finds it necessary to take the Prime Minister to task; and in courteous but measured phrases to admonish him gravely as to the impropriety of his be-littling of the County Council.

ITS ENEMIES "UNINFLUENTIAL."

The *Quarterly* says:—

The County Council has, to a large extent, outlived its unpopularity, and justified its existence by a considerable amount of good work accomplished. There is now no desire in any influential quarter to undo the legislation by which it was created, or to curtail and diminish its powers to such an extent as to revolutionise its present character.

Considering Lord Salisbury's last reference to the County Council, this marked declaration that there is no desire in any influential quarter to do what Lord Salisbury seems to have set his mind upon doing, is a tolerably severe rebuke, the significance of which will not be ignored at Downing Street.

LET US CALL VESTRIES TOWN COUNCILS.

Dealing with the question of the Local Government of London as distinct from that which is undertaken by the County Council, the Reviewer thinks that little can be done beyond the conversion of the vestries into municipalities, a change which is one rather in nomenclature than in substance:—

Probably the best solution of the question would be to follow generally, but with considerable modifications, the lines of the present Vestries and District Councils. Where a vestry is practically continuous with a well-marked local area, and is of sufficient size to stand alone, it might be turned into a Corporation. But the process cannot be carried out uniformly throughout the metropolis. We must repeat that the real municipal work of London must and should be done by the local Councils, and it is to them that the dignity and status of Municipal Corporations should be given. The true solution of the problem of London government lies in the institution of a number of Municipal Corporations, of which the City of London would still remain the first, while the others should be local areas of sufficient size, importance, and local self-consciousness to be worthy to rank alongside that historic municipality. It is for Her Majesty's Government, when the question comes before them for practical settlement, to decide what should be the size of these areas.

A BOARD OF FINANCIAL CONTROL.

The *Quarterly* does not like the Works Department, and comments harshly upon some of the results which it has attained. The *Quarterly's* only practical suggestion is that there should be established in London something like that which exists in New York, in the shape of an outside body that would stand to the local spending authorities in the same relation as the Treasury stands to other Departments. He says:—

It may be found that the Finance Committee of the County Council would form the nucleus of an efficient control. Representatives might be added to it from the School Board, the Asylums Board, and the City Corporation (and the other corporations when formed), and the Vestries, and it might have the power to check the accounts of the various Committees; to be required to authorise any proposal for expenditure beyond a limited amount; and to have the budgets of the School Board as well as the County Council submitted to it. But, after all, the Committee is part of the Council. What we desire is a

controlling and criticising body, which to some extent at least is external to the Council, and independent of it.

THE EXCELLENCE AND USEFULNESS OF THE COUNCIL.

But the Reviewer is careful to explain that, although he proposes to make these changes, he is very anxious in no way to malign the County Council. He says:—

If we have found something to criticise unfavourably in the proceedings of the London County Council in the past, we should be the last to deny that it has placed to its credit a vast amount of useful work, that its administration has on the whole been animated by honesty and public-spirited zeal, and that its members have devoted themselves to their duties with an industry and thoroughness which are in the highest degree praiseworthy. The personnel of the Council has been kept at a creditably high level. The County Council must remain large enough, in all senses, to attract the interest of the electors and the services of good men. To turn it back into a sort of superior Metropolitan Board of Works, with its hole-and-corner methods and its absolutely undistinguished membership, would be an excusable blunder. Whatever it ought to have been at first, it has now come to play a part in London life which cannot be spared.

WHAT THE COUNCIL HAS DONE.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on the County Council, pleads vigorously on behalf of the Progressives. He takes up his parable against Lord Salisbury, with his scheme of tenification, which he regards as fatal to any hope of progress in London:—

"Tenification" means a recognition of local facts, perhaps, but more than any other the disastrous and deplorable fact that the poor are to live in one district and the well-to-do in another, without mutual dependence or mutual assistance.

The following is Mr. Lawson's summary of some of the things which the London County Council has done:—

It has obtained, by private Act of Parliament, the power to do away with sky-signs, the last of which disappear at the beginning of 1898, in themselves one of the many curses of American cities. Commencing in 1890, it has gradually obtained leave to abolish the gates and bars, which were in so many quarters an obsolete and purposeless hindrance to free traffic and communication, without appreciable cost to the ratepayer; to obtain true weight and good value for the consumer, and to render impossible the tricks and frauds of the dishonest tradesman through special and appropriate remedies in the Weights and Measures Act of 1889. In order to prevent inestimable damage to the welfare of the community by petty filching of space and air, it obtained the Building Act of 1891. To better the housing of the people, by obtaining such peculiar powers as were necessitated by the peculiar conditions of London life, it suggested and improved much of the amendment of the law made in 1891. In the case of the southern approach to the Tower Bridge, and more recently in the authorised plan of Strand widening, it has induced both Houses to approve and embody in their practice the principle of betterment, with its correlative of worsement, and has thus paved the way for a great series of street improvements without the heavy incidental cost that the reconquest scheme of the Metropolitan Board of Works involved. It has taken over the tramways at cost price, the different properties coming into hand as the varying terms of twenty-one years fixed by Parliament for the time limit of the Companies' possession severally expire; and although the gain to the public might have been greater, both in relief of rates and in increase of convenience, there is much to the common good on the transaction. After long and patient inquiry authorised by Parliament, Bills have been introduced and almost passed into law for the purchase of the existing water companies on the fair terms embodied in what is known as the "Plunket Clause" of the Water Bill of 1895, and the consequent consolidation of management and means would have done much to help the consumer and prevent the scandals of recurring water famine.

To split up the Metropolis into "watertight compartments"

would make this persistent seeking after legislative reform impossible in the future, for no single municipality would have the means or the courage, and no union of municipalities the unity or the purpose, to introduce and carry such a book of statutes through Parliament.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, the leader of the Progressive Party in the London County Council, publishes what may be regarded as the manifesto of the Progressives in the *Contemporary Review*. It is entitled "The Attack on the Council," and sets out in moderate compass the facts and figures relating to Lord Salisbury's extraordinary blunder in attacking the Council, and deals with the questions of water, housing, tramways, rates, and the Works Department. Mr. Wood sums up the case as between the Progressives and the Moderates as follows:—

The Progressives have striven to place the water-supply under the direct control of the consumers. They have laboured to deal with the vast problem of housing the people, and of improving the means of communication. They have pressed upon Parliament a policy of reform in the incidence of taxation which would bring relief to the ratepayers. They stand for just and equal treatment of every district of the metropolis, and for improving local administration without destroying the usefulness of the central authority. The Moderates, on the other hand, in disregard of all municipal precedent, have successfully opposed the acquisition of the water supply. Having failed to prevent the purchase of the tramways, they have contrived to minimise its advantages to the public, in serving the interest of a private company. Although, for want of a single vote, they failed to abolish the Works Department, their tactics have hampered and disorganised it. They have done nothing, and proposed nothing, for the relief of the ratepayers, but have resisted every proposal for lightening their burdens. Finally, they are the supporters of a scheme for granting special privileges to favoured districts, and for reducing to impotence the only authority which can represent the metropolis as a whole.

THE PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

SEA-TROUT AT WESTMINSTER.

MR. CORNISH contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* a very interesting paper on "London Fish and Fish Shops," in the course of which he touches incidentally upon one of the greatest achievements of the London County Council. He says:—

Even if we do not soon see salmon at London Bridge, there is a fair prospect of our catching sea-trout there before long. The main cause is the gradual cleansing of the Thames water, largely through the action of the County Council in securing better treatment of the London sewage; while a minor contribution is made by the efforts of the Thames Conservancy to make the Thames not only a navigable water-way but a clean one. The sure and certain indexes of this improvement have been the successive reappearances of certain kinds of fish, creeping up annually higher and higher from the sea. The writer has noted this process for some eleven years, with increasing satisfaction. The first indication conveyed to his mind that some change was taking place was the appearance of a couple of porpoises at Hammersmith Bridge early on the morning of that fateful day when Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was rejected. . . . A few years later the whitebait and shrimps were swarming at Gravesend. . . . In the winter of 1896, and the spring of 1897, the first practical results were felt in the London market. Whitebait shoals swarmed in the Lower Thames and in its tributaries, and "bait" became a cheap luxury. During the whole of last winter it was obtainable at a very moderate price, and early in April was selling daily at sixpence a quart. This was the very best "bait," and it arrived twice daily from the boats down river. At the end of August the delicate smelts, true estuary fish, appeared in the Lower Thames, and were caught as far up as Teddington; and a second shoal came up to Putney, and thence to Kew, in September.

THE TERRESTRIAL PARADISE,

AS DISCOVERED BY MAX O'RELL.

MR. MAX O'RELL has discovered Paradise, and proclaims his discovery to the world in the pages of the *North American Review*. It is satisfactory to a patriotic Briton to know that Paradise is located within the British Empire. Our complacency is somewhat rudely dashed on being told that the British flag is almost the only British commodity that is tolerated within this new Garden of Eden.

THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Paradise, according to Max O'Rell, exists in the Island of Jersey. He says:—

I have been round the world. I know America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and have a passable knowledge of Europe. I do not remember ever to have passed a fortnight more pleasantly or more interestingly than in the pretty, picturesque, and interesting little Island of Jersey. The inhabitants of the pretty little Island of Jersey are the richest, the happiest, the freest, and the best governed people on the earth. The assertion is not an audacious one and can be proved point by point.

And point by point he goes through all the manifold perfections of this Channel Island.

A HOME-RULED STATE.

Nature has done her best, then human beings have improved upon it. He says:—

No corner of the earth can offer to the traveller a spot more favoured by nature; no community is better administered.

He is full of admiration for the administration under which Jersey is governed. They have home rule to the very last point:—

The Parliament can only pass laws that are to last three years. For a law to become permanent it must receive the sanction of the Privy Council, but the Privy Council has never refused this sanction, and, if ever it should take it into its head to do so the Parliament would have but to re-make the law in question every three years, and things would go on as before. This is nothing short of perfect autonomy, nay, independence; impossible to imagine a more perfect home rule. John Bull takes good care not to wound the feelings of the people whose countries are marked in red on all the maps of the world published in England. He is the prince of diplomatists.

NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY.

Character stands for everything in Jersey politics. No man with a tainted record need apply:—

Only a respectable life, un tarnished reputation, allows a man to stand as a successful candidate for public life.

It is, however, somewhat sad to learn that it is regarded as an equally potent disqualification to be of English birth:—

An Englishman, no matter how rich or how clever, who went and set up in Jersey, would not have the least chance of being elected member of the Island Parliament, still less of being made constable or mayor.

A PARADISAICAL KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Of the fertility of the island and the prosperity of its agriculture, Max O'Rell cannot speak too highly. He says:—

Not a square inch of ground that does not produce a potato or a cabbage. Prosperity reigns on all sides. Not one dilapidated house. In this bee-hive of an island everything speaks aloud of cleanliness, comfort, and even of riches, to those who can understand that real wealth does not consist in the quantity of things we possess, but in those that we can do without, if need be. Jersey is a kitchen-garden of about seventy square miles, picturesque, healthy, fertile, strewn with cottages that are wrapped in roses.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

BY THE REV JOHN MACKENZIE.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for February there is an article entitled "Bechuanaland," which is from the pen of the Rev. John MacKenzie, who for several years now has been living quietly at Hankey in South Africa, taking very little or no part in political questions. It was, however, not to be expected, and certainly not to be desired, that recent events in Bechuanaland should fail to induce him to break the silence he has maintained for so long. Mr. MacKenzie has a hereditary and personal claim to be regarded as the Bishop of the Bechuanaas, and whenever anything goes wrong with his flock it is at once his duty and his privilege to speak out with authority as to the cause and cure of the evil from which they complain.

THE ENSLAVED BECHUANAS.

The recent fighting, which began with the murders of white traders in Galishwe's Town, Pokwannie, and which was closed by the distributing of the unfortunate Bechuanaas as virtual slaves among the farmers of the western provinces, has led many people to reconsider the whole question of the relations between the Cape and the Imperial Government and the natives. Mr. MacKenzie's point is that the majority of the natives who have been thus enslaved, and who have lost all right to their lands in their own country, are in nowise responsible for any misconduct. It was the people of Pokwannie who deserved to be punished, who came and sat down at Langberg, much to the disgust of the natives there, and, as the Colonial Government was either unable or unwilling to drive out the Pokwannies and protect the natives in their own holdings, they have been confounded with their unwelcome visitors, and punished for the sins of the intruders from which they were the first sufferers.

THE FUTURE OF BECHUANALAND.

Mr. MacKenzie presses the point with great force that the whole story reveals the hopeless incompetence of the Cape Government in its administration of native territories. Bechuanaland was handed over to them in the belief that they would be able to protect the natives and administer the territory. Mr. MacKenzie believes that if the Imperial Government is willing to resume charge of British Bechuanaland, Cape Colony would willingly agree to hand back the country which experience has shown it has neither the capacity nor the means to administer.

THE FEDERATION OF THE FUTURE.

As to the future of South Africa, Mr. MacKenzie makes the following observations :—

What is the South Africa of the future for which you are aiming? I believe the answer from many an intelligent and sincere South African will be: We aim at, and work for, a locally free and Confederated South Africa. We rise above names and remember facts. We remember the points on which we are in deep harmony; our essential oneness is unquestioned, and ensures a happy South Africa in the future. We are agreed that that confederation cannot be forced; it must be a growth.

THE DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Almost every one will concede that the northern territories might be advantageously divided into two: (1) Rhodesia, consisting of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. (2) Bechuanaland, including the late Crown Colony on the south, the Protectorate up to the Zambesi on the north, and also North-west Bechuanaland.

It is now quite certain that it will be impossible for the central or Imperial Government again to leave Rhodesia till self-Government is there established. In the same way, the same central (or Imperial) Government should be requested to assume

charge of all Bechuanaland, the recent colony as well as the Protectorate, and to retain the same, in the interests of the future South Africa, till such time as the local inhabitants of the country are fitted for self-government. The "amalgamation" policy has had a sufficiently long innings, and with no good result.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

As to railway-making, the Company merits unstinted praise from every one. The scenes of its operations are, or rather were, distant from the civilised world. It was a vital question to the Company that that distance should be practically removed; but that does not minimise the good to the general public which will follow from the Bulawayo Railway. Leaving the region of politics and administration, and confining their attention to the region of commerce, the Chartered Company will meet with many good wishes as to the future. I have never doubted the value of Mashonaland and Matabeleland as countries of the future; but I have strongly condemned the policy which would assume the management on the part of the Company of everything and everybody from the Cape to the Zambesi and beyond it.

Without ostentation or interference there is much that Britain, as the supreme or central Power, is expected to do in the immediate future in South Africa. The advantages of having a sympathetic and intelligent central Power among us in South Africa are now—after the Jameson Raid—so evident and undeniable that we need not dilate upon them.

By way of beginning, he suggests that the House of Commons might provide for the salary of the Imperial High Commissioner without throwing the cost of the maintenance of that Imperial official upon the Cape Parliament.

THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

A CANADIAN SONG OF GRIEF.

The following tribute to the memory of William Morris reaches me from the pen of a Canadian lady. Two verses appeared in the magazine *Quartier Latin*, but the poem itself will be read with interest by many of Mr. Morris' friends :—

Vain is our grief, to which no morrow's dawn

Shall solace bring of hope for future years;

No word from us, bereaved, our brother hears

In the dark house of sleep where he hath gone.

Too soon the dread Inevitable One,

With poppy bane who waits to drug the soul,

Stood in his pathway with her proffered bowl,

And with her mantle blotted out the sun.

He was our best beloved: the dear friend

Who gave his hand in aid with love to each;

Our wisest teacher, who with patient speech

Taught the long road through which our feet should wend.

He was our chief, and with undaunted breast

He led our march along its darkened way;

And when about the bivouac lights we lay

His golden lyre beguiled our souls to rest.

We have no joy of life now he is dead,

No hope for days whose hope he may not share;

Yet that the earth for men to come be fair

We will not falter from the way he led.

But when the Dark One shall our feet waylay,

And to our lips shall set her cup of bane,

We will drink deep, and ease the grievous pain

That must abide until that welcome day.

Then in her mantle wrapped, whose shadows deep

Shall hide from us the earth's new risen sun,

With him who fell before the night was done

Shall we keep tryst in the still house of sleep.

GERTRAUDE BARTLETT.

OFF TO THE NORTH POLE ONCE MORE!

THE WELLMAN AND PEARY EXPEDITIONS.

WHEN I crossed the Atlantic last summer I had as my fellow-passengers not only Mr. Croker and General Peary, but also Mr. Walter Wellman, the American journalist, who is to start for the North Pole on July 1st. Mr. Wellman, who was accompanied by his young and charming wife, was full of his proposed excursion to the North Pole, nor were his fellow-passengers able to divert him from his quest, not even when they protested that it was a sin and a shame to leave such a wife for such a hazardous enterprise. Since then Mr. Wellman has completed his preparations, and in the *American Review of Reviews* for July he describes exactly what he proposes to do. The following are the salient passages in Mr. Wellman's interesting article:—

No fewer than five Arctic efforts are planned for the near future. Of these, two have as their objective point the North Pole.

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S ROUTE.

In July this year Lieutenant Peary will steam up the west coast of Greenland in the *Windward*, taking on board at Cape York the Esquimaux men, women, children and dogs whose services he engaged last summer. He will then push as far north as possible in his steamer. If the condition of the ice is favourable to navigation, he hopes to get the ship as far as Petermann Fiord, latitude 81, or possibly to Newman Bay, latitude 82. At the ship's farthest north he will establish a station and his Esquimaux colony. As soon as possible he will throw out an advance post at or near Cape York, and when that is done, will in the spring or favourable season for Arctic sledging, attempt a dash to the Pole with dog sledges. The distance from Cape Washington to the Pole is about 450 statute miles. Lieutenant Peary proposes to remain in North Greenland as long as may be necessary to achieve his purpose, using the Esquimaux colony as a base of operations. He has taken leave of absence for five years, but hopes to be back in much less time. His plan involves not only an effort to reach the Pole, but incidental exploration of unknown lands at the north of Greenland, with scientific work of the usual character. He will be accompanied by but one white man, a physician.

MR. WELLMAN'S PLAN.

The Wellman plan is quite similar to that of Lieutenant Peary, except that it uses Franz Josef Land as a base of operations and employs Norwegian seal and walrus hunters instead of Esquimaux. On July 1st the Arctic steamer *Laura*, which has been secured for the expedition, will leave Tromsø, and after taking on board at Archangel, in the White Sea, a large pack of the best Siberian draft dogs, will steam to Cape Flora, where she will probably arrive between August 1st and 15th. Establishing there a supply station, with scientific investigators left in charge, the geographical party of six men will at once push northward, hoping to winter at or about Cape Fligely, which Payer reached in 1874. The following spring a dash will be made for the Pole. From Fligely to the Pole the distance is 550 statute miles.

TO THE POLE BY SLEDGE.

Discussing the chances of success, Mr. Wellman writes:—

And how can the Pole be reached? By a sledging expedition over the ice which covers the Polar Sea, made from a base station upon the land as far north as we can establish it. It is only by sledging that any one now proposes to reach the Pole. The open Polar Sea and the possibility of sailing to the top of the earth in a ship are dreams of the past. Balloons are extra hazardous, being mere toys for the winds and offering no opportunities for scientific observation. Drifting with the current which flows lazily through the Arctic Sea is a slower but more certain method, though Dr. Nansen's experience indicates that the current falls several degrees short of the Pole. Dr. Nansen left his ship and sought the Pole by sledging over the ocean ice.

WHERE AND WHEN TO START.

This base station should be established upon some land which extends far to the north, which is accessible by steamer in the summer season, and which contains animal life sufficient for support of explorers in case of need. The favourable season—the period in which most rapid progress may be made, and for which the plan should be laid that all of it may be utilised and yet no superfluous pound be carried—is about one hundred days, or from February 15 to May 25. In this one hundred days' campaign the party should make its northerly advance and its return to land, though of course, if still out when June 1 comes, it will be able to proceed at a diminished rate of speed.

What is the length of this journey for which we must plan? From Cape Fligely to the Pole in a direct line is 475 geographical miles. If we say that, on account of deviation from a straight course made necessary by hummocks, leads, the drift, etc., the total distance to the Pole and back is 1,050 geographical miles, we shall be within bounds. The road to be travelled is the frozen surface of the Polar Sea.

SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS.

With a party of six hardy men, with fifty draft dogs from Siberia, with a rubber pneumatic boat which has no rigid surface to receive injurious blows in ice, with specially built sledges that are drawn each by one dog and that may capsize without injury or the need of righting, so that the dogs go along practically without attention or driving; with light weights constantly becoming lighter, with man-power and dog-power enough to keep moving straight ahead all the time with all the loads without the need of "doubling up"—that is, to divide the load into two parts, and thus go three times over the road—with careful attention guided by experience to every minute detail of food and equipment, it is possible to travel an average of from thirteen to seventeen miles per day.

At an average progress of only twelve miles per day the Pole could be reached and returned from in eighty-eight days. Ample time would remain for the party to make its way back to the station on the southern coast to meet the steamer sent out after it.

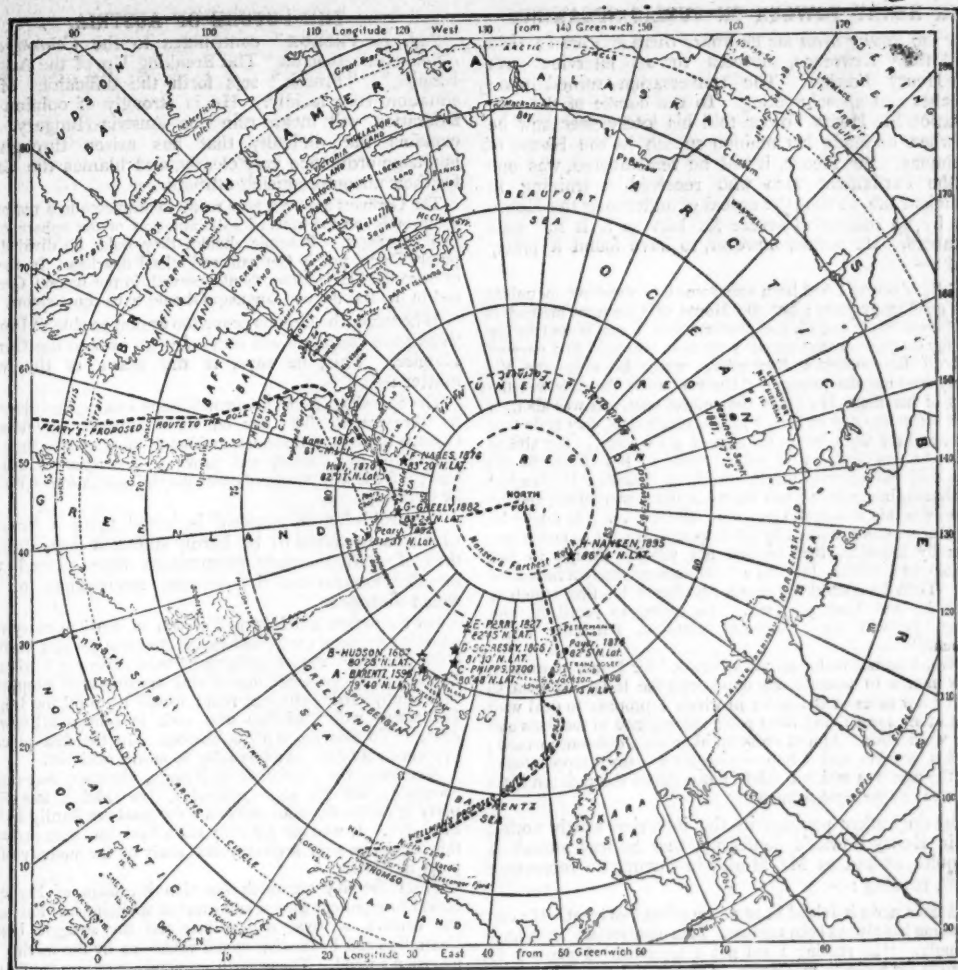
THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY IN THE STATES.

MR. W. B. SHAW, writing in the *American Review of Reviews* for February, describes the various systems, State and otherwise, by which the isolated country folk of the States are kept supplied with books. The Wisconsin Commission, after two years' experience, thus summed up the advantages of the travelling library:—

The travelling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays or for long vacations. It instructs, inspires, and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sick-room, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without resort to threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

Mr. W. B. Shaw concludes his article as follows:—

The few experiments described in this article do not begin to exhaust the possibilities of the travelling library. Nothing has been said of the self-supporting systems, among which one of the most successful is that conducted by the London REVIEW OF REVIEWS which supplies literature to many remote English villages. A similar enterprise is maintained by a firm in Des Moines, Iowa, on a strictly business basis. The plan is capable of indefinite expansion and of application to a great variety of interests and conditions. In this new way the railroad, that great civilising agent, may be made to serve even more effectively as the ally of the free school and the printing-press in all that makes for the elevation of the race.



ADVANCE MADE TOWARD THE NORTH POLE DURING THREE CENTURIES, WITH PROPOSED ROUTES OF PEARY AND WELLMAN.

The advance made toward the North Pole during the last three centuries is marked on the above map with stars, lettered in order from "A" to "H," starting with Barentz in 1596 and ending with Nansen in 1895. These successive steps on the road to the Pole may be tabulated as follows:—

| YEAR. | EXPLORER. | NATIONALITY. | LAT. REACHED. | STATUTE MILES FROM POLE. | METHOD. |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1596 | Barentz. | Dutch. | 79° 40' | 713 | Sailing ship. |
| 1607 | Hudson. | English. | 80° 23' | 654 | Sailing ship. |
| 1700 | Phipps. | English. | 80° 48' | 635 | Sailing ship. |
| 1806 | Scoresby. | English. | 81° 30' | 587 | Sailing ship. |
| 1827 | Parry. | English. | 82° 45' | 500 | Small boats, sledges. |
| 1876 | Nares.* | English. | 83° 20' | 460 | Small boats, sledges. |
| 1882 | Greely.† | American. | 83° 24' | 455½ | Sledges. |
| 1895 | Nansen. | Norwegian. | 86° 14' | 260 | Small boats, sledges. |

It will be observed that the English held the honour of "the farthest north" for 265 years, during which period they advanced the mark 253 statute miles. The Americans, with an advance of 4½ miles, then held it for thirteen years. Three years ago Nansen and Johansen, the Norwegians, established a new record 195½ miles nearer the Pole.

* Although Captain Nares was leader of the expedition, the sledge journey was made by Markham and Parr, officers.
† General Greely was the leader of the expedition, but the northern journey was made by Lockwood and Brainard, officers.

SIR HENRY FOWLER ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

In the *Young Man* for February there is a brief article by Arthur Lawrence, devoted to an interview with Sir Henry Fowler. The conversation turned upon speeches and speechmaking. In the course of the conversation Sir Henry Fowler told his interviewer how he felt when he made his maiden speech in the House of Commons. Sir Henry, it will be remembered, was one of the Parliament men who received a training in municipal life, so that the ordeal of addressing the House was by no means so severe for him as it is for most Members. He seems, however, to have found it pretty hard:—

Well, of course I had been accustomed to speaking in public for a good many years; but the House of Commons method is so different from that of the platform that I am bound to say that my feelings on that occasion are well expressed in a passage of Lord Beaconsfield's *Endymion*, where he says—and Sir Henry read me the passage—"Endymion felt that this was the crisis of his life. He knew the subject well. It was about a week before the day arrived, and Endymion slept very little that week, and the night before his motion not a wink. He almost wished he was dead, as he walked down to the House, in the hope that the exercise might remedy or improve his languid circulation, but in vain; and when his name was called, and he had to rise, his hands and feet were like ice. . . . It might be said that he was sustained by his despair. He felt so feeble and generally imbecile, that he had not vitality enough to feel sensible or foolish. He had a kind audience and an interested one. Then he opened his mouth; he forgot his first sentence, which he had long prepared. In trying to recall it, and failing, he was for a moment confused, but only for a moment."

"No, I do not write out my speeches," Sir Henry continued. "My plan is to saturate my mind with the facts, and then to make a few notes of the order in which I propose to deal with them in my speech, and these notes are confined to the facts and their verification. Almost every speaker has a different method; but this is mine, and I hope—sometimes I am disappointed—that the words in which I think I can clothe the skeleton ideas will come at the right moment."

The only other passage in the interview worth noting is Sir Henry Fowler's confession that he was almost, if not quite, as bad as Mr. Morley in having no recreation except reading:—

"I have never indulged in any form of outdoor sport. My one recreation has always been reading. I am omnivorous," he added smilingly. "In reading I am not a specialist. I mean I do not go in for zoology, mechanics, or any special study, but have always been in the habit of reading every standard work I could lay my hands on. I have always had a predilection for theology, biography, and constitutional and parliamentary history."

—♦—

The Garden of Eden—Latest Location.

In *Pearson's* for February Mr. H. C. Fyfe writes a paper on "The Garden of Eden Discovered." Mr. Seton-Karr is the discoverer, and the place is Somaliland, to the south of the Gulf of Eden. The ground of identification is the alleged agreement of this site with the site of Eden described in Genesis; but the reader may be forgiven for concluding that the only resemblance is that there are four rivers mentioned in Genesis, and the discovered site is surrounded with four rivers, while there was gold in Havilah and there is gold in East Africa. Proof of a totally different kind is offered by Mr. Seton-Karr's discovery on the spot of paleolithic implements, said by experts to be the most ancient yet unearthed. These flints are taken to indicate the site in question as the cradle of the human race.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

"N. E. PROROK" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "The Breaking Up of the Austrian Empire." "Prorok" sets forth the difficulties of the situation very lucidly. He is strongly of opinion that the federation will mean ruin for Austria-Hungary. He explains the difficulty that has arisen through the language ordinance very clearly, and blames the Czechs for their uncompromising attitude.

The Germans are even now ready to acquiesce in a reasonable compromise on the basis of a delimitation of the sphere of the two languages. Bohemia should, they hold, be divided into purely Czech, purely German, and mixed districts. In the first of these the Slavic idiom should prevail, in the second German, and in the last the two languages should have equal rights.

If however the Czechs prove too unreasonable, "Prorok" thinks the Germans will inevitably go over to the German Empire. This, he says, is the nerve of the whole matter:—

The opposition of the German element cannot, and dare not, be disregarded. The day on which Austria sacrifices her German subjects in Bohemia, and hands them over to the tender mercies of the Czechs, will prove a *dies nefas* in Austrian history, for it will necessarily provoke the annexation of Bohemia by Germany.

"Prorok's" own proposal is based upon a belief for which there seems to be hardly sufficient justification—that if Parliamentary government were placed upon broader foundations the present antagonism of race would disappear.

Let the present old-fashioned system of Parliamentary representation be swept away, and let the Austrian peoples instead of a few privileged classes make their voices heard in Parliament. It will perhaps be urged that if this measure were adopted and successfully carried out, the result would be to fill the Imperial Parliament with Socialists who seek to subvert all law and order. To this the reply is obvious. In the first place the hypothesis is false. Austria is by no means Socialist.

Moreover, the Socialists in Austria, whatever they may be elsewhere, are the most peaceable, law-abiding, fair-minded party in the State, whose influence for good can hardly be overestimated. I, who am certainly not a Socialist, have arrived at this conviction after several years' study of the activity of that party in Austria.

From the day on which Austrian Members of Parliament ceased to represent the few and came as spokesmen of the masses, the conflict of rival nationalities and the struggle between Centralists and Federalists would vanish as by the waving of a magician's wand. Thenceforth economic questions would alone interest the Parliament, and everything possible, at this late hour of the day, would have been done to weld the warring peoples into a compact nation.

But what certainty is there that members elected on universal suffrage would not be just as savagely nationalist as members elected by limited constituencies? The experiment of appealing to the mass of the population in Ireland certainly did not result in the banishment of nationalist difficulties as by the waving of a magician's wand. What reason is there to believe that it would be more successful in Austria?

A NEW monthly, the *Home University*, has just been started by the Educational Museum, at Haslemere. As its title indicates, it is an educational magazine, and its aim is to offer the home student some substitute for university residence. It gives short articles, with illustrations and maps, chronological tables, etc. Questions are set, and blank pages are inserted for notes. It should prove very useful to those who must start some pursuit as soon as some rudimentary knowledge has been acquired at school.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

As is natural, the French reviews devote a considerable amount of space to the late Alphonse Daudet, his literary career, personal character, and position in the world of French letters. Probably no successful writer was ever more admired and even loved by his own contemporaries and rivals than the brilliant author of "Tartarin" and "Le Petit Chose." Many have come forward to pay him tribute, beginning with Zola, and ending with Anatole France. The latter in the *Revue de Paris* gives some interesting details of the great Provençal novelist's personal history. He came of

a long line of traders, Daudets and Reynauds, in whom were to be found a strong mystical strain which led many of them to become priests and nuns. This strain showed itself again and again in the successful man of letters whom Paris is still mourning. Thus, he was ever ready to "go into retreat," and his best work was always produced in absolute retirement and solitude. M. France alludes touchingly to the part played in Daudet's life—both as man and as artist—by his wife, herself an exquisite and refined writer. Had it not been for her influence, there is little doubt that he would have remained to the end one of those incomplete children of genius, who never fulfil the expectations formed of them. All Alphonse Daudet's best work was done after his marriage to Julia Allart, and it was always his eager wish that his debt to her should be acknowledged by his countless readers and friends.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Albalat finds many happy expressions by which to testify his ardent appreciation of Daudet, who, says his critic, "did not choose his themes by an effort of the will. He painted that which he had seen, and reproduced the vibration communicated to his own soul by the men and things which tasked his own experience. It is this which places a gulf between his talent and that of the De Concourts, who destroyed their

nerves by incessant application; or that of M. Zola, who undertakes his task as a scholar executes his theme, and whose weary romances are cast in uniform moulds filled with matter of varying composition." M. Albalat assigns to Daudet the place of the chief realist, because his observation was singularly impersonal; and in this claims for him close kinship with Balzac, "whom he admired with no reserves." Daudet had the realistic passion, but he sought typical fact. He was also "a great idealist, and the eloquence, the morality, and the high signification of his work have nothing in common with the monotonous and heavy production of an author distinguished by in-

terminable repetition"—Zola. To the influence of Dickens we owe the famous "Fromant Jeune et Rister Aîné," with its vivid pictures of mercantile life and society in the Marais, the old commercial quarter of Paris. But Daudet soon reverted to more imaginative work. Of his native Provence he was passionately enamoured, and of its inhabitants he said: "I adore them; but their nature also amuses me." And he wrote the two *Tartarins*, *chefs-d'œuvres* of profound humour and irony combined.

In the sad years of immobility, nailed to his armchair, he would say: "Alas! I am no more a Real Presence," yet he became ever nobler and tenderer; and suffering caused

in him neither bitterness nor revolt; and in memory his image attains its full and grand proportions.

M. Albalat finds a touching word for Madame Daudet, the collaborator of his work and "the faithful sister of his life," and ends by saluting in final admiration the great artist who, having charmed his own generation, has now made triumphal entry through the gate of Posterity.

THE *Revue Encyclopédique* of January 15 is a Daudet number. We have Daudet Intime, Daudet's youth, Daudet in the Journal of the de Concourts, Daudet the novelist, Daudet the dramatist, extracts from his works, etc. The number is profusely illustrated.



THE LATE ALPHONSE DAUDET.

RUSKIN AS AN OXFORD LECTURER.

AN AMERICAN'S REMINISCENCES.

In the *Century Magazine* for February, Mr. J. M. Bruce, who twenty years ago spent a winter of study at Oxford, writes his reminiscences of Ruskin's lectures. Mr. Ruskin was then closing his second term as Slade Professor of Art. The lectures were delivered in the small amphitheatre of the Taylor Institution. Mr. Bruce's first impression of Ruskin's personal appearance was somewhat disappointing. He found him both slighter and shorter than he expected. There was a suspicion of a stoop, and his face and form had an odd effect of shrivel and shrunkenness. The face was small in spite of the largeness of the features, the hair a somewhat tumbled shock of reddish-brown, broadly streaked, like the straggling beard and whiskers, with grey. In his apparel, the most conspicuous thing was a broad necktie of bright blue satin. He had begun his lectures by stating that he was only going to give a few readings from the "Discourses" of Sir Joshua Reynolds; but the result proved that the "Discourses" were used merely as texts on which Ruskin himself discoursed in characteristic fashion. The substance of his lectures appeared afterwards in "Fors Clavigera." Mr. Bruce makes copious extracts from his notebooks, from which I in turn venture to make the following extracts:—

"All my theories," he declared, "are summed up in the line of Wordsworth, 'We live by admiration, hope, and love.' Not admiration of ourselves, nor hope for ourselves. Love can be only of others; self-love is a contradiction of terms."

CHARACTERISTIC APHORISMS.

There were often incidental aphorisms and sharp individual characterisations, epitomes of criticism, in a sentence. "The power of distinguishing right and wrong, called, when applied to art, taste." The young man about town of London or Paris, the consummate product of modern civilisation, was branded as "a fanged but handless spider, that sucks, indeed, and stings, but cannot spin"—this with an intensified sibilant which made the whole sentence a hiss.

"The British Constitution, of which you are so proud," he broke out one day, apropos of some abuse he had been denouncing—"why, it is the vilest mixture of humbug, iniquity, and lies that Satan ever spewed out of hell."

He was never done girding at the English Church, for what he regarded as its pretentious ineffectiveness. Once, after describing the army and the law as affording careers, the one for the high-spirited, the other for the intellectually gifted sons of the nobility, he added: "And public theology furnishes means of maintenance for the sons of less clearly distinguished ability."

"Here," he flashed, "is the first economical fact I have been trying to teach these fifteen years, and can't get it yet into the desperate, leathern-skinned, death-helmeted skull of this wretched England, till Jael-Atropos drive it down, through skull and all, into the ground—that you can't have bread without corn nor milk without kine, and that being dragged about the country behind kettles won't grow corn on it, and speculating in stocks won't feed mutton on it, and manufacturing steel pens and scrawling lies with them won't clothe your backs or fill your bellies, though you scrawl England as black with ink as you have strewed her black with cinders. No one can teach you anything worth learning but through manual labour; the very bread of life can only be got out of the chaff by rubbing it in your hands." He puts us on our guard against his faults and fallacies. I treasure in memory one exquisitely diverting instance. He had been speaking with approval of unsectarian education. "Teach no church catechism; teach only the Mosaic law and the love of God. Unless you teach your children to honour their fathers and their mothers, and to love God, and to reverence their king, and to treat with tenderness and take care of kindly all inferior creatures, to regard all things duly, even if they only have the semblance of life, and especially such as God has endowed with the power of giving us pleasure,

as flowers—unless you teach your children these things, you will be educating Franksteins and demons!"

THE INDIGNATION OF A PROPHET.

One of his most memorable passages of Biblical panegyric was whimsically prefaced. To illustrate the honesty of mediæval art in contrast with modern sham, he pointed out an arabesque from a manuscript of the Psalms, copied with coarse inaccuracy for a tail-piece in a current magazine. He made us see how the graceful lines were distorted, and the whole perfect design cheapened and falsified. "And that's what you like, you blessed English!" he railed, as he flung the offending *Fortnightly* on the floor. Then, taking up his manuscript Psalter, he opened to the first psalm and began to read it, giving both the majestic Vulgate Latin that was before him and the English he knew so well. In a moment his spirit was rapt into an ecstasy. Striding back and forth behind his platform rail, he poured out a rhapsody of exalted thought in rhythmic phrase which no one could have attempted to transcribe, but which must have overwhelmed all who heard it with the thrilling consciousness of being in the immediate presence and listening to the spontaneous exercise of creative genius.

[In describing one of the illustrations which appeared in the Character Sketch of Mr. Ruskin in last month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS, reference was made to the "house at Herne Hill where Mr. Ruskin was born." This is incorrect. Mr. Ruskin kindly informs me that he was born in Hunter Street, Brunswick Square; and that it was not until he was four years of age that he went to live at Herne Hill. The writer of the article made one obvious slip of the pen, which was not noticed at the time, for in speaking of the year 1843, he said, "when Mr. Ruskin was only 21." In 1843 Mr. Ruskin was 24.—ED.]

AN ALARMING ARTICLE ON OUR BREAD SUPPLY.

THE holiday number of the *North Western Miller* (Minneapolis) is far and away the finest Christmas publication so far as paper, type, illustrations, and general get-up are concerned. The embossed cover, representing Don Quixote tilting against the windmill, is one of the most effective I have seen. The illustrations, several of them in colours, are beautifully printed. The number contains an interesting statistical paper on the world's bread, by Mr. C. Wood Davis. He comes to the rather alarming conclusion that the area under all the bread-making grains is absolutely 22 per cent. less than thirteen years ago, notwithstanding an increase of two-fifths in requirements for bread. He says:—

Since 1871 the bread-eaters of European lineage inhabiting the United States, Canada, Australasia, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, South Africa, Siberia, Europe, and the European colonies, have increased from 371,000,000 to 510,000,000. So great has been the increase, that annual additions of 4,300,000 in the earlier seventies have given place to more than 5,400,000 per annum, these necessitating annual additions to the bread supply nearly one-half greater than sufficed twenty-five years ago; and yet, despite this increase of annual requirements, no additions have been made to the aggregate of the bread-bearing areas since 1880, and not an acre has been added to the combined area under wheat and rye since 1884. From 1871 to 1884 the United States contributed about 20,800,000 acres to the wheat and rye fields, as against 8,800,000 in other regions. In 1884 we ceased to add to the wheat fields, but those of other regions have since expanded somewhat, though in less measure than the rye fields have shrunk, the result being a slight world loss in the last thirteen years. In the United States there are some 5,400,000 acres less of wheat, and 500,000 less of rye, in 1897 than in 1884.

Bill Nye contributes an amusing article on Milling and Mythology, taking as his text:—

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they pulverise middlings fine.

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THE ODISIOUS ENGLISH GIRL.

A LAMENTATION BY SARAH GRAND.

MRS. LYNN LINTON will chortle for joy when she reads Sarah Grand's article in the *Temple Magazine* for January. She will be justified in crying, "A Daniel come to judgment!" for here is Sarah Grand, the newest of the newest women, coming forward and testifying before gods and men that the new young women are quite odious creatures, and that the net result of the glorious process of emancipation through which our girls have been passing is that they have been stripped of their distinguishing glory.

WHAT WILL MRS. LYNN LINTON SAY?

To put it into a sentence, they have gained in strength and lost in charm. Of course Sarah Grand does not admit for a moment that this is the result of the emancipatory process in which she has laboured so zealously. The pioneers who have battled have been, as she rightly points out, pre-eminently distinguished by that feminine attractiveness which is wearing so thin upon those upon whose behalf they fought and conquered. The heroines of the woman's movement were, however, reared, as Mrs. Lynn Linton would probably remind Sarah Grand, in the old traditions, and it is not until we see the new generation that we shall be able to see the havoc which has been wrought by the new principles.

THE NEW GIRL'S STRENGTH—

Of course I don't believe this for a moment, but Mrs. Lynn Linton would be justified in retorting to Sarah Grand in some such fashion as that. I am not misrepresenting the author of the "Heavenly Twins" and "The Beth Book." Let me quote the following passages. Speaking of the modern English girl, Sarah Grand says:—

In so far as she is an improvement on the girls of other days, it is a joy to contemplate her; but in view of her failings there is cause for disheartenment. Strength is one of the coming characteristics of the modern English girl. It is as if nature were fitting her to be the mother of men who will keep us in our proud place as the dominant race. At the present time, however, they seem to have entered upon what threatens to be an ugly phase.

—AND WEAKNESS.

On returning to England after a prolonged absence, one is painfully struck by the fact that there is one thing in which the modern English girl, with all her advantages, tends to be deficient, and that is charm of manner. The boy remains much the same, but the girl has lost a good deal of the natural dainty diffidence of youth; she thinks too much of herself, too little of other people; and that this should be the case is anything but a credit to her. In return for all that society concedes to her to-day in the way of education, physical training, and independence, she should at least show a desire to please. She has a great objection to disagreeable people, yet she takes no trouble to make herself agreeable. When she is out of temper she does not conceal the fact. In her home life she is apt to be selfish, and in society she is only genial when it suits herself. She walks with a stride, she elbows people about in a crowd, she asserts herself on all occasions, and there is a conceited "I'm as good as you are" sort of air about her, a want of becoming deference to people older than herself, which is peculiarly unlovely, not to say offensive, and proclaims her at once underbred and ungenerous—ungenerous in that she accepts every privilege bestowed upon her, but offers nothing in return, cultivates none of the gentle dignity, the grace, with which women can add so much to the beauty of life.

GIRLS ARE BETTER IN FRANCE.

Sarah Grand has been staying in France, and she finds Frenchwomen immensely superior to their English

sisters in this quality of charm. She speaks ecstatically concerning the grace, the sweetness, the elegance, the perfect breeding which characterise all Frenchwomen from the washerwomen upwards. She declares that Frenchwomen are characterised by—

an utter absence of self-consciousness, with an evident desire to please, which lends to their manner the ease, the simplicity, and the distinction which in England is only associated in our minds with the manners of people of the highest birth.

"MANNERS MAKYTH MAN"—AND WOMAN TOO!

Sarah Grand concludes her remarkable paper by endeavouring to impress upon those odious young creatures whom she has described the necessity of endeavouring to mend their manners:—

If the modern girl would be a success in her time, she would do well to remember, for her own sake as well as for that of others, that

... manners are not idle, but the fruit
Of loyal nature, and of noble.

THE FAILURE OF THE C. D. ACTS.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

WRITING in the *New Century Review* for January upon the C. D. Acts, which have been partially revived in India against the express assurances of the Secretary of State for India, Dr. Bell Taylor points out, in a few brief, figure-crammed pages, the fallacy upon which the advocates of the Acts base their position. The medical police doctor swears continually that vice-induced disease has increased and is increasing, and that it can only be diminished by giving him absolute power over the persons of any women whom it may please his agents to brand as leading an immoral life. Dr. Bell Taylor points out that, so far from this fundamental postulate being true, it is an absolute inversion of truth, for the disease increased during the time the Acts were in operation, and has gone on steadily diminishing ever since they were repealed. Dr. Taylor says:—

Before the enactment of these measures in 1866 not one soldier in 1,000, not ten in 10,000, were ever invalided, permanently incapacitated, or discharged from the service for any form of venereal disease whatever; and true syphilis, the only serious form of these affections, fell off during six years, from 1859 to 1866, from 35·86 per 1,000 men to 24·77 per 1,000 men. Notwithstanding this most satisfactory state of things, the Acts were enforced, and what was the result? Why, syphilis, the only disease we need think about, at once rose from 24·77 per 1,000 men to 28·14 per 1,000 men, and subsequently, in 1881, to 30·5 per 1,000 men. The repeal of the Acts, so far from having been attended with an aggravation of disease, was accompanied and followed by a most remarkable diminution of all forms of these affections. Thus the total amount of admissions to hospital for all forms of venereal disease per 1,000 men in the home army in 1882, the last year of the operation of the Acts, was 256, while fifteen years after repeal—after fifteen years of blessed immunity from the tyranny of the police spies, secret letters, and periodical violations—the number of admissions was actually reduced from 256 per 1,000 men to 194 per 1,000 men in 1893, to 182 per 1,000 men in 1894, and actually to 173 per 1,000 men in 1896, the latest years of published statistics.

MRS. E. T. COOK writes a humorous article on "Fashions in Proposals" in the *Woman at Home* for February. Mrs. Tooley contributes a character sketch of the Duchess of Albany, and Fred Dolman waxes eloquent over the ladies of Sydney.

"THIS WAY TO THE PIT."

ARE playhouses things of the Devil? This is an old question which the Puritans decided emphatically in the affirmative, and rigidly suppressed the theatre. They have been much abused for their antagonism to such places; but if Mr. Clement Scott, the dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, is not woefully mistaken, not only were the Puritans justified in suppressing the theatres, but a similar measure ought to be advocated to-day. According to the article, "Does the Theatre make for Good?" which Mr. Blathwayt has published in the current number of *Great Thoughts*, Mr. Clement Scott puts the Theatre almost on the same moral or immoral level as a House of Ill-fame.

IS THIS A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT?

Mr. Clement Scott for thirty-seven years has spent his life in going to the theatre and writing about it, and he is still engaged in the profession. He knows the theatre inside and out, behind the stage and in front of it, as well as any living man, and his deliberate opinion is that the theatre is a distinctly bad element, and makes not for righteousness, but for unrighteousness. If he is right, that Father of the Church was quite right who maintained that if any Christian died in the theatre he would have no hope of salvation; for, so the old tale went, when such a playgoer appealed to the Great Judge against his consignment to Tartarus, his appeal was rejected as soon as the Devil filed the brief answer to his complaint: "I found him on my premises, and so I took him."

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT'S VERDICT ON THE STAGE.

No Puritan divine or Early Christian Father exceeds Mr. Clement Scott in the sweeping anathema which he hurls against the theatre. He admits that "it is possible to lead a good life on the stage," but he says, "If any one I loved insisted on going on to the stage, I should be terrified for her future, and hopeless for the endurance of our affection, or even friendship." That is pretty strong, but there is more to follow. The following passages may be noted:—

Stage life, according to my experience, has a tendency to deaden the finer feelings, to crush the inner nature of men and women, and to substitute artificiality and hollowness for sincerity and truth, and, mind you, I speak from an intimate experience of the stage, extending over thirty-seven years.

TO SUCCEED, AN ACTRESS MUST BE IMMORAL!

It is nearly impossible for a woman to remain pure who adopts the stage as a profession. Everything is against her. The freedom of life, of speech, of gesture, which is the rule behind the curtain, renders it almost impossible for a woman to preserve that simplicity of manner which is after all her greatest charm. The whole life is artificial and unnatural to the last degree, and, therefore, an unhealthy life to live. But what is infinitely more to be deplored is that a woman who endeavours to keep her purity is almost of necessity foredoomed to failure in her career. It is an awful thing to say, and it is still more terrible that it is true, but no one who knows the life of the green-room will dare deny it. More I need not say; I could give chapter and verse for my authority by the dozen, but it would avail no good purpose, and, indeed, it would not be very savoury reading. All I can say is that I marvel at any mother who allows her daughter to take up the theatrical career, and still more am I astonished that any man should calmly endure that his wife should become an actress, unaccompanied by himself. He must be either a fool or a knave. Nor do I see how a woman is to escape contamination in one form or another. Temptation surrounds her in every shape and on every side; her prospects frequently depend upon the nature and extent of her compliance, and, after all, human nature is very weak.

A CURIOUS SCHOOL FOR MORALS.

So far from the Stage being a School for Morals, Mr. Scott says—

there is no school on earth so bad for the formation of character, or that so readily, so quickly, and so inevitably draws out all that is worst in man or woman as the stage. And I think the English stage is the worst, for, as a matter of fact, the English are the least artistic people and are more completely without the saving grace of humour than any nation in the world, and so the more readily make themselves ridiculous.

I am sorry that one has so utterly to condemn all hope of union between religion and the stage, but as things stand it is ridiculous even to suggest such a thing. And to speak the truth now and again is a greater relief than you could possibly imagine.

MR. SCOTT HIMSELF A VICTIM OF THE STAGE.

We cannot help but feel sorry for Mr. Clement Scott if he can only speak the truth now and then. He seems to enjoy it when the rare occasion comes along. He says:—

I am not a canting prig or a Pharisee who makes broad his phylacteries, and says, "Thank God I am not as other men are." The temptation of the stage is, and has been, quite as bad for me as for any one else, if not worse. It would disorder any life and shipwreck any temperament, however religious, to have your whole mind devoted to the showy and the alluring for thirty-seven years.

What are we to do with the Stage? It is not enough to damn it in this style and allow it to go on its evil way unmolested. Must it be regarded as the last word of religion and morality that the most potent instrument ever devised by human wit for the purpose of impressing ideas upon the mind, of appealing to the imagination or of touching the heart, must be abandoned for ever to the forces of evil?

The Dwindling Population of France.

"THE Depopulation of France" is the title of a paper which Adolph Jensen contributes to the Swedish magazine *Tilskueren*. It was Jacques Bertillon, the statistician, who prophesied darkly that in half a century the nation would be dead, and though a statistician's province is the province of facts and not of hypotheses, yet the situation, says Herr Jensen, tempts the mind to question what the future consequence will be, and the answer can only paint it in the darkest colours. One may preach early and late, found societies, make laws to promote the increase of the nation, but it will be long before the end is attained. The "system" has struck too deep a root, and generations will live and die before the nation will have regained what it has for centuries been losing in moral and physical power. Briefly, while European Russia will need only 45 years or so, Germany about 65 years, Austria-Hungary 70 years, England 80 years, Italy 110 years, it will take France over 800 years to double its population! What signifies the loss of Alsace-Lorraine's million and a half of souls compared with the loss France suffers every day? In the last five years the German population has increased by three millions, who are every one fully German; France meanwhile has only increased her people by 175,000, who are not even of French nationality. The increase of a nation is of the utmost importance to the success of its country. It has meant much in the nineteenth century; it will mean more in the twentieth. England, Germany, ay, even Italy, have millions of representatives on foreign soil; France has none, or too few to signify. The Gallic race has felt it, and will in the future learn more bitterly still the truth of the proverb, "The absent are ever in the wrong."

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF THEISM.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROFESSOR FRASER.

THE *Quarterly Review* for January publishes an article entitled "A Venture in Theism," which is devoted chiefly to a discussion of Professor Fraser's Gifford lectures on "The Philosophy of Theism." Professor Fraser succeeded to the chair of Sir William Hamilton forty-one years ago, and in his Gifford lectures he has given to the world in outline the result of his life-long meditations on the most important of all things. The article in the *Quarterly* is in itself a *précis* or abstract of the argument of Professor Fraser, and it is therefore no light task to give a *précis* of this abstract. It is impossible, of course, to do so exhaustively, but it will not be beyond our limits to indicate the spirit and gist of Professor Fraser's speculations.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

Nothing can be better than the spirit in which he approaches the conclusions of those from whom he differs. He says:—

If you would convince another, who really loves truth, of defect in conception, you must try to see the side at which things are looked at by him; for on that side his view of them is probably true: by seeing a truth, common to him and to you, he may more readily recognise with you what is wanting in his own conception.

That sentence might well be printed in letters of gold in all places where men attempt to convince their fellows of their mistakes and of the imperfection of their conceptions of truth.

THE FINAL QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

Professor Fraser is very emphatic in asserting the supreme importance of the inquiry to which the lectures are devoted. He is dealing, he maintains, with the final questions underlying human life:—

Is our environment essentially physical and non-moral, or is it ultimately moral, spiritual, and divine? Is the maintenance of the bodily organism the condition and measure of the continuance of each man's conscious and percipient moral personality? These two final questions underlie human life.

"I think it may be granted," he says elsewhere, "that the conception of the final meaning and purpose of life that is (consciously or unconsciously) adopted in fact by each man, mainly determines what that man is, and what he does."

THE FOUNDATION OF FAITH IN GOD.

The sheet-anchor of Professor Fraser's philosophy may be stated in his own words—that the existence of God is presupposed in the reliability of experience:—

The postulate which underlies every scientific induction is the intelligibility of nature, the belief, in other words, that we are living in a cosmos, not a chaos,—the belief that the Power at work in the universe will not put us to permanent intellectual confusion. This trust in the uniformity of nature is ultimately, however, a belief in a morally trustworthy universe, that is to say, in a Being who will not capriciously or wantonly deceive those who put their trust in Him. The inductive faith thus rests on a deeper ethical faith. This faith more fully developed, forms the presupposition of the moral and spiritual life. The presupposition is again, precisely as in the case of the scientific postulate, progressively verified in ethical and religious experience, but never lifted into the region of scientific demonstration.

EVEN HUME A THEIST IN POSSE.

Even Hume, although he carries scepticism to the ultimate, nevertheless admits that custom is a species of natural instinct which generates expectations in conformity with the behaviour of facts in the past. This belief or faith, as Hume calls it, is the recognition of the practical trustworthiness of the universe—a faith in the

interpretability of Nature, which is another expression for its immanent divinity. Hume talks of the correspondence that appears between our trust in natural order and the facts of that order as a kind of pre-established harmony between the nature and the succession of our ideas, but, as Kant points out—

the Knowability of the world in any degree, would be impossible but for a pre-established harmony between the knower and the world he comes to know.

A FAITH JUSTIFIED BY WORKS.

The Reviewer says:—

If the belief in natural causation is not a conclusion from the facts, but a governing idea by the light of which we find the facts interpretable, other ideas may justify themselves on similar terms. Why, in brief, should we stop short with a merely physical interpretation of the world, when there are moral or spiritual facts which are only interpretable if we regard the universe as "at last the supernatural manifestation of supreme moral purpose"? The larger moral faith includes the more meagre physical faith, and though neither is in a strict sense proved, both are justified by their works. Such is the ethical teleology in which Professor Fraser, like Kant, finally casts anchor.

BERKELEY'S VITAL THOUGHT.

Berkeley's vital thought is that all natural causation is really divine:—

Natural causation is really sense-symbolism—a divinely instituted order of procedure, by deciphering which we are able with practical safety to direct our lives. The laws of Nature which science formulates are simply rules of connexion; the Agent in all natural changes must be a Power in the only sense of the word Power known to us.

It is by action and the freedom of human action that we can alone form some conception of the agency of God.

MAN THE INTERPRETER OF GOD.

Man himself is supernatural; for intelligent, self-originated volition under obligation of duty is to Professor Fraser a supernatural element in man which alone enables us to understand the agency of God in Nature:—

The nature of true causality is revealed in our own moral experience; and applying this to the divine existence and the relation of God to the world, we are enabled to realise Him as a present fact—as the supernatural sustaining Power immanent in all existence and operative in all change. As Professor Fraser expresses it, "the eternal presence of providential Mind," recognised as the source and guarantee of cosmoical order, is substituted for the pre-existence of an eternal Something.

The whole natural succession becomes a manifestation of infinite spiritual or personal agency, and the universe in its temporal process is seen to be reasonably interpretable as finally the constantly manifested activity of God incarnate in the whole and every part.

THE PROBLEM OF EVIL.

The question as to the difficulty of reconciling the existence of a perfectly good, moral Being with such products of His creative activity as are visible in the world, Professor Fraser answers by declaring that the liberty to do wrong is an indispensable condition of the ability to do right:—

The real question, therefore, is whether the existence of individual persons is itself inconsistent with the divine goodness. A person who is under an absolute necessity of willing only what is good is not a person in the sense of possessing morally responsible freedom; and God Himself cannot give existence to a contradiction. Would it enhance the perfection of the self-revelation of God in Nature that nothing supernatural should, in the form of good and evil human agency, appear in the course of Nature; or that evil should be excluded, by also making goodness in the form of morally tried personal life impossible?

This may not abolish the difficulty which confronts us, but it probably carries us as far as we can go in the present limited state of our intelligence.

THE MYSTERY OF THE UNIVERSE.

For, as Professor Fraser himself insists, we are enveloped in mystery, and the mystery is quite as dense on the strictly material plane as it is in spiritual matters :—

The universe, he says, is "physically unintelligible in the end;" our experience, conditioned as it is by place and time, must always leave us with "a sense of incompleteness and dissatisfaction." The fact, in other words, that the physical system cannot be thought out—that it swims, as it were, in an element of mystery—forbids our treating it as a closed system or as the sum-total of existence.

Then he comes to the last word of his philosophy, which is to be found in a life of trustful inquiry, right feeling, and righteous will or purpose, not in complete vision, and perhaps the chief profit of struggling for the vision may be the moral lesson of the consequent discovery, the consciousness of the scientific inaccessibility of the vision

MORALITY AND SELF-HELP.

THE SECRET OF ANGLO-SAXON SUPREMACY.

SUCH is the question which is discussed in the *Edinburgh Review*, by a Reviewer who takes as his text the works of Signor Ferrero and M. Demolins. As the theory of the latter has already been described at some length in the columns of this REVIEW, it will suffice to quote a sentence or two in which this Reviewer summarises the Frenchman's views.

SELF-HELP THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

He says, for instance :—

It sounds a paradoxical thing to say, but it is nevertheless profoundly true, that France is a nation in process of being ruined by the thrift and prudence of its citizens. To live poorly because it is so much easier to save money than to make it, to have no children for fear they should die of starvation, that is the summing-up of the Frenchman's penny-wise philosophy; and, if there is truth in logic, it is the individual Frenchman who is keeping France back in the race, just as it is the individual Anglo-Saxon who is winning the battle for his community. England succeeds, says M. Demolins, because it is the country of self-help. It is the country of self-help because the whole course of Anglo-Saxon education tends to make men self-reliant.

ADAPTABILITY THE GERMAN IDEAL.

There is more novelty, even if there be not so much truth, in the theory of the Italian. Signor Ferrero recognises frankly and without reserve the certainty of the domination of the Teutonic race. Germans and English appear to him to be destined to submerge the world. The Latin races will be but as little pleasure islands in the midst of the Teutonic ocean. According to him, it is the German rather than the Englishman who possesses the requisite qualities which carry with them the sceptre of the world. He says :—

It is the Germans who are to be the great civilising agency of the future, the cement of new societies, because the German is of all men the most adaptable.

The Reviewer upon this remarks that—
the workers in the new worlds may be Germans, so may the

foremen of industry, but it looks very much as if the whole direction of new civilisations would fall into Anglo-Saxon hands.

MORALITY AS A CAUSE OF SUPREMACY.

The most interesting theory advanced by Signor Ferrero is that the Teutonic races are beating the Latin in the struggle for existence chiefly because of their greater regard for the seventh commandment. This is not exactly the way he puts it, but that is really what it comes to. The Reviewer says :—

Both Signor Ferrero and M. Demolins are of opinion that the winners in the international struggle are winning because they are the people who have known how to adapt themselves to the changed conditions of life. But Signor Ferrero points you to a physiological difference. In the Latin the sexual impulse develops earlier and remains more powerful than in the Teuton; it wastes a worker's energy and it distracts his attention. Consequently the colder northern, though not superior in skill or intelligence to the southern—Signor Ferrero says he is inferior—works harder at all work and more steadily at mechanical work. M. Demolins assigns a moral cause. The Anglo-Saxon succeeds, he says, by reason of his greater enterprise, his independence of character and his power of initiation, all of which are partly cause and partly effect of his social system. Signor Ferrero may or may not be right in connecting this greater excitability and liveliness with a more strongly erotic temperament; but it is interesting to get from a Latin observer the admission that English standards of sexual morality do not rest upon an elaborate hypocrisy. Not only does he concede the greater chastity of our race and the more ideal character of attachments between men and women of Teuton stock; but he recognises on the most material grounds the value of this superiority. In the comparative chastity of Englishmen and Germans lies a very great cause of their success in the struggle for existence.

MONOGAMY AND MONOTONY.

It is true that the Italian is careful to deprive the English and Germans of any credit for their superior morality, which he thinks is due rather to their approximation to the type of the neuter bee than to any superiority of moral sense. The development of modern industrialism, with its excessive division of labour, is contrary to the genius of the artistic and excitable Latins, but—

it suits the character of English workmen because the Englishman is more patient and capable of methodic labour, thanks to his sexual coldness.

The Englishman, says Signor Ferrero, is a monogamous animal, while at any given moment the Latin's horizon is apt to be occupied by a petticoat or a succession of petticoats. Allied to the superior sexual morality of the English and Germans is a more practical conception of duty.

Whatever may be the absolute truth or untruth of Signor Ferrero's theories, it is noteworthy indeed that this Italian disciple of Lombroso, after a scientific examination of the causes which have made for victory in the struggle of the nations, should ascribe so high a place to the influence of continence. Sex-passion uncontrolled handicaps races as fatally as it does individuals. It is like steam. It is the driving force of life if it is kept within bounds. In excess it bursts the boiler.

SIR HENRY MEYSEY THOMPSON supplies the readers of the *Nineteenth Century* with a very straight account of the real grievances of the Uitlanders. He went out to investigate the facts with an unprejudiced mind, feeling, if anything, a warm sympathy with the Boers. He reports what he found with no uncertain sound.

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THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE February number of the *American Review of Reviews* is a capital number, although the opening survey on American affairs is hardly as comprehensive as it has been in the previous months. I quote elsewhere what Dr. Shaw says concerning American policy in China, and concerning the unexampled ascendancy which Richard Croker has established over New York. Dr. Shaw also describes with vigour and detail the incidents of the great fight over the election of Mr. Hanna to the Senate. Ohio, he says, is likely to be the storm centre of American politics. The article on Current History, as told by the cartoonist, is as usual a capital feature of the magazine. The cartoons are accompanied by a running editorial comment, which enables the reader to appreciate more keenly the wit of the artist. There are two cartoons specially deserving of notice. One is from the *New York Herald*, which portrays Uncle Sam as hiding his face with shame as he turns away from a senator's chair, on which is ensconced a huge money bag filled with dollars. The inscription below is "a senatorial candidate which is never beaten," a significant sentiment as to the power of money to control elections of the United States Senate. The other cartoon is from the *Times-Herald*. It represents John Bull with a Union Jack over his capacious paunch, seated on the Bank of England in the centre of his tight little island, which is encompassed all round about by vessels of war. John Bull soliloquises on his own splendid isolation by quoting the famous chorus of the Jingo song.

I notice elsewhere Mr. Wellman's article on the projected expeditions to the North Pole. Appended to his paper are the opinions of many famous arctic explorers, from Dr. Nansen downwards, as to why it is worth while trying to get to the Pole. Various reasons, chiefly scientific, are adduced by the arctic experts, but Mr. Wellman is probably nearer the truth when he frankly says it will be a great thing to break the record, and secure for the United States the honour of being first in at the Pole.

There is an illustrated sketch of Alphonse Daudet, while Mr. Lanier contributes a carefully-written survey of recent European fiction under the title of "The New Books." The survey of American literature, as usual, is careful and exhaustible.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is very much on the spot, and deals much with current questions of the day by writers adequate for the discussion.

IS THE ADMIRALTY PLAYING TO THE GALLERY?

Mr. F. T. Jane, in a paper, "The British Ship of War," practically charges the Admiralty with allowing outside clamour to modify the designs of our warships. The American fleet, he declares, has been chiefly constructed to win the applause of the newspapers, and he fears that the same deadly element is beginning to make itself felt at Whitehall. Mr. Jane says:—

The statistician is omnipotent. Already he has forced the Admiralty to alter the armament of the *Hyacinth* class. Next we may look to see 4.7-inch guns substituted for the 12-pounders of the *Diadems*, or the laying down of a servile copy of the absurd *Rossia*. The *Canopus* class have been designed to satisfy a

popular fad on the matter of speed; to satisfy another fad, the foremost and aftermost guns on their main decks have been sponsored—a thing that will not go to improve their seaworthiness. They carry two or more 6-inch guns in excess on what on our usual scale of armament to displacement they should carry. What sort of Navy shall we have if the movement gathers momentum? The Admiralty appear to have had the inch forced out of them; how long now before the ell will be demanded? And what then?

HAUPTMANN'S "SUNKEN BELL."

Mr. Bunting makes a bold and very welcome innovation in publishing an abridged translation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Sunken Bell," which has had a phenomenal success in Germany. Mr. Bunting says:—

In Germany, as here, there is usually a very limited demand for modern plays in book form; but this drama has run through twenty-eight editions in eight months. It is performed in some thirty theatres in Germany and Austria. It has also been translated into French, and represented in Paris; and the same is, or soon will be, true of Denmark.

Mr. Bunting's account of the play is very good reading, but it is hardly a subject for quotation. The play has evidently one great element of success, and that is that no one can tell exactly what it means, and so there is room for endless discussion. Mr. Bunting says:—

One thing, however, is clear: it is, in symbol, the life tragedy of an artist, placed between the duties of ordinary and conventional life on the one hand, and on the other the enthrallments of a fairy muse, inspiring him to impossible ideals of perfect art, and ecstatic dreams of what art may do for mankind.

WANTED, A NEW RESERVE FOR LITTLE WARS.

"A Member of the Headquarters Staff," writing on "The State of the Army," combats the extremely pessimist conclusions of Mr. Arnold Forster, and maintains that things are by no means so bad as they are made to be. What is wanted is a reserve that would be available for little wars:—

Ten thousand men, trained for seven years in the ranks, who in many instances have seen actual fighting, are passed to the Reserve annually. Were the military authorities authorised by Parliament to call up these men, during the first year of their service with the Reserve, the whole difficulty in regard to our small wars would vanish. We should be able to send abroad battalions of which any nation could be proud, and that at short notice, and without causing any real hardship to the Reservists concerned.

RUINED BY A HAPPY MARRIAGE!

Mrs. Virginia M. Crawford, in her paper on Alphonse Daudet, propounds the somewhat original theory that the great novelist has failed chiefly because he was too happy in his married life. This is really too bad. Wives of men of genius have hitherto been abundantly abused because of their failing to minister to the needs of their gifted lords, but what hope is there for the poor things if they are to be equally assailed because they contribute too much to their comfort? If Mrs. Crawford's theory gains acceptance every Xantippe will justify her bad treatment of her author husband on the ground that it is only through such treatment he will enter the Temple of Fame.

That his marriage was a singularly happy one is the testimony of all their friends. But it seems to me a question whether the life of a prosperous bourgeois—which, thanks in a great measure to his wife's admirable supervision, the novelist was enabled to lead—served the higher interests of his art; whether it might not have prospered better in a garret of the Quartier Latin, or,

better still, in some Provençal village, and whether all the circumstances of his marriage did not interpose a barrier between him and that Provençal life from which he drew all his best inspiration. The tendency of the whole *milieu* in which his later life was spent was to place the novelist's work on too high a plane, and to urge him into methods of composition quite foreign to his natural bent, with the inevitable result of a great loss in spontaneity and grace, his two most valuable qualities. And in this tendency I cannot but feel that Madame Daudet had her share of responsibility.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE February number of the *Nineteenth Century* is alive and up-to-date; but it savours more of the newspaper than of the review. Journalism rather crowds literature into a corner. Among the numerous political articles, separate notice is claimed by Mr. Fred. Greenwood's proclamation of "England at War," Mr. Henry Birchenough's "Expansion of Germany," Mr. Clavell Tripp's comparison of German and British trade in the East, and Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson's statement of the real grievances of the Uitlanders. Doubtless the editor supposes that any amount of papers on current affairs would be more than balanced by the singularly musical and sonorous poem of Mr. A. C. Swinburne, with which the review opens. The piece is entitled "Barking Hall: a Year After; a sequel to The High Oaks," and is a lovely tribute to the beauty of the place which saw the sunrise and the sunset of his mother's life.

OUR INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The future of the Anglo-Afghan alliance exercises the mind of the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, who once more eulogises the genius and good faith of the Ameer, and earnestly begs that the British Government accede to his desire to be represented in London by a special agent. "An independent monarch he is, for all practical purposes." The Moulvie goes on to characterise the frontier war as "the most unfortunate war India ever had," and urges that we should make the Afridis our allies, convincing them of our good faith. Major G. J. Young-husband proposes for the permanent pacification of the Indian frontier the two measures—complete and universal disarmament of the tribesmen, with enforced settlement within our borders for the recalcitrant, and the construction of metalled roads giving free access to all portions of the tribal territory.

FALLACIOUS FREE TRADE PROPHECIES.

"The Manchester School and To-day" is the title of Mr. Carnegie's contribution. He recalls the prophecies of the early Free Traders, and unsmiles with a smile their underlying assumption that England was pretty well to monopolise the manufacturing industries of the world, while the rest of mankind was to find its mission in supplying her with raw material:—

The wonderful machinery, mostly of British invention, especially in iron and steel and in textile manufactures, enables the Hindoo of India, the Paeon of Mexico, the negro of America, the Chinaman and the man of Japan, to manufacture with the more carefully educated workman of Britain and America. . . . Automatic machinery is to be credited as the most potent factor in rendering non-essential to successful manufacturing a mass of educated mechanical labour such as that of Britain or America, and thus making it possible to create manufacturing centres in lands which, until recent years, seemed destined to remain only producers of raw materials. . . . This is not change; it is revolution.

Something better than was hoped for is, in Mr. Carnegie's judgment, being evolved, when all the nations enter into the manufacturing sphere:—

It is pleasing also to note how the genius of each tends to excel in a different line. Thus France has almost monopolised the superfine in textiles, as it has long enjoyed supremacy in the department of women's rich apparel. Britain holds supremacy in machinery for textiles. The inventor of the iron and steel industry, she is also leading the world to-day in successfully developing a collateral branch, the by-product coke oven, in which even the American has so far failed. America leads in electrical appliances and machine tools. Germany is supreme in chemical dyes, and has recently invented a condenser for steam which is showing great results, as well as a remarkable new process for the making of armour. The stirring competition which has begun among the nations, and which we may expect to see still more strenuously pushed, is the true agency for producing the best results.

THE LARGEST COALFIELD IN THE WORLD.

Mr. C. A. Moreing, writing on Great Britain's opportunity in China, is lost in admiration at the moderation and wisdom of British demands. He strongly puts the case for the appointment of a British Special Commissioner or Commercial Agent to look after our Chinese trade accredited to the local governors. He also urges the drawing up of a mining code in view of the great mineral wealth of China. Of Baron von Richthofen's investigations, he says:—

He reports on Hunan that the whole of the south-eastern part of that province may be called one great coalfield, covering in all some 21,700 square miles. Over large areas of this the coal measures are visible on the surface, and a good proportion of the coal is of an excellent quality. Hunan also produces iron, copper, silver, quicksilver, tin, lead, and gold. As to the latter mineral, Pampelly's tables give sixty-four localities in fourteen provinces where gold is to be found, and, though some of the "washings" may be poor, many mines are indisputably rich. Honan is said by Baron von Richthofen to be another province most favoured by nature, being rich in both agricultural and mineral products, lead and iron constituting the latter. The same minerals with the addition of salt are found in Shansi, which in proportion to its area has probably the largest and most easily workable coalfield of any region in the globe, while the manufacture of iron is capable of almost unlimited extent.

The writer's own firm has information of rich mineral resources in Manchuria and the Northern provinces.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. G. M. Chesney, editor of the *Pioneer*, writes on the Native Press of India, and shows that the Indian journalist catering for his own literary caste, with its singularly narrow range of interest, finds criticism of the British sway which he cannot modify the principal source of "copy." The Count de Calonne bewails the heavy burden of French officialism—the great army of nearly a million State functionaries, to say nothing of the municipal officers, one-half of whom could be swept away with advantage to every one; whose officious idleness and dishonest use of their position are a bane to the nation. The Earl of Mayo makes a very pointed and pertinent rejoinder to Sir John Lubbock's criticism of the Financial Relations Commission. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke reviews Captain Mahan's counsels to the United States, regrets with him their isolation from the world-life, deprecates their unreasoning animosity towards Great Britain, and hopes that the two great nations will be united by some common task, such as was presented in Armenia, or as is imminent in the Far East. Miss I. A. Taylor gives a pathetic sketch of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the generous-hearted Irish noble, who joined the rebels in 1798, was arrested by the Government, and died in gaol. Mr. D. R. Fearon writes on Dante and paganism.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes several interesting articles touching upon the Crisis in the Far East, the County Council Election, etc., which I deal with elsewhere.

HOPE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Sir George Baden-Powell writes upon our West Indian tropical colonies in a tone of cheerful optimism. He describes what the various commissions have recommended should be done, and devotes his article to insisting upon the importance of carrying out their recommendations. Here again is Mr. Chamberlain's chance. If every one knows what ought to be done, why does not Mr. Chamberlain set to work and do it? Sir George Baden-Powell does not think that the policy of sugar bounties, or the imposition of a countervailing duty is the aim-all and end-all of West Indian reforms:—

Practically perfect in a great majority of the estates is the process of the production of sugar. If prices hold as they are, if they mend only a little, then bounties or no bounties, sugar production in the West Indies will continue. What is really needed for the West Indies is a wise, comprehensive policy, steadily carried to its conclusion. It is really a question not of economics, or diplomacy, or subsidy, but of administrative statesmanship. Many of the evils now accruing in the West Indies might have been averted had the sound advice and information from time to time acquired by the authorities been acted upon. Speaking generally, while I look for the abolition of the bounty system in Europe in the near future, I do not consider that this would, by itself, save the situation in the West Indies. It would assist in preserving the sugar industry. But more, far more than this is needed, and the sum total of this is contained in resolute administration on the lines I have indicated.

A TRIBUTE TO CARDINAL MANNING.

In the course of an article on Mr. Ward's Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. W. S. Lilly takes occasion to print the following tribute to the memory of Cardinal Manning, of whom, as a theologian and scholar, he professes to have a poor opinion:—

Cardinal Manning, then, was, before and beyond all things, an ecclesiastical statesman—and an ecclesiastical statesman of a high order; a Churchman cast in the heroic mould of St. Gregory VII. The 20,000 neglected Catholic children of London were very near his heart from the first moment of his episcopate. And before it came to an end he had succeeded, after many a hard fight with bigotry and ignorance, in securing their education in Catholic schools. For the brutal gratifications of notoriety and money he cared absolutely nothing. But he was a born ruler of men; and he loved to rule. At Harrow he was known as "the General," from his habit of command. Even there, "Aut Caesar, aut nullus" was his motto. Well, he became Caesar—a ruler in the midst, even among his brethren. And his rule was everywhere felt. He loved to control even the smallest details. A witty man, who knew him well, said of him: "He is not content to drive the coach, he wants to drag it also." He had the defects of his qualities, his great qualities. But I do not understand how any man who had the privilege of intercourse with him could doubt his faith unfeigned, his deep devotion, his spotless integrity, his indomitable courage, his singleness of aim, his entire dedication of himself to the cause which he, in his inmost soul, believed to be the only cause worth living for. "The purity of his heart, the sanctity of his motives, no man knowing him can question," Archdeacon Hare bore witness when lamenting his secession. This testimony is true.

A REMEDY FOR BABY-FARMING.

Miss Frances C. Low has a useful article under this head, in which she pleads for the establishment in this country of something corresponding to the German Kinder-Schutzverein. There is no doubt that the absence of any provision for illegitimate children is the

direct cause of infanticide, and is a grave defect in our social organisation. Miss Low, after explaining how the German system is worked, says:—

The most important part of the scheme is the creation of an organisation consisting of a central committee of ladies and members in every town and district, whose services and knowledge and counsel would be available to the inexperienced, ignorant young mother, anxious to work for her infant, and utterly at sea as to any safe refuge where it can be placed. Every lying-in hospital, district nurse, midwife, and parish doctor would be furnished with the address of the headquarters of the association.

The association would draw up a list of reliable, respectable working women, willing to take a child and act as foster-mother to it. They would be registered on the understanding that they would be liable to the visit of voluntary lady inspectors at any moment. Miss Low would also have the local authorities supplement the payment made by the mother—but she had better leave that part of her scheme for future consideration, otherwise she will be met immediately by the objection that she is proposing to put a premium on illegitimacy.

A PLEASANT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Frederick Gale, who has for forty years been in and out of the lobby of the House of Commons in connection with private bill legislation, contributes an article of very lively gossip reminiscences which it is impossible to summarise. His connection with the Parliamentary lobby dates from the year 1846. He remembers "King" Hudson, and he has the very highest opinion of the way in which Parliamentary Committees do their business. In the course of his article he incidentally makes a remark which is worth quoting:—

I can speak from pretty long experience that in rival companies contests which have been waged with every available weapon, if, by mutual consent, a truce has been called, and both sides showed their hands with an eye to establishing a *modus vivendi*, and it has ended in fighting it out before a Committee, not a word spoken in confidence was ever dropped or hinted at by either side, in the Committee-room; and moreover I have seen compromises which involved thousands and thousands of pounds settled by word of mouth, leaving the details of carrying them out to some disinterested party afterwards.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sidney Lee throws himself vehemently into the controversy as to the person to whom Shakespeare addressed his sonnets. He will not admit for a moment that that person could have been the Earl of Pembroke, and he is quite positive that it could be no other than the Earl of Southampton.

His most abiding characteristic, alike in middle age and youth, was, according to the unvarying testimony of numerous literary protégés, a love of learning and literature, and it is, I believe, to Southampton that Shakespeare addressed such of the sonnets as can be positively credited with a genuinely autobiographic significance.

Mr. J. A. Steuart writes entertainingly enough, but without any definite aim, on "Authors, Publishers and Booksellers." Mr. William Johnstone describes a journey which he took from Canton to Mandalay.

STUDENTS and admirers of Walt Whitman will be glad to know that Signor P. Jannaccone, of Turin, is engaged on what promises to be an interesting series of critical studies of the poet. The first, which has just been published, deals with the rhythm of Whitman's verse; later numbers will take up the teaching of Whitman, the art of Whitman, and other sides of Whitman's writings.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* is a very readable number. I notice the papers on "The Venture of Theism," and on "The London County Council," elsewhere.

THE COMMEMORATION OF 1798.

The article on "Ireland in '98" is an exposition of what the reviewer regards as the most picturesque episode in modern Irish history—of course, from the point of view of the *Quarterly*. The Reviewer says:—

Those who would commemorate the Rebellion as a movement for the establishment of Ireland as a Roman Catholic Ireland entirely mistake both its origin and its objects, and attribute to the leaders of the movement views and opinions which it is plain that not one among the earlier United Irishmen ever for a moment entertained.

If, again, the commemorative celebration now being arranged in Ireland is represented as indicating the rooted and irreconcilable aversion of Irishmen to English rule, let it be remembered that of the grievances in which the Rebellion originated not one now remains. The speeches and writings of the men of '98 may be searched in vain for the statement of a single wrong that England has suffered to remain unremedied.

THE SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The article on "George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham," is a very bright and brilliant specimen of the biographical papers which constitute the chief attraction of the *Quarterly*. George Villiers presented a tempting subject. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Dryden's "Zimri," summed up the talents, the whims, and the vices of the Restoration. He was a curious product of the Civil War, exile, and the reaction against Puritanism. The Reviewer deals with his mixed character with sympathy and appreciation. It is odd to find that, after the Duke had spent the prime of his manhood in dissipation, he had still sufficient energy left when he was sixty years of age to ride three hours on end after a fox in Yorkshire, the pace being so severe that the Duke and his huntsman alone were in at the kill, and both of them had ridden their horses to death.

A PLEA FOR LAY HEAD MASTERS.

It is really extraordinary to find in the pages of this ancient Conservative organ a protest against the practice, so long persisted in, of selecting head masters for the great public schools solely from those who are in holy orders; yet this is what we find in the article on "Four Great Head Masters." The Reviewer points out that the number of lay assistant masters seems to be increasing and multiplying, but that no lay assistant master has any chance of promotion to the first place.

The four head masters selected for notice are Butler, of Shrewsbury; Hawtrey, of Eton; Arnold, of Rugby; and Thring, of Uppingham. The Reviewer says:—

The ideal head master has perhaps not yet been found, though men are still living who have gone near to realising it. Butler represented practical common sense; Arnold, Christian enthusiasm; Hawtrey, the literary spirit; Thring, the energy of duty. There is need for all; perhaps at this moment, when competition prevails, and games are glorified, Hawtrey's love of letters is specially called for, to lift both boys and masters above the temptation to aim only at scholarships and class-lists, cups and scores.

"FIFTY YEARS OF LIBERATIONISM."

Under this title the *Quarterly* indulges in a complacent retrospect of the last half century. It says what is practically true—that the Liberation Society has been defeated by the very success of its campaigns:—

Each decade which has passed since the foundation of the Liberation Society has witnessed a steady, and the later ones a rapid, growth in the hold possessed by the Church of England

on the hearts of the English people. Grievances—thanks, we admit, largely to the Liberation Society's earlier work—have been in the main abolished. Indeed, they have largely changed hands.

But although the Church is stronger than it has been, that is only an additional reason, in the opinion of the Reviewer, for pressing on the work of Church Reform. He warns the Government that there will be the mischief to pay if the present Parliament does nothing in the way of helping the Church to rid itself of ancient evils, and become more free for the effective discharge of her great mission:—

Politicians in opposition have been studying the tactical virtues of concentration, but are still much at a loss in which direction to concentrate. No more welcome or effective lead could be given them than such a failure on the part of the present Parliament to assist reasonable measures of Church Reform as would make sick the hearts of earnest Church Reformers.

NELSON AND LADY HAMILTON.

The writer of the article on Nelson, while praising Captain Mahan's biography to the skies as an exposition of Nelson's naval genius, laments that the American biographer should take so severe a view of Nelson's relations with Lady Hamilton. He says:—

The whole of this pitiful tragedy belongs only to the last seven years of Nelson's life. Captain Mahan allows its shadow to overhang his whole career. From first to last throughout his pages we are shown the fatal passion for Lady Hamilton, rising up like an avenging Nemesis to besmirch the radiant fame of a man who for nearly forty years of a noble life had been chivalrous as a Lancelot and loyal as an Arthur. We can discern no sufficient reason in morals, and therefore none in literary art, for this method of treatment.

But while uttering that criticism, the Reviewer himself is by no means disposed to idealise the relations between Nelson and his mistress. He says:—

There are letters in the Morrison Collection, too coarse to quote, which show plainly enough that Nelson's infatuation for Lady Hamilton was essentially and passionately physical, and never rose to the level of an ennobling and redeeming inspiration.

THE LATE EARL OF CARNARVON.

Under the title "Colonial Champions in the Mother Country," there is an article chiefly devoted to a description of the yeoman service rendered by the late Earl of Carnarvon to the Colonial Empire of Great Britain. The Reviewer says that Lord Carnarvon's private papers in their printed shape—

come to us as a voice from beyond the tomb, revealing, as nothing else could, a complex, chivalrous, but subtle and delicate character; one, therefore, which, fully to be understood, needed this new evidence as to the taste, the temper, and the associations of a man who has left his mark deeply on the colonial administration of the present reign.

Speaking of the problem of Imperial Federation, the Reviewer deprecates too great haste. He says:—

The moral effects of the celebrations of 1897 may have done more to help on true Imperial union than any series of formal conferences. Nothing is more clear than that, artificially pressed on, such a policy might prove the prelude to Imperial disruption. Few things are more probable than that, if events are left to themselves, we may ere long witness the establishment of such relations between the central Government in London and our various settlements abroad as will give us in fact, if not in name, all which Imperial Federation can yield.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles in this number are the inevitable review of Mrs. Oliphant's "House of Blackwood," and an interesting sketch based on General Read's "Historic Studies in Vaud, Berne, and Savoy," entitled "Gibbon at Lausanne."

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* of January is a very good average number, with several papers that are excellent reading. The more important articles, such as "The Success of the Anglo-Saxons" and "The Irish University Question," I have noticed elsewhere.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

The first place in the Review is given to an article entitled "Valmy and Auerstädt." It is very largely an exposition of the Duke of Brunswick's campaigns. Of the Duke the writer says :—

Germany has remembered the merits, rather than the failings, of the Duke. Too frequently, no doubt, he had been found to be "naturally prone to delay" when rapid action was desirable, and had preferred "cautious counsels" when bolder measures were required by the situation, and thought it wise "to calculate chances" rather than to trust to fortune; but all this was forgiven, because not only had he in peace proved himself one of the wisest and most liberal rulers of the time, but also, and mainly, because he fell for his country on the field of battle, sword in hand, in the time of need, and thus justified the early judgment of his royal uncle that Nature had destined him for a hero.

DONGOLA.

This is an article topographical rather than literary. It is an attempt to take stock of the character of the country which has been re-acquired by the successful campaigns of the Egyptian Sirdar. The extent of this territory may be inferred from the following paragraph :—

The expedition brought last year to a successful conclusion by Sir Herbert Kitchener resulted in the restoration to Egypt of no less than four hundred and forty miles of the Nile valley abandoned in 1885. Since then, by the renewed advance of the same General, again admirably conducted, upon Abu Hamed and Berber, a further length of some three hundred and fifty miles of river has been won back to civilisation, and the Berber and Suakim route has again been opened.

MR. BRYCE'S SOUTH AFRICA.

"Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa" is the title of an article devoted to a description of Mr. Bryce's book. The Reviewer says :—

Mr. Bryce has written a singularly interesting book, affording much food for thought, and which may help, perhaps, to clear people's eyes as to the true uses and abuses of colonisation. He may have put more questions about the future than anything except the future itself can answer. He has discussed topics provocative of bitter feeling on the whole with impartiality and moderation, and he has looked with a philosophic mind beyond the controversies of the moment, to those great causes and forces which will ultimately make or mar the future of Europe in South Africa.

THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

The writer of the article on "Indian Frontier Policy" thinks that we have gone too far to draw back. After a survey of the situation, and what is proposed to be done, he says :—

It seems to us that, looking at the question of policy as a whole, there is really no choice, and that the course to be followed for the future is one upon which all men of mark on both sides are practically agreed. It is too late to go back now. For good or for evil we have abandoned the Lawrence policy on the frontier, and adopted another policy, all of us alike, whatever our political creed. The fundamental principles of that policy are to respect and support the independence of Afghanistan, and to organise for defence the tribal belt. To those principles we must adhere.

Unlike most of those who advocate the forward policy, this reviewer is not a Russophobe, for he says :—

We should do well also to show less distrust of the intentions of the Russians. It is seventy years now since Russia has made any serious encroachment on the frontiers of Persia, and this is a fact worth remembering when we are considering the probability of her violating the frontiers of Afghanistan. Let us, therefore, act deliberately and carefully, avoiding unnecessary expense and unnecessary interference with the internal affairs of the tribes, especially those tribes whose country leads nowhere.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling's varied and multifarious contributions to the world of books are dealt with by a reviewer who shakes his head severely over the enormous multiplicity and variety of Mr. Kipling's writings. Speaking of his stories, the Reviewer says :—

They are sufficient to justify the idea that he might, if he gave his best mind to it, produce a novel of modern life equal to the novels of Thackeray; but he has shown no disposition to make the effort, and, in spite of his own protest in "The Light that Failed," he has to a great extent been frittering away his remarkable and exceptional powers in playing to the gallery.

Of his poems, the Reviewer deprecates the way in which he revels in slang, and sums him up as a verse writer as follows :—

Taking his verse compositions altogether, one may say that the author has just let us see that he might be a poet if he would, but has done but little yet towards a serious achievement of the position.

Kipling's best work, he thinks, is in his interpretation of animal life :—

Of all Mr. Kipling's works, "The Jungle Book," in two series, is the most remarkable and original, and the one which, so far, offers the best promise of retaining a permanent place in our literature.

THE BIRDS OF LONDON.

The ornithologist who writes the article on this subject confines his London to the four miles round Charing Cross :—

The number of species which breed in the British Islands is 184; and out of these, the following have recently nested within four miles of Charing Cross :—The thrush, blackbird, robin, hedge-sparrow, white-throat, sedge-warbler, reed-warbler, great-tit, coal-tit, blue-tit, wren, starling, jackdaw, crow, rook, fly-catcher, swallow, martin, greenfinch, sparrow, chaffinch, cuckoo, wild-duck, wood-pigeon, moorhen, and dabchick.

This is a very respectable list, but it is not surprising that—

the history of the birds of London is the history of a steadily diminishing community. Every year some species, which used often to be seen, becomes rarer until it is extinct; and not only do the number of species become less, but the individuals become fewer. Last year there was but one rookery left in London. The only exception, we believe, to these decreasing numbers are the wood-pigeons, which have astonishingly multiplied.

The solitary surviving rookery within the four-mile area consists of three nests in Sir Francis Bacon's garden :—

Within sound of the roar of Holborn, in the gardens of Gray's Inn, the rooks still build. There have been many alarms that the birds were about to leave; but, in spite of the felling of trees and building of new houses all round, the rooks have remained faithful to the garden which was planted by Sir Francis Bacon. Most of Bacon's elms are now gone, and instead of thirty or forty nests, as there used to be twenty years ago, there are only three to be seen, each one solitary, in the highest tops of three plane-trees.

The other articles deal with the house of Blackwood and "The Harley Papers." The latter article is a compost of extracts from the correspondence of the Earl of Oxford.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THERE are several good articles in the *National Review*, which is not weighted down this month as much as usual by a deck cargo of bimetalism.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT WASHINGTON.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, thinks that Sir W. Laurier's visit to Washington was an event of good omen, even if it did not result in removing all difficulties. Mr. Longley says:—

The conference can only result in lasting good between the two countries. Whatever foolish jingoes may think or say, the true policy of Canada is to live on terms of the utmost friendship with the United States. All neighbours enhance their mutual pleasure by being on friendly terms, and there is hardly a limit to the capacity which neighbours, actuated by a wrong spirit, have to make each other's lives unhappy. It is equally desirable in every way, as has been already hinted, that the United States and Great Britain should be on terms of the greatest cordiality.

THE TRANSVAAL—ITS MINES AND ITS MASTER.

A recent visitor to the Transvaal gives a very interesting account of the mining and politics of that country. He calculates that the amount of gold that can be worked in the Rand is of the value of £1,100,000,000 sterling, or four times the entire production of all the Californian mines in fifty years. At present the output of the mines is £11,000,000 a year, but even at the rate of £20,000,000 it would not be exhausted before the middle of the next century. The deep mines can be worked to half a mile beneath the surface. The temperature does not increase anything like what was anticipated. The writer considers that the Outlanders may be considered a permanently settled population. He was much impressed by President Kruger's physical vigour and vitality.

The following story which I heard proves how the vital posts of the little State are filled, and also that the Grand Old Man of the Transvaal is not without wit and shrewdness. Some of his young relations applied to him for office. He considered awhile, and said, "I can do nothing, for the high offices of the State are in firm hands, and for little clerkships you are too stupid."

THE RATES OF THE CLERGY.

In an article entitled, "Raiding the Clergy," Mr. A. G. Boscawen explains the grievances from which benefited clergy suffer, and puts forth the remedies which he would suggest as follows:—

"First of all I would allow a deduction to be made in arriving at the rateable value of clerical tithe-rent-charge in respect of the personal and professional services rendered—amounting to, say, £150, which may be looked upon as the parson's living wage. Thus no rates would be payable on the first all necessary outgoings—salaries of curates, when the Bishop certifies that a curate is necessary, payments to "daughter churches," repair of chancel, and everything else which the incumbent is bound to pay for in order to do his work. In these ways very substantial relief would be given. And, I repeat again, it would not be class legislation. It would simply be putting the clergy, as regard their rates, into the position occupied by all other rate-payers, which is nothing else than common ordinary justice, to which I submit that the clergy are as much entitled as anybody.

THE INFLUENCE OF MIND ON HEALTH.

Dr. Herbert Coryn, in an article entitled "Mind and Disease," bears strong and apparently unintentional testimony to the importance of the practice of beginning the day with worship and meditation, on which the religious teachers of the world have always insisted. Preachers who have worn out their arguments in favour of family prayers based upon theological grounds, may be glad to reinforce them by Dr. Coryn's argument as to the hygienic value of such a method of commencing the day:—

Man progresses through peace and brotherhood; as man he retrogrades, and as body he becomes diseased, by any reversion to or persistence in the states proper to animal consciousness. Let the day begin at its highest. There are books and passages in books which raise consciousness to its noblest; there are people the thought of whom is an inspiration; there are phrases of music that go home to the centre of our being. Any of these will do, and five minutes dwelling thereon at rising will give a keynote that will sound for the day, the morning bath of the mind. Then as the hours go on and consciousness sinks, moves to sensuality, becomes irritable, or inclines to darken with any of the lower states, reach back to the morning, re-create the higher, and thus destroy the awakening germ of disharmony in the soul and disease in the body. In this, as in all other things, practice makes perfect, and the habit of mounting in all unoccupied moments, up from the animal, is as easy to acquire as it is that of descent towards it.

THE NEW BEHRING SEA AWARD.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, writing on "American Affairs," thus comments upon the award of the arbitrators to whose verdict Congress appealed against the decision of President Cleveland:—

It is poetic justice that, after resorting to every legal expedient to escape responsibility, the United States are at last found liable for about £90,000 for the illegal seizure and detection of British sealers in Behring Sea, or about £8,000 more than was agreed to by the Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, and Sir Julian Pauncefote—an agreement repudiated by Congress because that body regarded the amount as exorbitant and disproportionate to the damage done. At the time when Mr. Cleveland recommended the payment of this award, Senator Morgan, of Alabama—who looks under his bed every night and is disappointed at not finding an Englishman there—denounced the agreement as a "steal," and declared no impartial arbitrator would find for more than £10,000. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed himself in similar language, and General John W. Foster placed the maximum at a little over £16,000 (81,818 dols.).

"DEEDS THAT WON THE EMPIRE."

The editor of the *National Review* is much delighted with Mr. Fitchett's book. He says:—

Apart from the cricket, in which Australia has scored two brilliant victories over England, and thus stands two games to one in a rubber of five, the most interesting Australian event has been the appearance in the Mother Country of a small volume which has quite taken the literary world, as well as the general public, by storm. The author who achieves this brilliant success is the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, a Wesleyan minister, we understand, in Melbourne, and editor of the *Australian Review of Reviews*. The book is called *Deeds that Won the Empire* (Smith, Elder & Co., London), and we owe its "discovery" to the fine literary instinct of Mr. St. Loe Strachey, lately editor of *The Cornhill* and now editor of *The Spectator*. We only desire to say two words on its behalf—read it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Bernard Holland, writes on William Johnson, who was the tutor of Lord Rosebery, and a master at Eton, whose letters and journals have recently been published under the name of William Cory. Mr. Holland says:—

In England we have too few of this kind. Johnson was a poet, a scholar, as original a mirror of outward impressions as Carlyle or Fitzgerald, as tender-hearted in friendship as a woman, or as his Cambridge friend Henry Bradshaw. He could render in perfection the too sweet music of the flying hour.

An anonymous writer dwells upon the hardships suffered by Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, whose pension Lord Cross stopped because of his having irregularly borrowed money. Mr. H. Kopsch, a merchant in China, maintains that the gold standard operates as a bounty to the yellow man with the white money.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE YEAR OF SHAME.

THE *Westminster Review* for February opens with a very long paper, covering thirty pages, entitled "The Year of Shame." It is written by an original member of the Eighty Club, and is devoted to an exposition of the causes which, in the opinion of the writer, have covered England with infamy. He starts at the beginning :—

Never during the last two centuries has England been brought so low in the councils of the world, or been so false to her own traditions and the great principles of Freedom and Justice, as in this vaunted year of the Queen's Jubilee.

After going through the whole narrative of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, he brings us to a close by insisting on the following moral lesson :—

If we would be great it is certain that we must have the courage to be great. It is not by putting our conscience into commission, it is not by playing second fiddle in an inharmonious and futile Concert that we shall uphold the national dignity, or safeguard the interests of our great Empire.

THE BIAS OF JUDGES AGAINST WOMEN.

The article signed "Ignota," which I have no difficulty in tracing to a well-known hand, deals with the question of judicial sex bias. The writer maintains that the bias of judges against women, which was shown notably in the case when the judges decided that women were not eligible to sit on County Councils, is one of the great obstacles which women have to face in the effort to secure recognition of their rights. For, "Ignota" argues, women are claiming no new rights. They are only asking for the restitution of their ancient privileges. She says :—

It is beyond all question that from the earliest known periods women had been possessed at least of the local franchise which entitled them to be members of the body corporate of any corporate borough. The old burgess-rolls of many of our ancient cities and boroughs bear witness to this, notably London and Edinburgh. Indeed in our ancient London certain abbesses are known to have been amongst the official rulers of the city even before the date of the earliest charters.

She then proceeds with her paper, the object of which, she says—

is to show how continuously, either from sex bias or from sheer ignorance or forgetfulness of facts in which women are deeply interested, our judges and other highly placed officials have been paring down the rights and liberties of women in almost every direction.

So deeply rooted is this prejudice against women that "Ignota" seems to fear that, sooner or later, the courts will discover that women have no right to sit either on School Boards, or on Boards of Guardians. She says :—

The lesson to be drawn from the insecurity of all rights and privileges of women which depend either upon legislation or upon the legal interpretation of the law is the strongest argument possible for giving to them that equitable share of control over legislation, and thereby over the makers of the law and over its interpreters, which the possession of the Parliamentary franchise can alone secure.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. B. N. Oakeshott discusses at some length Mr. Matthew Arnold as a political and social critic. "His chief failure," says Mr. Oakeshott, "is that he can suggest no remedy for the evils of the time. The great danger of the development of culture without a corresponding development of morals, is one with which he does not cope." There is a somewhat crude article by H. E. Harvey, entitled, "Science as a Moral Guide," the point of the writer being that science alone can help us to

preserve the true balance between the extremes of selfishness and unselfishness. Mona Wilson expounds the present condition of the law in relation to employers' liability and workmen's compensation. The articles on "The Development in the Idea of the State," and Professor Crookes's psychological research address do not call for any special remark.

THE THEOSOPHICAL REVIEW.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHRISTIAN CREED.

In the *Theosophical Review* (January 15th), Mr. C. W. Leadbeater continues his paper on the origin of the Christian Creed. He asserts that the article in the Creed that Christ was "crucified, dead and buried," is simply quoted from the rubric of the old Egyptian initiation, which was intended to illustrate the latter stages of the descent of the monadic essence into matter. In the ceremony of initiation the candidate was bound upon a wooden cross which was hollowed out so as to receive and support the human figure. He then passed into a deep trance, and was lowered into a vault and laid in a sarcophagus, while his astral was functioning elsewhere, "preaching to the spirits in prison." After spending three days and three nights in the sarcophagus he was raised to the outer air, so that the first rays of the rising sun might fall upon his face and waken him from his long sleep. There are other articles dealing with Michael Scott and the Comte de St. Germain. There is a brief paper by Mrs. Besant on "Some Results of Evolution," and Alexander Fullerton sets forth what he holds to be the true policy of theosophists in relation to inquiries and Church members.

FORBIDDEN TO SEE VISIONS.

In the notes "On the Watch Tower" it is mentioned that in Umbria, in Italy, there has been a vision of the Madonna, which has attracted such crowds of country people that the authorities have fined thirty-one persons for religious fanaticism, under the 434th Article of the Penal Code. One hundred and one were sent to prison, while the person who had seen the vision of the Madonna was sent to jail for fifteen days.

THE MURDER OF MR. TERRISS.

Mrs. Besant has gone to Sweden. She had just returned from France, and bids fair soon to rival the record of General Booth as a peripatetic apostle. There are some curious stories told as to the killing of Mr. Terriss. His astral is said to have appeared at the moment of his death in the room where his wife and children were sitting. No one saw it but the dog, which was convulsed with anger, snapping and barking at a form to the humans quite invisible. Mr. Terriss's understudy, Mr. Lane, dreamed the previous night that he saw Mr. Terriss lying on the landing surrounded by a crowd, and that he was raving. Some months before Mr. Terriss was killed, a palmist, reading his hand, told him that he would die by violence towards the end of the year. The same palmist predicted the death of another young man early in the present year, but who that said notable may be is not stated in the *Theosophical Review*.

In the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for January, Professor Freiherr von Richthofen, the geologist, has a lengthy article on Kiao-Chau and Schantung, in which he sets forth the various advantages of Kiao-Chau as a port and market for German goods.

THE HUMANITARIAN.

I HAVE noticed Robert Sherard's interview with Zola on the Anti-Semitic movement elsewhere.

AN AUSTRALIAN LADY CHEMIST.

Susan Carpenter, in an article on "Work for Women in the Goldfields," describes the success which has attended a lady assayer, Miss Everest, now Mrs. Barnston Parnell, who has designs for the utilisation of women, for special work in the goldfields :—

Mrs. Barnston Parnell set up in Sydney as a professional assayer, and trained over thirty men for the work. In her experiments, this queen of analytical chemists discovered the secret of so treating refractory ore, before roasting it, that it can be made to yield as much gold as the brown or oxidised stone. By this process, the abandoned mines may at once be opened up, and the refractory ore rendered most valuable. Mrs. Barnston Parnell has patented the plant for this operation, and it is in working it on the goldfields that she considers the services of women so valuable. Mrs. Barnston Parnell's idea is to found a college to train women for this special work in the goldfields. Her plant, at present at Erith, would be set up in this college, situated, by preference, at Southampton or other port, at which the cargoes of ore might be delivered, without the expense of railway carriage. From six to twelve months of practical work would suffice to make a woman perfectly *au fait* in it.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE HAREM.

A lady who has been a governess for two years in a harem in Cairo, which brought her into contact with the ladies of the Court, speaks very highly of the harem as an institution. She says :—

I do not mean to assert that there are no evils in the lot of the Eastern female, but I do assert that she commiserates her Western sister who has not that "sanctity" guaranteed through the exclusiveness of the harem. Where the most abject hut is the sole shelter of the family, woman is sacred from the intrusion of men who are not her kindred ; her veil serves all the purposes of the harem in protecting her from insult when abroad ; no man dare attempt to lift a woman's veil.

INSANITY AND DIVORCE.

Mrs. Haweis, writing on insanity and divorce, says :—

Some certificate that people are constitutionally fit to marry would be just as judicious as any certificate that people are unfit to continue married. A higher standard of moral responsibility is the only possible cure for grievances such as we are considering, and worse grievances which over-much commiseration will increase. To enforce divorce for any kind of disease or distress when the principals wish to remain together would be as tyrannous and as futile as to forbid divorce when they do not. The latter puts a direct premium on vice ; but the former would not necessarily encourage virtue.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Flogging has been abolished in the army, says a writer using the initials of "H. W. C. B.," but as soon as the soldier is sent to prison on any charge of breach of discipline, he can be flogged under the present regulations for a variety of offences. The result is that he is flogged much more frequently than the civilian convict. H. W. C. B. says :—

While one military prisoner out of every 488 was corporally punished for "offences against prison discipline," only one civil convict out of 2,166 was flogged for the same class of offence ; that is to say, soldiers receive corporal punishment four and a half times more frequently than do civilians. These statistics afford food for reflection.

In the January number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Dr. Julius Rodenberg, the editor, publishes some more of his reminiscences. He describes his visit to England in 1856, his friendship with Emanuel Deutsch, his days in the British Museum, and many other matters of interest.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.

OUT of the series of excellent papers which make up the *London Quarterly* for January, the man in the street will probably first turn to the article on Rudyard Kipling, to see what the organ of demure and decorous Methodism has to say of the rollicking barrack-room bard. He will find, possibly to his surprise, that the good Wesleyan reviewer is not alienated or repelled by the naked realism of the poet's delineation of vice. After some humming and ha-ing and clearing of the throat in manner ministerial, the critic declares that "if it be held needful to speak of these things at all, thus should they be spoken of." He finds Mr. Kipling is at one in this matter with Edmund Spenser, "the purest spirit among all the great Elizabethans." "The Making of New South Wales" is sketched in a way to bring vividly home a little known chapter in our own Colonial annals. Central South Africa is flung on the screen through the lenses of recent travel. The story of some English shires, as set forth by Bishop Creighton, is happily retold. Minor annals of the House of Commons supply piquant incidents on a topic of which English readers never seem to tire. Wild Norway is portrayed in swift and vivid sketches from Abel Chapman. The late Primate's Cyprian and the late Laureate's biography come in for due notice.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

MR. E. N. BENNETT, the *Times* correspondent in Crete, describes his experience among the Christian insurgents. Mr. J. M. Bulloch finds in the exploits of the Gordon Highlanders on the North-West Frontier a text for an article on "The Gay Gordons : A Study in Inherited Prestige." Professor Robert Wallace describes the Allahabad fodder and dairy farm, for the purpose of proving that by properly selected and well-managed farms in various parts of India, abundance of fodder could be raised to supply the transport service, and provide good milk for the British troops. Another contribution on an Indian subject is a tribute to "John Nicholson of Delhi." The article entitled "Queen Oglethorpe" puts together all that can be learned as to Miss Oglethorpe, whose story is so closely associated with James Stuart, the Pretender. The Meath Home for Incurables at Westbrook Place, Godalming, close to the railway, and said to be haunted by the ghost of Prince Charlie, was formerly inhabited by Miss Oglethorpe, where she plotted and planned how to help the Pretender. There is a review of Mrs. Bishop's book on Corea, and an article on the Spanish crisis, the writer of which evidently thinks that it is quite on the cards that General Weyler may come to the front. President McKinley, he says—

has gained this great point, that Spain has in reality conceded the right of the United States to speak, and will be ill-placed to resent intervention if this tardy and illusory concession fails, as it must almost inevitably fail.

After describing what has been done by Weyler since his return, he says :—

If the army sympathises with General Weyler, as it well may, then the result is not unlikely to be a *pronunciamiento*. There will be no need to call the troops into the streets. A *pronunciamiento* may be made, and has been made, by half-a-dozen generals speaking with the utmost politeness in a drawing-room. The result would be the appearance of General Weyler as Prime Minister, with a patriotic policy of thorough. It is early, though it would be easy, to guess what the result of that would be in its turn.

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *American Educational Review* for January contains several articles of more than usual interest. Frequently this Review is edited as if it were never intended to be read by any one but fully certificated teachers or university professors. The January number ventures into a larger field, and discusses questions in which the general public may well take an interest. The first place is given to an exposition of Socialist and Anarchist views of education, which is not very enlightening, excepting so far as it brings into clear relief the fact that the Anarchists are more opposed to the Socialists than either party is to the existing social order.

THE PROFESSION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

President Charles F. Thwing, under the title of "A New Profession," dwells forcibly upon the immense powers which are lodged in the superintendents of the American common schools. The superintendents form a new body of professional men, who are paid as much as the most popular preachers in their several districts. Dr. Thwing does not state how many superintendents there are in the United States, but as he incidentally refers to one hundred and fifty in the State of Massachusetts alone, it is obvious that the new profession is as numerous as it is influential. He says:—

In the common schools of the United States are enrolled about fourteen millions of pupils. These pupils are taught by four hundred thousand teachers. They assemble through the school year in no less than two hundred and thirty thousand schoolhouses. In the work of the schools are spent each year not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, about two thirds of which are derived from local taxes. The work of supervision and administration is usually vested in a single officer known as the superintendent.

Judging from the result of an inquiry conducted in the State of Massachusetts—

eighty-five per cent. have practically full power over the course of study and over the methods of teaching; and about seventy-five per cent. control the appointment of teachers. Others whose power is not absolute are yet given great influence. On the whole, no such power is vested in any officer of education as is vested in the superintendent of the schools.

It is not surprising that—

the call for first-rate superintendents is a call far louder than the call that is heard for lawyers or doctors, or even for ministers.

FATIGUE IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Mr. Smith Baker describes the symptoms of fatigue in children attending the public elementary schools, and maintains that it is necessary to provide an expert teacher, specially trained to look after these weary ones. He says:—

Children who, through heredity or accidental stress, are unusually liable to pathological fatigue, should have especial provision made for their especial educational needs. Every large school should have the services of an expert teacher who has been technically trained for this particular work; one who, without disturbing the autonomy of the schoolrooms, could become acquainted with the individual needs of such children, and devote time and trouble to their improvement.

HOW SHOULD SCHOOLROOMS BE DECORATED?

The Editor says:—

Three of the best-known oculists in New York were recently requested to prepare, for the Board of Education, a report on the best colours or shades for schoolroom decoration.

He prints the report, from which I quote the following passage:—

The red end of the spectrum should never be chosen in the painting or decorating of schoolrooms, as much light is lost by the employment of these colours. The lighter and more delicate

shades of yellow or gray should be chosen. The large percentage of wall-space often occupied by blackboards causes much loss of light. For this reason light-coloured woods should be selected for the school furniture, and for the woodwork used in the construction of surbase, doors, and windows.

He also adds in another part of the Review that—representations of the great art masterpieces are to be placed in the Cleveland schools, and the children familiarised with them.

THE GOUIN SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

Louise Charvet, in the section devoted to discussions, describes the system of M. Gouin, under the heading, "How to Learn a Language." She says:—

We believe that M. Gouin's adaptation of it in his "New Method of Language Study" gives us a method which will make the acquiring of a new language as easy for us as was the learning of our mother tongue.

There is an interesting paper—which, for a marvel, is illustrated—describing the new schools which have recently been built in New York City. There is also a useful condensed summary of the progress made in the New York school system under Mayor Strong.

THE MONIST.

THE *Monist* for January publishes some interesting papers, one of which—that of Dr. Hutchinson on "Love as a Factor in Evolution"—is noticed elsewhere. A contributor bearing the name of Major John Wesley Powell writes on "The Evolution of Religion." In the course of the article we find the following pregnant paragraph:—

As decades fly, a change is wrought in the human conception of the attributes of deity. The pleasure of worship is becoming the contemplation of perfection, the form of worship the agency of instruction, the cause of worship the love of humanity, the purpose of worship the purification of conduct. This is the ideal state to which religion is tending, and it must be understood in order properly to appreciate the characteristics of the existing religions.

Dr. Paul Carus discusses elaborately "The Philosophy of Laughing." Professor G. Sergi gives us a page of primitive history which deals with "The Aryans and the Ancient Italians." Professor Rudolf Eucken, of Jena University, in a paper on "The Philosophical Basis of Christianity in its Relation to Buddhism," maintains that the most important difference between Buddhism and Christianity lies in the conception of the soul. The Buddhist philosophy denies the existence of a separate individual soul, while Christian philosophers have mostly insisted on the doctrine of a self-soul. At the same time, Professor Eucken maintains that the Buddhist conception of the soul is by no means foreign to the leaders of Christian thought, from St. Paul downwards. The whole article is one that deals with a subject too mystical and profound for summary here.

LANTERN SLIDES FOR LENT AND EASTER.—Mr. Frank N. Eaton, 1, Higher Lane, Aintree, Liverpool, has, in conjunction with the Rev. J. C. Wilcox, Shepscombe, Stroud, prepared the following series of special services for this season, with original outline notes and appropriate hymns:—"The Cross and Passion, Resurrection and Ascension of our Lord"; "The Solemn Events of Holy Week"; "The Final Acts of our Lord and the First Acts of the Apostles"; "From the Manger to the Throne"; "What think ye of Christ?"; "Let there be Light"; and "The Stations of the Cross." Pattern prints of the slides, which are produced from engravings, will be sent in advance by Mr. Eaton, if desired, to enable intending hirers to become acquainted with their subjects.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere Professor Franklin's article on the alleged inferiority of the female intellect to that of man, Max O'Rell's account of the Island of Jersey, Mr. M. G. Mulhall's paper on "German Industrial Progress," and others.

HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Professor Lombroso concludes his paper on the increase of homicide in the United States with the somewhat paradoxical conclusion that it is decreasing, and that, but for the negroes, the statistics of homicide in the United States would not exceed those of other countries. Among the whites more has been done to reduce murder caused by drink than in any other country. Lombroso says:—

Those laws, institutions and societies directed against alcoholism, and which make America a model for the world, have already produced a powerful effect, for, as I have shown, the percentage of alcoholic homicide now is but twenty per cent., while in other countries it is as high as seventy per cent. Coffee houses and places of popular entertainment are being provided for the masses, and these tend to draw men away from bar-rooms which, being frequented by the criminal element, constitute a fruitful source of crime. All this will, without doubt, result in a diminution of homicide which, while sufficiently frequent, as shown by statistics, is in reality no more so than among other civilised people when we deduct that proportion which is chargeable to the negroes.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS.

Mr. J. T. Scharf declares that the Chinese exclusion laws are a hollow fraud. They don't exclude. From all parts of the American coast-line there comes the same narrative of betrayed trusts on the part of debauched customs and judicial officials, and of hordes of these barred and branded Mongolians pouring into the United States, each with his bribe-money in one hand, his fraudulent papers in the other, and perjury on his lips.

The laws are severe enough, but the entire customs service of the country, the Federal judiciary, and those appointed specially to enforce these laws, all admit that the Chinese Exclusion Act is a pretence and fraud in that it assumes to be legislation in pursuance of treaty stipulations, when in fact it is in violation of them.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Horace Plunkett describes with much vigour and complacent confidence the progress which has been made towards dealing with the central problem of the Irish question by means of co-operation. He cannot say too much in praise of the Irish Agricultural Association. Its methods and objects he explains at length. He says:—

Owing to the influence of this philanthropic association we have to-day some 170 of these societies in Ireland scattered throughout thirty-one of the thirty-two counties, with an aggregate membership of some 17,000. These societies variously embrace every branch of the farming industry.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Most of the other articles are of interest only to American readers. Mr. Worthington Ford's account of the commercial superiority of the United States is rather disappointing. Ex-Senator Pepper, writing as to the "Passing of the People's Party," maintains that the People's Party is likely to split into two divisions, one in favour of fusion with the Democrats, and the other in favour of separate organisations. Mr. Pepper sees no hope of any improvement in the existing conditions except by adopting heroic measures, from which both Republicans and Democrats shrink.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* contains articles on "The Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years," "Exports and Wages," and "China and Chinese Railway Concessions," which I notice elsewhere. General Miles, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, demands that more attention should be paid to the Coast Defences of the American Republic; Henry Watterson writes on "The Political Outlook," and the Inspector General of Schools in the Sandwich Islands describes "Education in Hawaii."

THE RESULT OF THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

Senator George G. Vest, in a paper on "The Future of Bimetallism," maintains what has always been asserted by bimetallists in this country, namely—that the failure of the Wolcott Commission has strengthened instead of weakening the bimetallic cause in America. The Senator says:—

The failure of this Commission, instead of killing bimetallism, has immeasurably strengthened it in the United States. There can hereafter be no evading the issue between the single gold standard and bimetallism. That bimetallism has not been killed by the failure of the Wolcott Commission, is evident from the result of the recent elections. The States of Colorado, Nebraska, and Virginia have reaffirmed their loyalty to free coinage; while Kentucky and Indiana have reversed their action in the Presidential election, and indicated that in the future they will be found on the side of silver. In Ohio, the result has been most disastrous to the single gold standard. The popular majority for Mr. McKinley in November, 1896, has been reduced by nearly one-half.

All hope of International bimetallism being now at an end, Senator Vest insists that the United States must cease borrowing, and devote their energies to paying what they owe.

THE DRAMA AND LITERATURE.

Professor Brander Mathews, writing on "The Relation of the Drama to Literature," maintains that the skeleton of a good play is always pantomime, and that plays for the closet, not intended to be acted, are absurd. He says:—

A rough-and-tumble farce, hastily knocked together by a variety-show performer, to satirise rudely some folly of the moment, is of more importance in the actual development of the drama than can be any string of soliloquies and dialogues, however poetic or polished these may be. The farce that pleases the people has in it the root of the matter. Here is the germ of the real thing; while the drama for the closet lingers lifeless and inert on the shelves of the library, the influence of the unpretending popular play—the folk theatre, as one might call it—is far deeper and wider than most historians of literature have perceived.

IS IT WORTH WHILE TO TAKE OUT A PATENT?

Mr. Harwood Huntingdon, who has had a great deal of experience in taking out chemical patents in the United States, writes a paper under this head, and is evidently inclined to answer his question in the negative. He says:—

It takes a very experienced hand to avoid defects which will nullify the patentee's proper advantage. An omission is fatal; an addition is fatal; and a vagueness is fatal.

He concludes his article as follows:—

If (1) chemical patents, when issued from the Patent Office, possessed a better standing both in court and in the minds of capitalists and financiers; if (2) a board of fair and honourable experts were established; and if (3) the litigation establishing the rights of a patent were abbreviated,—then I should be inclined to answer in the affirmative our question, "Is it worth while to take out a patent?"

THE INCORPORATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Mr. Hugh McGregor writes a short article which dimly promises that our present trade-unions are to be succeeded by something much more remarkable. He says—

Since the trade-union has been accorded a moderate degree of freedom, it has made extraordinary progress; local unions have coalesced into national unions; the national unions of the several trades have united in vast national federations; and these federations are now organising international relations destined to establish a unity coextensive with civilisation, and, finally, to effect the full incorporation of the working class into the ranks of modern society.

THE EXPLORATION OF CORINTH.

Mr. Gennadius, writing on "American Explorations at Sparta and Corinth," says:—

The complete, thorough, and systematic excavations of Corinth will be an achievement surpassing even that of Olympia in point of historic interest, archaeological and artistic importance, and in the number and value of the finds that may be reasonably expected from it. Brilliant as the work of the young American School has been thus far, an opportunity for even greater distinction now lies before it at Corinth.

He asks, as the practical point or moral of his paper:—

Which American Cræsus will earn for himself a fame more enviable than that of the Cræsus of old, by supplying the necessary funds for a work noble in itself and promising him lasting renown?

OUR SHIP-BUILDING AND DOCKING FACILITIES.



MAP SHOWING DOCKS FOR WARSHIPS, AND LARGE WARSHIPS THAT MAY BE BUILT IN 2 YEARS

DOCKS DRAWN ARE FOR BATTLESHIPS, ○ FOR LARGE CRUISERS, ● FOR 2ND CLASS CRUISERS

SHIPS BUILT IN 2 YEARS ——— BATTLESHIPS, - - - - - 3RD CLASS CRUISERS, 4TH CLASS CRUISERS

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THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

IN the January number there is a very elaborate article by Mr. James McKechnie, in which, under the general heading of "Ship-building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain," he describes the reciprocal influence of private enterprise and naval dominion. Incidentally, he contrives to say a great many good words in praise of the Vickers-Maxim combination at Barrow. It is illustrated by a very ingenious map, which enables us to see at a glance both the dock accommodation and the warship building output of the British ports. Another paper of general interest is Mr. Gifford's illustrated article describing how the land on the seashore of the Old World and the New is reclaimed by simple but effective methods, which prevent the wandering of sandhills. The dunes on seashores are of a very nomadic disposition, and unless chained down by belts of forest they will wander over miles of territory, destroying vegetation, and burying buildings under hills of sand. Mr. Sprague maintains that individualised car equipment is the starting-point of a new progress in electrical traction. Mr. Dugald Clerk discourses on "The Economy and Efficiency of the Large Gas Engine"; while other writers tell us how much we are behind the Americans in the system of heating our houses, and transmitting of power by belts and pulleys, and even in the method of extracting gold by the cyanite process. In the Transvaal only seventy per cent. of the gold in the "tailings" is recovered, whereas in the United States they rescue eighty to ninety-five per cent.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE chief feature in *Cassier's Magazine*, after Mr. Bell Taylor's trumpet-blast against trades unionism, is a description of the great German Transatlantic steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, which is the largest steamship afloat. There is a brief paper describing American cableways, and another setting forth the present status of electric power in the machine shops of the United States. The Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the south-eastern division of the Midland Railway describes the carriage and waggon building of the railway on which he is employed. An article entitled "A Record in Chimney Reconstruction" gives a vivid account of the speed with which a chimney can be built up to the height of 162 feet, the chimney being in use for the greater part of the time. For the last seven days the bricklayers had to work with shields over their eyes and hold sponges in their mouths in a high wind which blew the loose boards off the top of the scaffolding. Each man worked twelve hours a day, and laid 139 bricks every hour.

THE *Annals of the American Academy* for January contains two specially interesting studies, on decentralisation in France, and on the economic effects of ship canals, which deserve separate notice. Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois urges that America has now a fine opportunity for the scientific study of the negro problem, historically, statistically, anthropometrically, and with due sociological interpretation; and argues that the proper agents for the work are the universities. Mr. J. H. Hamilton holds that the State savings bank in some form will soon be introduced into the United States, and discusses how far it ought to be allowed in the interests of economy and ethics to trench on the sphere of the commercial banks. He puts the issue shortly as one between the popular welfare and banking interests. The notes and reviews at the close continue to be a very valuable feature.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the January number of this *Review* Sir Henry H. Howarth begins a series of papers on "The Early History of Babylonia," in which he attempts to set forth consecutively the result of the discoveries which have been made in Babylonia of recent years. No theme can be more attractive, but the article itself hardly fulfils the expectation. Sir Henry Howarth is of opinion that the records take us back to at least 5,000 B.C. Mr. F. Baring follows the march of William the Conqueror and his invading army by the traces which it leaves in Domesday Book. Domesday gives the value of the manors just before and just after the Conquest. The evidence shows that he marched on a very narrow front, and that he had probably no more than twenty-five thousand men when he left Canterbury. On the whole, he appears to have laid a very light hand on the south-eastern counties. Few manors lost more than ten per cent. of their value, but by far the greater number were returned as worth just as much in 1067 as they were in 1065. Mr. J. R. Tanner continues the story of the administration of the Navy, bringing it down from the Restoration to the Revolution. W. F. Stevenson discusses the date of King Alfred's death, and decides that he really died on October 26th, 899. Several pages are devoted to reproducing the letters of Richard Cromwell, which are now in the possession of the Rev. E. Warner, of Stoke Rectory, Grantham. The earliest is dated 1675, and the latest 1708. Richard Cromwell was then eighty-two years of age. He died when he was eighty-six.

The Labour Annual.

MR. JOSEPH EDWARDS is to be congratulated on the successful issue of the fourth volume of the *Labour Annual*. This year-book, which is packed with information on all matters of social and political reform, is quite indispensable to all who are interested in any question of social progress. It includes lists of reference-books, reports, etc., of interest to social reformers; Parliamentary papers relating to labour, November, 1896, to October, 1897; newspapers and periodicals concerned with social reform, etc.; besides notices of recent books on kindred subjects, biographical sketches of reformers, lists of reform societies, etc. Unhappily for the compiler, the financial side of this useful hand-book is far from satisfactory. If every library and every social reformer were to purchase a copy, the success of the *Annual* might be assured. The editor and publisher is Mr. Joseph Edwards, 11, Leasow Avenue, Wallasey, Liverpool. Copies may also be had at the *Clarion* office. Paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 2s.

Longman's Magazine.

SOME original letters of Thackeray and Dickens are quoted in the article, by Mr. S. Arthur Strong, entitled "The Kindest Hearted of the Great," in *Longman's Magazine* for February. Mrs. Clement Shorter contributes a ballad entitled "The Fetch." Mr. Eric Parker discusses the position of assistant-masters in preparatory schools, and Mr. Hankin, in an article bearing the somewhat fantastic title of "The True Sublime in Boating," waxes eloquent in praise of the pastime of taking a Canadian canoe, and paddling down the current of an English river, from the first point where its waters become navigable. A twelve-foot basswood Canadian canoe can be carried in the guard's van at a penny a mile, and it will hold two men and all necessary baggage.

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THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE's review for January can, at any rate, boast the negative distinction of containing no article on the Dreyfus agitation—a circumstance likely perhaps to commend it more to French than to English readers.

THE TROUBLES OF A LIBRARIAN.

M. Funck-Brentano, in his paper on bibliographical problems and their solutions in the first January number of the *Revue*, does not go far wrong in describing the year 1897 as the year of bibliography. We in London have seen the Library Congress meeting and discussing for several days, there has been a Bibliographical Conference in Brussels, and M. Stein has issued a new edition of Petzhold's "Bibliography of Bibliographies."

The question of classification is of the greatest importance to the large and increasing number of persons who are in the habit of consulting public libraries. There are to-day no fewer than one hundred and thirty distinct systems of classification, and of course there is no real agreement of the experts about any of them. The problem to be solved is to give every inquirer a readily accessible list or conspectus of all that has been published on or in connection with his particular subject, and the difficulty of doing this has been enormously increased by the great development of the newspaper and magazine press. Articles are nowadays published in more or less ephemeral journals which would some years ago have been reserved and probably expanded for publication in volume-form. Our own scientific societies are exerting themselves to establish an international scientific bibliography, and that, if accomplished, would certainly be a great step in advance, and would tend perhaps to prevent such waste of energy as recently occurred when three learned men, in Japan, in Germany, and in Paris respectively, made simultaneously the same discovery. But after all science is only one department of knowledge, and what we want is an international conspectus of all that has been published in the whole field where the human intellect is exercised. This is an age of organisation, and when even poets are catalogued it is clear that the inanimate productions of the printing-press cannot be allowed to escape. I cannot follow M. Funck-Brentano in his explanation and rejection of the decimal system of classification invented by an American named Dewey, which appears to involve a trifle of 144,000,000 headings. It does not seem to be sufficiently elastic, or to afford room for entirely new subjects such as Koch's tuberculin, acetylene, or argon. M. Funck-Brentano makes a good suggestion at the end of his article for the establishment of a library of critical bibliographies.

A POET-MUSICIAN.

In the second January number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Bentzon has an interesting critique of Sidney Lanier, an American poet-musician, who is, I think, not so well known as he ought to be over here. Lanier was the veritable antithesis of that perverse and sombre genius, Poe, though it is curious to think that Baltimore claims them both; Poe by origin and Lanier by adoption. Lanier's best friends were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, and their son, Percy, in memory of whom was established the well-known lectureship at Johns Hopkins University. Lanier is portrayed in Mrs. Turnbull's story, "A Catholic Man," and his lines:—

"And I am one with all the kinsmen things
That e'er my Father fathered,"

attest the singular pantheism, which was nevertheless essentially Christian, which formed his message to his age.

STOCK-EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

It is to be feared that M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu comes to rather a lame conclusion when he says that the admitted evils of financial gambling are moral in their nature, and can only be remedied by moral means. The law and the State are, he says, powerless to suppress the evil. It is certainly not for Englishmen to prescribe for France, where, M. Leroy-Beaulieu explains, all corruptions form a chain of which the links hang together—the pornographic press and the shameless stage being supporters and accomplices of the venal politicians and the rapacious Bourse speculators. The evil is apparently deeper in France than in England.

OUR SLEEPING AND OUR WAKING SELVES.

M. Mélinand writes a very interesting paper on the familiar but largely unexplained phenomena of dreams. We have all been struck by the extraordinary resemblance of our dreams to the perceptions of our waking life, and Descartes puts the matter very clearly when he says that there are no certain signs by which we can always clearly distinguish when we are asleep from when we are awake. Nevertheless, "dream" and "reality" are commonly used as opposite terms, and all theories about dreams are based on the postulate that our waking perceptions are true and our perceptions while dreaming are false and illusory. This postulate may seem to be a deduction from the frequent absurdity of our dreams, but a cynic might legitimately argue that no human being could ever dream things more absurd than are to be found in what is called real life.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles include a number of letters written by various officers in Algeria to General de Castellane, at dates between December 31st, 1835, and April 2nd, 1848. They form part of a forthcoming edition of the general's correspondence which is to appear under the superintendence of his daughter, the Comtesse de Beaulaincourt. M. Goyau contributes an important study on the evils of large landed estates in Calabria.

In the second January number M. Houssaye begins a series of articles on the battle of Ligny in 1815, which promise to be of great interest to tacticians and military historians. M. Bréal has a charming study of "An Officer of Old France," the Comte de Thorane, who lived for several years with Goethe's father during the Seven Years' War.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere Anatole France's eulogy of Alphonse Daudet. The personal element looms large in both January numbers of the most vigorous of French reviews. Very instructing and valuable, from an historical point of view, is the correspondence exchanged between Renan and Berthelot during the eventful winter of 1871. Renan was in Paris, his friend at Bordeaux, and, as was only too natural, the two distinguished Frenchmen discussed, almost to the exclusion of all other matters, the tragic state of their country. Both men seem to have keenly deplored the cession of Alsace and Lorraine—indeed, Renan went so far as to describe it as "a mortal blow struck at the soul of France." At this time he seems to have lost all hope: "a heap of shifting sand is not a nation, and universal suffrage can but transform the country into a heap of sand composed of atoms each lacking cohesion." Although Renan's sympathies were all against the Commune, he evi-

dently considered the populace more sinned against than sinning, and he actively concerned himself to save several of his "red" acquaintances from the vengeance of the Versailles.

VICTOR HUGO TO HIS WIFE.

In the second number of the *Revue* are given some curious letters written by Victor Hugo just after the *Coup d'Etat* to his wife. He had escaped, disguised as a workman, to Belgium, and these notes, despatched from Brussels, were all addressed to "Madame Rivière," for the poet's wife had been obliged to take refuge with friends under a false name in order to escape possible imprisonment. At the present time these old epistles acquire a topical interest if only because they prove that the France of 1851-52 was not so very different from the France of to-day.

An excellent map of Crete illustrates M. V. Bérard's third article on the Eastern Crisis.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other contents of the Review may be mentioned Marshal Davout's account of what became of the Army of the Loire after Waterloo; a rather topical paper by M. Vedel describing a day which he spent at Canton, when his adventures were not different to those of the average globe-trotter; and a very elaborate historical *résumé* of how Voltaire saved Calas—a precedent which has been lately appealed to by various members of the "Dreyfus Syndicate" in connection with M. Zola's action.

THE ARENA.

THE January issue is one of the best numbers of the *Arena* that has appeared for long. Not less zealous, the magazine is less abstract and more varied. The Canadian Mr. J. D. Spence's conciliatory endeavour to allay American suspicions and to dissipate American ignorance in regard to Great Britain, and Miss Helen Campbell's inquiry into the alleged decay of American home-life, require separate notice. The memory of the late Henry George is honoured with due piety, his portrait forming the frontispiece, and tributes by American bards of various merit being paid to his worth. Mr. James J. Wait calls attention to the injustice of preferential railway rates, under the heading "Our Inter-state Protective Tariffs": alleging that "the railroads form practically a third House of Congress and have established protective tariffs of their own." The editor, Dr. J. C. Ridpath, writing on plutocracy and war, announces that the money power, which has always fomented war hitherto, with a view to national debts and a permanent revenue from the national purse, now finds that further war would mean a popular revolt against the consequent increase of taxation, and the end of Shylock's sway. Therefore Lord Rothschild has joined the Society of Friends: and Shylock is a member of the Peace Society! Mr. B. O. Flower has a tender and eloquent appreciation of "James G. Clark, the American Laureate of Labour." Mr. B. B. Burcham's "Questionings from the Pews" show how positive *Arena* freethinkers still remain, for he concludes by declaring, "On the evolutionists' banner may still be inscribed: The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the Leadership of Jesus, Salvation by Character, and the Progress of Mankind."

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM contributes to the *Geographical Journal* for January the address he delivered at the founding of the Southampton Geographical Society.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

I HAVE referred elsewhere to M. Albalat's article on Alphonse Daudet in the first January number of the *Nouvelle Revue*. To be candid, there is not much else of interest in either number, except M. Hamelle's article on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which is also dealt with in another column. M. Muteau concludes his account of his trip through Senegal and French Soudan in the suite of M. Lebon, the French Colonial Minister. It is interesting to note that he strongly recommends the occupation of the Soudan by France on the ground that it is more fertile and more populous than Senegal. He foresees that the capital of the future Soudan will not be at Kayes, but on the banks of the Niger.

M. de Wailly's article, "Hawaii Free," is an extremely well written and amusing plea for this veritable earthly paradise and its jolly brown inhabitants, which will make everybody regret all the more its approaching annexation to the United States.

In the second January number of the *Nouvelle Revue* an anonymous general officer has an important article on "The Fleet and the Army," in which, in view of the struggle at Peking, it is curious to note that he considers what would happen if France, Germany, and Russia were arrayed against England. Such a coalition would, of course, be a natural consequence of England's "insufficiently scrupulous cleverness, her insatiable greed, the unjustified ambitions with which she wears all the nations, her pride, her weakness (resulting from her limitless expansion and her defective military organisation), her character as a nation, and finally the unavoidable necessities which weigh on the three greatest Continental Powers of Europe." The general says that the coalition would be able to put into the field ten millions of good troops against England's two hundred thousand, while their united fleets would give a good deal of trouble to the British navy, which in addition to fighting them would have to protect the colonies. So there would be a new Battle of Hastings, which would remind the world that it is not enough to have an appearance of strength. Really, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. St. John Brodrick might find some most useful quotations from this article when the new army proposals of the Government are introduced this session.

Following this terrible exposure of England's "splendid isolation" and approaching downfall comes an article by Commandant H. Chassériaud, in which he complains that though France possesses all sorts of ships of war, arsenals erected at great cost, engineers of the first rank, an administrative staff full of knowledge and integrity, and a *personnel* thoroughly well trained from sailor to admiral, yet she has no navy in the true sense of the word—that is to say, no fundamental naval doctrine co-ordinating all these forces and directing them to a single end. It is not for us to contradict the commandant; but we may, perhaps, suggest that, in view of the anonymous general's projected coalition, it is a little unkind to call the attention of Germany and Russia so markedly to the deficiencies of the French navy. For if that navy has at present no central theory which would direct its strength to a single end, it may, perhaps, be doubted whether it would acquire that desideratum if it was acting with the Russian and German navies against England.

THE *Eureka* is the name of a threepenny illustrated magazine started last year. It gives over sixty pages in each number, and the contents consist of short articles on literary and general topics, stories, etc.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (January 15th) contains an article, "The Path of Just Reparation," which has excited some attention in England as indicating a supposed new departure in Vatican policy. In the first place, however, the *Civiltà*, the organ of the Jesuits, cannot be taken in any official sense as the organ of the Pope; and secondly, the article says very little more than might have been heard in ecclesiastical circles for the last year or two. Any *modus vivendi* as between the Vatican and the Quirinal is regarded as an impossibility. How then can the Pope recover his rightful position without sacrificing the natural integrity of Italy? The present deadlock between Church and State, the article suggests, has arisen not from the fact of Italian unity, "but from a special mode and form of unity and integrity conceived and carried out with the main object of ousting the spiritual power of the Church." The Jesuit, writer goes on to point out that Switzerland, Germany, the United States, are all triumphant proofs that national unity is quite independent of the monarchical form of government; in other words, that a federation of Italian States presents the simplest solution of the dilemma which lies at the root of all Italian troubles to-day. The article may be regarded as a *ballon d'essai* in view of the decreasing popularity of the House of Savoy; at the same time it should be remembered that the Republican party has little influence in Italy, and is bitterly anti-clerical.

The Italian reviews are full of literary interest this month. Gabriele d'Annunzio continues in the *Nuova Antologia* (January 1st) his gospel paraphrases with the parable of Dives and Lazarus, in which he paints in his most luxuriant style the voluptuous Pagan pleasures of the rich man. The result is distinctly unpleasant. Besides excellent critical articles on Daudet and Anatole France, the number contains a review of Italian fiction for the past year, of which the author, D. Oliva, is unable to give a very laudatory account. He selects for special commendation Matilde Serao's "L'Infedele," and for more critical approval, "Spasimo," by De Roberto, and "L'Incantesimo," by E. A. Butti. The mid-January number leads off with an article on Leopardi, fully illustrated, in which is quoted a critical appreciation of the poet, written by Gladstone for the *Quarterly Review* in 1850. The same number contains a sprightly and entertaining article on the forms and origin of kissing, by E. Mancini.

Mrs. Browning is the subject of two articles, the result of the recent publication (by Treves of Milan) of a volume of her selected poems translated by T. Massarani. These are most favourably reviewed in the *Antologia* by the deputy P. Molmenti, while to the *Rassegna Nazionale* (January 16) Fanny Zampini Solazar, who has done more than any one to cultivate an appreciation of the Brownings in Italy, contributes an interesting critical study of "Aurora Leigh."

The *Revista Musicale Italiana* is a mine of information for all music lovers. Some fifty pages are devoted to an article (in French) by John Grand-Carteret, on the illustrated title-pages of ancient music-books, with numbers of beautiful old engravings admirably reproduced. There is also the first of a series of articles on English music, dealing with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and careful critiques of much recent music.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill* for January, Mr. Fitchett tells the story of "Blake and the Dutchman" in his series of "Fights for the Flag." Mr. Ghosh tells some good tiger stories, more or less incredible, and Mr. W. L. Alden draws a humorous sketch of an imaginary adventure, in the course of which his hero became the president of a South American Republic. Mrs. Earle, writing on "Mistresses and Servants," lays stress upon the importance of training young girls for domestic service, and touches incidentally upon many problems which perplex housekeepers. Mr. F. T. Bullen relates in his usual effective fashion an experience which befell him when a mere boy. He was shipwrecked in the tropics owing to a drunken captain running the vessel ashore when all on board were fast asleep. Mr. E. V. Lucas gossips "Concerning Breakfast," and in "A Desert Dream" E. and H. Heron impress the imagination with a vision of "The Frontier Men of England," whose recruiting sergeant is dead. Squadrons and squadrons of mounted men gallop past a pioneer who is dying in an African swamp. "They start with us on our expeditions, they head our armies, the Frontier Men of England, reinforced in every border-fizzle, by the bullet, by the stab, by the swamp fever. . . . No one dies alone in the waste or the desert. You are always there to see him die. They are always there—waiting."

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

C. N. STARCKE contributes to *Nordisk Tidsskrift* an article on "The Scientific Treatment of Sociology." It is divided into four parts: (1) The general methodical rules of science; (2) Sociology as a science; (3) The special methods of Sociology; (4) The causes of sociological phenomena; from which titles a fair idea of the gist of the article may be gathered. A lighter tone is given the number by Helena Nyblom's "Reminiscences of Southern Tyrol." The Tyrolese she describes as a sterling, sober-minded people, polite and well-behaved, but lacking in lightness and gaiety. There is something in the Tyrolese type that strongly reminds one of the Norwegians. They are model church-goers, and listen with rapt attention to their preachers. In describing the beauties of the Tyrol, the writer refers to "Maria Rast," a little pilgrims' chapel surrounded by a garden which is full of white lilies and roses. There is a curious legend in connection with the altar-picture of the Madonna, who is portrayed with the Christ-child in her arms, and a wound in her forehead from which blood-drops are falling over herself and the child. The legend says that, up in Dalsland in Sweden, there lived in the 16th century a man who had wasted his substance in gambling and evil living, and so thought to put an end to himself by flinging himself in the Vänarn. But on his way, he became aware of a Madonna picture which had been suffered to remain there, a relic of the Catholic days, and which now fixed upon him reproachful eyes. Enraged at this unexpected interference in his plans, he picked up a stone and flung it at the forehead of the Madonna. To his surprise and terror, blood began to flow from the brow of the pictured face and trickle down over mother and child. Needless to say, he refrained from his sinful act, reformed his ways, and died a model of piety. For several days the picture bled, and crowds came to see the marvel. A Tyrolese artist, then living in Sweden, made a copy of the picture, which afterwards came into the possession of a titled family in Epnan, and was finally put up in the little chapel "Maria Rast."

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

In the February magazine Sir Walter Besant continues his description of South London, describing "The South End of the Bridge." Major John St. Aubyn writes concerning St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall. Judge O'Connor Morris tells the story of Nelson's "Campaign of Copenhagen." There is a good mixture of short stories and serials. Mr. Schooling continues his paper on "The Great Seal," the illustrations to which are remarkable specimens of illustrative work. In future numbers of the magazine Mr. Clark Russell will write on "The Ship and Its Story"; Sir Hugh Gough will deal with Afghanistan; Lord Acton will describe "The Real Causes of the Franco-German War," and Mr. Charles Yriarte promises a copiously illustrated article on the Wallace Collection at Hertford House.

Harper's Magazine.

MR. DU MAURIER'S paper on "Social Pictorial Satire" is noticed elsewhere, and so is Mr. Munroe's article on "Some American Settlers from Oversea." The writer of the article on "Indian Political Life" takes a somewhat gloomy view of the present condition of the Indian Empire. After describing the uneasiness, he says:—

Unless causes be grappled with, England will find her Eastern possessions a source of ever-growing weakness and anxiety. Her first duty is *debellare superbos*—to restore implicit obedience to her rule; her next, to direct an impartial inquiry into the social and political conditions which menace its duration. The caution must be applied with an unsparing hand; but those charged with the duty of reorganisation must remember that men can be governed only by exciting their sympathy or their fears.

There is an article on the Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago; and illustrations by Mr. Pennell to the article on Stuttgart.

The Century.

THE February *Century* is distinctly a good number. Among its features it has a facsimile of a Burns autograph copy of "Auld Lang Syne." The MS. is in the possession of Mrs. Prunyn, who has refused an offer of three thousand dollars for this sheet of paper. The two most interesting articles are—"Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer," noticed elsewhere, and "Heroes who Fight Fire," by Mr. J. A. Riis. It is a splendid series of stories of human valour and disciplined heroism. Mr. Riis says:—

New-Yorkers are justly proud of their firemen. Take it all in all, there is not, I think, to be found anywhere a body of men as fearless, as brave, and as efficient as the Fire Brigade of New York. I have known it well for twenty years, and I speak from a personal acquaintance with very many of its men, and from a professional knowledge of more daring feats, more hairbreadth escapes, and more brilliant work than could well be recorded between the covers of this magazine.

Among the illustrated papers, Mr. —'s narrative of his experience while crossing the Atlantic as a steerage passenger is notable on account of its admirable illustrations by Castaigne. Mr. R. Talbot Kelly illustrates his own paper, which gives an account of the adventures of an American artist among the Bedouins of the Egyptian desert. There are facsimiles of the first and

last writings of Washington. Mrs. Stevenson continues her narrative of the French Empire in Mexico. There is the usual liberal allowance of short stories and descriptive articles. The paper describing the great Exhibition of Omaha seems to suggest that all exhibitions in the United States for some years to come are likely to be little better than reduced copies of the World's Fair at Chicago.

Pearson's.

BESIDE the paper on the newly-discovered Garden of Eden in Somaliland, which claims separate mention, the most interesting article in *Pearson's* for February is one by B. Waters—"New Kings on Old Thrones." It is chiefly concerned with the quaint craze of Jacobites for setting aside Queen Victoria as a usurper and calling to her place Princess Ludwig of Bavaria as the lawful heir and successor of the Stuart kings. The claim is thus stated by the writer:—

Princess Ludwig of Bavaria is directly descended from Charles I.'s daughter, while Queen Victoria is only descended from his sister. There are also nearly three hundred other persons who would have a better claim to the throne by descent than Queen Victoria. Among them are Don Carlos, the Duke of Parma, and the Princess of Bulgaria. Of course, however, Queen Victoria holds the throne, not by priority of descent, but by Parliamentary title. The Stuarts were dispossessed by the magnificent majority of one. But the Jacobites contend that a Parliamentary title can be upset by Parliament. They have therefore talked from time to time of running their own candidates for Parliament.

There are lively pictures of cavalry fights, along with Mr. F. N. Connell's first paper, "How Soldiers Fight." Mr. G. Griffith describes torpedo-destroyers and their speed under the title—"The Light-weights of Naval Warfare." A grotesque, not to say unsightly, paper on freaks, human nails and horns, is contributed by Mr. J. R. Creed. The modern illustrated magazine seems to claim succession to the old travelling shows of fat women, deformed men and contortionists. Miss Laura B. Starr's sketch of Totems is a cross between this tendency and a scientific excerpt. Mr. Alfred Arkas gives an instructive account of a day on a trout farm.

The Strand.

THE *Strand* for January contains an excellent article by Grant Allen describing the wasp as the first paper-maker. An out-of-the-way article on stilt-racing describes an amusement that is almost entirely confined to the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. In 1892 the first stilt race-meeting was held in the Landes. The course was from Bordeaux to Bayonne and Biarritz, and back to Bordeaux, a distance of 302 miles, while women had a shorter course of 37 miles. Stilts were allowed to be of any length. Sixty-nine racers started. Of the sixty-nine men thirty-two covered the distance in eight days and a half. The average rate at which the winner covered the ground was almost exactly five kilometres, or three miles, per hour for a distance of 302 miles. In 1894 three stilt racers, three pedestrians, and three horses were pitted for a course of 273 miles. The horse came in the winner, having done the 273 miles in sixty-two hours. The three stilts, it is stated, arrived within the time limit, but one horse and two pedestrians broke down upon the road. The pedestrian who covered the ground took 108 hours to do it. The collection of oddities and curiosities is kept well up to the level of a first-class dime museum.

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PESSIMISTS will doubtless discern another sign of the decay of Parliament in the fact that one M.P. publishes the photographs of Parliamentary interiors, and another M.P. writes about them, both in an illustrated magazine. Be that as it may, the average reader will be glad to see the *Windsor's* reproductions of Sir Benjamin Stone's photographs and Mr. W. D. Green's remarks upon them. Lieutenant R. E. Peary gives a very graphic account of hunting musk-oxen near the Pole. A pathetic interest attaches to "George Augustus Sala's First and Last Work," by his widow, the facsimiles of his manuscripts showing singularly little change in his handwriting. Mr. F. A. McKenzie recounts the rise and progress of the Birkbeck Institute. Mr. Ernest E. Williams' "Imperial Heritage" includes this month Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. Possibly the most interesting fact he adduces is the outburst of dairy-farming in Victoria consequent on the Exhibition in Melbourne in 1888. The adoption of the co-operative factory in butter and cheese making led to an increase in export to England alone from 8,708 cwts. in 1890 to 212,797 cwts. in 1895.

The Temple Magazine.

THERE are three complete short stories, the scene of one of which, by Jane Barlow, "The Field of the Frightful Beasts," is laid in Ireland. Miss Friederichs supplies letterpress to accompany several admirable illustrations of the animals at the Zoo. Mr. G. A. Wade gossips about the way in which leading articles are written. He has induced Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. H. J. Palmer, and various other newspaper men, to supply him with facsimiles of their copy. T. P. O'Connor's type-written copy seems to suffer from lack of spacing. It is interesting to know that the present editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not turn up till nine o'clock. In the old days we used to be at Northumberland Street before eight.

The Pioneer Club.

A GREAT many persons, from the misleading statements which have appeared in the press, imagine either that the Pioneer Club has ceased to exist, or is transferred to Grosvenor Crescent. Neither statement is true. "The Pioneer Club," Miss Whitehead writes, "is in a most healthy and flourishing condition, numbering over four hundred members, and expecting five hundred now that it has moved into its new quarters in 5, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. It strives to carry out the aims and aspirations of its founder and only President, the late Mrs. Massingberd, and in accordance with her wishes is a temperance club, and holds her bequest of furniture on condition of adhering to those wishes. It is an association of women striving together for the common good, and, therefore, has many questions debated within its walls, and allows its room to be taken for the holding of meetings of various kinds. Its members frequently band themselves for good objects; they have just sent a small subscription to the relief of the distress caused by the late fire, and hope to revive a Dorcas working party as soon as they are settled in their new house, by which they are able to distribute clothing to various societies in need. Mrs. James Stuart, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Harborton, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Brownlow, Miss Elder, M.L.S.B., Miss Sharman Crawford, Dr. Helen Webb, Isabella Ford, Mrs. Thomasson, and last, but not least, Mrs. Josephine Butler, are amongst its members.

NOTES ON MUSIC IN THE MAGAZINES.

WAGNER LITERATURE.

WHEN a bibliography of writings on or relating to Wagner comes to be compiled, what a bulky tome it will be! In the amount of literature which his works and his theories have called forth, he must now be no mean rival to Shakespeare. Perhaps Mr. William Ashton Ellis, who no doubt is acquainted with a very large number of the books and articles on the subject, will consider the question of a bibliography when his translation of Wagner's Prose-Works has been completed.

In *Temple Bar* for February, Mr. Arthur G. Chater writes on Shakespeare and Wagner, not however from any bibliographical standpoint, but from the standpoint of dramatic methods. The Bayreuth idea is always to the front in Wagner articles, and the January number of the *Quarterly Review* entitles its article "Wagner and the Bayreuth Idea." Another article on the same subject appears in the *Dome* for January. Here Mr. J. F. Runciman pleads for the institution of a Bayreuth in England which might do for England what Bayreuth is doing for Germany.

In *Music* for January Mr. H. A. Norris writes on the Quintessence of Wagnerism in reply to an article on the same subject which appeared in the November *Music*. A study of "The Meistersingers of Nuremberg," by M. Julien Tiersot, is running in the *Ménestrel*. The production of the work at Paris has suggested many critical notices in the French press.

Yet another important contribution to Wagner literature is made by the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* in the publication of Wagner's letters to Emil Heckel, which begins in the January number.

OTHER ARTICLES ON MUSIC.

Edgar Tincl, the composer of "St. Francis," has written a new music-drama, "Godoleva." It is reviewed in the *Stimmen aus Maria-Laach* for January by T. Schmidt, and many biographical details of the composer's career are added. Tinel was born in 1854.

Another living composer, Max Bruch, has just celebrated his sixtieth birthday. He is, in consequence, the subject of some interesting notices. Herr Carl Krebs is the author of the article in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. The February number of *Temple Bar* has a short article on Edvard Grieg, the Scandinavian tone-poet, by A. E. Keaton.

In the *Deutsche Revue* Herr A. C. Kalischer gives us an interesting collection of letters by Beethoven, hitherto unpublished. The originals are in the Otto Jahn collection presented to the Royal Library at Berlin. The letters, which number about forty, are addressed to Nikolaus Zmeskill von Domanovecz and Frau Nanette Streicher.

In the *Girl's Own Paper* for February, Miss Eleonore d'Esterre Keeling has a biographical sketch of Johann Sebastian Bach.

In the domain of criticism, attention may be drawn to Herr Carl Fuchs's excellent article on this subject, which begins in the January number of *Nord und Süd*. Mr. George T. Upton has a short article in *Harper* for February, on the recent development of musical culture in Chicago.

Among the music articles of interest this month we may mention one on the Songs of Burns, by Mr. Thomas Derby, which appears in the *Manchester Quarterly* for January. It is an interesting sketch dealing with the influence of music on the genius of Burns.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

WEBB'S STUDIES IN DEMOCRACY.

MORE LIGHT ON THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

DEMOCRACY is still the Great Unknown. It is the unexplored region of the politician and the student of social phenomena. The secret of the North Pole has for generations fascinated the imagination and stimulated the energy of adventurous men. The secret of the Democracy of our day will probably exercise as great a fascination over the minds of all those who are interested in the progress of the human race. The theorist has largely been superseded by the investigator, and we are now at the commencement of a systematic and scientific exploration of this great unknown and debatable land. In recent years there have been several attempts at patient and careful investigation which have demonstrated the value of applying the scientific method of inquiry to social problems. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb's "Industrial Democracy" (Longmans, 25s.) is a case in point. The compilation of the facts contained in these two volumes, published last month, is the result of six years' persistent investigation. No one who reads their lucid arrangement of the results of their inquiries will deny that the six years have been well and profitably spent. We may agree or disagree with the conclusions at which they have arrived. That is a matter of opinion. The important fact is, that they have thrown light upon one department of social life which has hitherto largely shared the mystery of the Great Unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have in regard to the whole question of Trade Unionism done excellent pioneer work. Other investigators will undoubtedly follow in their path, and either verify or disprove their conclusions, and so we shall obtain a more and more clear realisation of the fundamental principles on which our social fabric is based.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

"Industrial Democracy" is crammed full of facts, but they have been arranged in such a fashion as to be perfectly comprehensible to the ordinary man. It is impossible for me to more than briefly summarise a few of the results of Mr. and Mrs. Webb's investigations. One of the most striking impressions left on the mind of the reader is that of hopefulness. Mr. Charles Booth's investigations leave the same impression. They do not hold out any prospect, of course, of the possibility of discovering a short cut to the millennium; but, on the other hand, they believe in the gradual and steady progress of the race. Democracy, they find to be an emphatic affirmative answer to the old question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, after years of patient investigation, write:—

It is a unique attribute of democracy that it is always taking the mind of the individual off his own narrow interests and immediate concerns, and forcing him to give his thought and leisure, not to satisfying his own desires, but to considering the needs and desires of his fellows. As an elector, still more as a chosen representative—in his parish, in his professional association, in his co-operative society, or in the wider political institutions of his State, the "average sensual man" is perpetually impelled to appreciate and decide issues of public policy. The working of democratic institutions means, therefore, one long training in enlightened altruism, one continual weighing, not of the advantage of the particular act to the particular individual at the particular moment, but of those "larger experiences" on which all successful conduct of social life depends."

Another striking fact shown by the investigation is that the division of the community into rigid class distinctions is "almost ludicrous in its ineptitude." Instead of intensifying the old divisions of "capitalist" and "labourer," Trade Unionism has strengthened "the almost infinite grading of the industrial world into separate classes."

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

The Trade Union movement, Mr. and Mrs. Webb think, has been the necessary and logical corollary of the political revolution which has taken place within the century. The great mass of the middle and upper class see the inconsistency of democracy and autocratic rule, but do not understand the analogy which exists between democracy and "unrestrained capitalist enterprise." Mr. and Mrs. Webb set forth this point of view in the following passage:—

The "dim inarticulate" multitude of manual working wage-earners have, from the outset, felt their way to a different view. To them, the uncontrolled power wielded by the owners of the means of production, able to withhold from the manual worker all chance of subsistence unless he accepted their terms, meant a far more genuine loss of liberty, and a far keener sense of personal subjection, than the official jurisdiction of the magistrate, or the far-off impalpable rule of the king. The captains of industry, like the kings of yore, are honestly unable to understand why their personal power should be interfered with, and kings and captains alike have never found any difficulty in demonstrating that its maintenance was indispensable to society. Against this autocracy in industry, the manual workers have, during the century, increasingly made good their protest. The agitation for freedom of combination and factory legislation has been in reality a demand for a "constitution" in the industrial realm.

THE EVOLUTION OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb's description of the evolution of the primitive Trade Union is extremely interesting, and contains much that is suggestive to the student of democratic institutions. The Trade Union, from being a communistic association with a deeply rooted conviction that "one man was as good as another," and that democracy meant an "equal and identical" sharing of the duties of government, has come to devolve more and more of its business upon specially selected and specially trained class of professional experts. The last word of Trade Unionism is a very close approximation to Parliamentary Government as it exists in England at the present day. Speaking of the lessons learned in a century of Trade Unionism, Mr. and Mrs. Webb say:—

Government, by such contrivances as Rotation of Office, the Mass Meeting, the Referendum and Initiative or the Delegate, restricted by his Imperative Mandate, leads straight either to inefficiency or disintegration, or to the uncontrolled dominance of a personal dictator or an expert bureaucracy. Dimly and almost unconsciously this conclusion has, after a whole century of experiment, forced itself upon the more advanced trades. The old theory of democracy is still an article of faith and constantly comes to the front when any organisation has to be formed for brand-new purposes; but Trade Union Constitutions have undergone a silent revolution. The old ideal of the Rotation of Office among all the members in succession has been practically abandoned. Resort to the aggregate meeting diminishes steadily in frequency and importance. The use of the Initiative and the Referendum has been tacitly given up in all complicated issues, and gradually limited to a few special questions

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on particular emergencies. The delegate finds himself every year dealing with more numerous and more complex questions, and tends therefore inevitably to exercise the larger freedom of a representative. Finally, we have the appearance in the Trade Union world of the typical form of modern democracy, the elected representative assembly, appointing and controlling an executive committee, under whose direction the permanent official staff performs its work.

TRADE UNION EXPANSION.

The book is divided into three distinct parts, each dealing with the question from a definite point of view. The first part describes Trade Union Structure and the various expedients Trade Unions have adopted from time to time to further their ends. The second part is devoted to the Trade Union Function. This forms the bulk of the two volumes and is a very exhaustive, but at the same time lucid, handling of the methods and workings of Trade Unionism. Part III. deals with Trade Union Theory. It is a careful examination of Trade Union policy and theory in relation to the economic characteristics of our time. One of the most valuable chapters in this division is a review of the influences which affect the industry of the country, and which Mr. and Mrs. Webb have entitled "The Higgling of the Market." They give a bird's-eye view of the far-reaching results of the ignorant but all-powerful influence of the consumer upon industry, by noticing the pressure he brings to bear in turn upon the shopkeeper, the wholesale dealer, the manufacturer, and the manual worker. Speaking of arbitration in trade disputes, Mr. and Mrs. Webb point out the impossibility of "compulsory arbitration" as long as there is no definite and agreed basis according to which an award may be made. There is no such basis whenever a new principle is put forward by either the masters or the men. They remark that "compulsory arbitration" logically entails the fixing of wages by law.

All social students will find much valuable information and carefully thought-out inference in the chapters in which Mr. and Mrs. Webb describe the Trade Union attitude towards a standard rate of wages, a normal day, sanitation, new processes, machinery and the admission of women to employment. Trade Unionism is more and more coming to recognise the nation as the unit. The whole tendency of Trade Union history has been towards the solidarity of each trade as a whole. Race has a marked effect upon Trade Union development. The Trade Union has expanded along the lines laid down by the development of the race. "It has not yet appeared practical to any British Trade Union even to suggest amalgamation with the Trade Union of any other country." So sensitive is Trade Union organisation to this racial sentiment, that for long the English and Scotch trades remained unfederated. It is curious to note that when the federation did come about there was a repetition of the political history of the two countries. The Scotch secretary became the secretary of the federation, but he moved to an English centre.

THE POLICY OF NATIONAL MINIMUM.

One of the most interesting portions of this book is that in which the authors trace the lines along which it appears probable that Trade Unionism will travel in the future. They say :—

In the democratic state of the future the Trade Unionists may be expected to be conscious of their own special function in the political world and to busy themselves principally with its fulfilment. First in importance to every section we put the establishment of a National Minimum of education, sanitation, leisure and wages, its application to all the conditions of employment, its technical interpretation to fit the circumstances of each

particular trade, and above all, its vigorous enforcement, for the sake of the whole wage-earning world, in the weak trades no less than in those more able to protect themselves.

This policy of the National Minimum is, they point out, only the logical application of the factory legislation adopted by every industrial country. But the policy of drawing a line, below which no employer will be allowed to drive even his most necessitous employees, has as yet been only imperfectly carried out. The action of the Trade Union and the effect of collective bargaining in time evolves a Common Rule for each trade. The policy of the National Minimum would secure that the benefits of the Common Rule should be extended to the whole community. The following is a summary of the salient points of this policy as described by Mr. and Mrs. Webb :—

I. CHILD LABOUR.—The boy or girl must not be regarded as an independent wealth producer, but as the future citizen and parent for whom proper conditions of growth and education are paramount. In relation to the child the policy of the National Minimum means an expansion of the present regulations so as to secure not merely daily subsistence and pocket money, but also such conditions of nature as will ensure the continuous provision, generation after generation, of healthy and efficient adults.

II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.—The expansion of the Factory Acts so as to make all employers, whether factory owners, small workshop masters, or trades giving out material to be made up elsewhere, equally responsible for the sanitary conditions under which their work is done.

III. REST AND LEISURE.—The provision of the Factory Acts as to the regulation of hours in textile factories to be made applicable, with the special modifications appropriate to each particular occupation, to all manual workers whatsoever.

IV. WAGES.—The enactment of a definite sum of earnings per week, below which no employer should be allowed to hire any worker. The minimum wage for a man or a woman respectively to be determined by practical inquiry as to the cost of the food, clothing, and shelter, physiologically necessary according to national habit and custom to prevent bodily deterioration.

When workmen desire to be efficiently represented in Parliament, Mr. and Mrs. Webb believe we shall see a complete revolution in the methods of the House of Commons. The new Member of Parliament will be a trained expert, whose business it will be not only to represent his constituents but to educate them.

THE MORALITY OF MARRIAGE.

BY MONA CAIRD.

THIS is a volume of 240 pages (London: George Redway), in which an able woman expresses frankly and with some degree of bitterness her views upon the question which lies at the root of civilisation. It is impossible to pretend to deal adequately with such a work as this in a paragraph, nor have I either the leisure or the space sufficient to do justice to a book which covers so wide a ground, and deals with so many intricate problems. The essays collected within the book have already appeared for the most part in the periodicals of England and the United States. They represent the sum and substance of Mrs. Mona Caird's meditations upon the condition of women and wives in the present state of civilisation.

The book is divided into the following parts : (1) The emancipation of the family ; (2) Marriage ; (3) The future of home ; (4) The morality of marriage ; (5) A defence of the wild woman, and (6) Phases of human development. It is an interesting book, and one which is calculated to provoke serious thinking, especially among those who are entirely opposed to Mrs. Mona Caird's conclusions.

A NEW LIFE OF GLADSTONE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "Story of the Life of Gladstone" (A. and C. Black : 7s. 6d.) gives us what may be described as the House of Commons view of Mr. Gladstone's career. Mr. McCarthy does not, of course, deal only with Mr. Gladstone's life within the precincts of Parliament House; but he has set himself to tell the story of Gladstone's life as it presented itself to him, and naturally he has viewed it through the medium of the House of Commons. There is plenty of evidence in the book that Mr. McCarthy has felt the full power of the fascination which Mr. Gladstone exercised over those with whom he came in contact. The life is, in consequence, more eulogistic than critical.

Despite this it is a pleasant and readable account of Mr. Gladstone's career as seen by one who has had many opportunities of observing it. There is but one marked defect, and it is the same which is noticeable in Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." In both cases he loses somewhat his sense of historical perspective when his narrative approaches our own days. He devotes, for instance, an amount of space altogether out of proportion to its importance to Mr. Gladstone's letter on the Validity of Anglican Orders.

"LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT."

The secret of Gladstone's career, in Mr. McCarthy's opinion, is to be found in John Bright's remark, that Gladstone was "always struggling towards the light." He was always learning and developing, and did not hesitate to modify his opinions when he saw adequate reason for doing so. He did not enter life with a cut and dried plan of political reform which he refused to alter to meet the circumstances of the times. But Mr. McCarthy repudiates energetically the idea that Mr. Gladstone suddenly changed his opinion on any subject. On the contrary, he maintains that all the modifications in Mr. Gladstone's views have been gradually and slowly developed. Any one studying his life can trace the various stages of the change in his attitude towards any great public question. Mr. McCarthy says :—

Gladstone's mind was eager for the truth, but from the first it required to have the grip of very certain facts in order to lead it on towards the change. Gladstone learned truths most effectively by figures in arithmetic.

"A PASSION OF PHILANTHROPY."

It was quite impossible for Mr. Gladstone ever to "rest and be thankful." When he was not engaged in Parliamentary work he was always fully occupied with literary and theological subjects. Speaking of his life work, Mr. McCarthy says :—

Mr. Gladstone was possessed through his life with an eager passion to do the right thing at all times. Sometimes, no doubt, he took a wrong view of things; but never was he inspired save by the most rightful motives. No human interest was indifferent to him, and the smallest wrong as well as the greatest aroused his most impassioned sympathy and made him resolve that the wrong should be righted.

He regarded being in office as an opportunity for doing something, and the appeal, "Why can't you let things alone?" met with no responsive echo in Mr. Gladstone's nature :—

Mr. Gladstone was, but only in his own high, unselfish way, like Johnson's Charles of Sweden, who thought nothing gained while aught remained to be done. To become the head of a Government was for him only to be put into a place where he must at once occupy himself in trying, at any trouble and any pain, to improve the condition of his fellow-subjects. So the

moment he was settled into office he began to turn his thoughts to new and great measures of reform.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCRUPLES.

It is a striking instance of the length of Mr. Gladstone's public career, stretching back to what appears to the present generation as the mists of dim antiquity, that a portion of his first election address should have been occupied with the question of slavery. He did not advocate slavery, but he contended that the system was sanctioned by the Scriptures, and that the slaves should be educated and prepared for gradual emancipation. In Mr. McCarthy's opinion, Mr. Gladstone's speech in the famous Don Pacifico debate "marked an era, revealed a man, and foreshadowed a life's policy." Lord Palmerston had appealed to national passions and national weaknesses. Mr. Gladstone addressed himself to the consciences and to the hearts of men. His speeches in the House of Commons were always delivered with an unmistakable North Country accent :—

I have a strong impression that some at least of the influence of Gladstone's finest speeches in the House of Commons would have been a little marred if they had been delivered in the commonplace accent of West-End London society.

Mr. McCarthy calls attention to what is now an almost forgotten episode in Mr. Gladstone's career. In 1845 he was appointed for the first time a minister of the Crown under Sir Robert Peel. He surprised his friends by resigning his position almost immediately, because of his scruples about the Maynooth grant. It seemed as if he had ruined his political career at the very outset. He was a rising man, it is true, but he was by no means "the inevitable man." This action seemed to show him to be what is now called "a crank," and as Mr. McCarthy remarks, to be a crank in Parliament is to be a failure. To the average politician, Mr. Gladstone's scruples appeared absurd, but Mr. McCarthy says :—

If we do not understand him by this revelation of his nature and his temperament, we shall never understand him at all. Here we get at a study of the character of the man. He had not made up his mind as to the purpose of the Bill when it was submitted to the Cabinet. He could not pledge himself to support it and to speak for it.

THE GLADSTONE EYE.

Speaking of Mr. Gladstone's personal appearance, Mr. McCarthy says :—

I am myself strongly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone distinctly improved in appearance as his life went on deepening into years. I cannot, of course, remember him as he was in 1833. I think I saw him for the first time some twenty years later. But although he was a decidedly handsome man at that time, I do not think his appearance was nearly so striking or so commanding as it became in the closing years of his career. I do not believe I ever saw a more magnificent human face than that of Mr. Gladstone after he had grown old. Of course the eyes were always superb. Many a stranger looking at Gladstone for the first time, saw the eyes and only the eyes, and could think for a moment of nothing else. Age never dimmed the fire of these eyes.

FINAL JUDGMENT : A GRAND OLD MAN.

Mr. McCarthy gives an interesting account of his last official interview with Gladstone. It was an interview not easily to be forgotten, and his only regret is that he did not get a pen, a pencil, or a book as a mark and memory of the occasion. Speaking of the characteristics, both good and bad, which have been conspicuous in Mr. Gladstone's personal life, Mr. McCarthy says :—

I have mixed with most of Mr. Gladstone's contemporaries, his political opponents as well as his political followers, and I

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have never heard a hint of any serious defect in his nature and his character or of any unworthy motive influencing his public or private career. Defects of temperament, of manner, and of tact have, no doubt, been ascribed to him over and over again. He was not, people tell me, always successful in conciliating or playing up to the weaknesses of inferior men. He was not good, I am told, at remembering faces and names. . . . Such defects, however, in Mr. Gladstone's nature or temperament count indeed for little or nothing in the survey of his career. . . . The name conferred upon him, by nobody knows whom, will be borne by him to all time, and so long as the history of Queen Victoria's reign remains in the memory of civilisation he will still be "The Grand Old Man."

KOREA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

MRS. BISHOP'S LATEST BOOK.

THE Hermit Kingdom is no longer a recluse. It has come forth from its long solitude and reluctantly taken its place among the nations. At the present time any book which gives authentic information about this coveted peninsula, which seems destined to play a leading part in Far Eastern affairs, is of interest. Mrs. Bishop could not have chosen a more opportune moment for the publication of her two volumes on "Korea and Her Neighbours" (Murray, 24s.). They are of permanent value not only because they contain reliable information about a little-known land, but also because they give an account of the rude awakening to Western ideas of the ancient kingdom. Mrs. Bishop was in Korea before, during, and after the Japan-Chinese war, so she had every opportunity of studying the Koreans under varying conditions.

THE ROBBERS AND THE ROBBED.

A distressful land indeed it was and is. The donning of the robe of Western civilisation is a very painful process. Korea was practically divided into two classes, the Robbers and the Robbed. The *yang-bans* or nobles lived in idleness and thrived by extracting forced "loans" from the oppressed peasantry. All ambition was crushed out of the mind of the people, for the accumulation of wealth was in their case the source of all evil. Of Korea before the establishment of the new order of things Mrs. Bishop writes :—

The country was eaten up by officialism. It is not only that abuses without number prevailed, but the whole system of government was an abuse, a sea of corruption without a bottom or a shore, an engine of robbery, crushing the life out of all industry. Offices and justice were bought and sold like other commodities, and government was fast decaying, the one principle which survived being its right to prey on the governed.

THE PRESENT STATE OF KOREA.

The leavening of this Oriental people with Western ideas is an experiment which will be followed with interest. At present Korea is in a transition state. The rude shock of war has made the old conditions impossible, and the Korean naturally shrinks with all the inborn conservatism of his race from the new order of things. Mrs. Bishop sums up the present situation of the peninsula in the following comprehensive sentence :—

It is into this archaic condition of things, this unspeakable grooviness, this irredeemable, unreformed Orientalism, this parody of China, without the robustness of race which helps to hold China together that the ferment of the Western leaven has fallen, and this feeblest of independent kingdoms, rudely shaken out of her sleep of centuries, half frightened and wholly dazed, finds herself confronted with an army of powerful, ambitious, aggressive and not always over-scrupulous powers, bent, it may be, on overreaching her, and each other, forcing her into new paths, ringing with rude hands the knell of time-honoured

custom, clamouring for concessions, and bewildering her with reforms, suggestions and panaceas of which she sees neither the meaning nor the necessity.

POSSIBILITIES OF REFORMATION.

Having put her hand to the plough, however, Korea cannot turn back. On two conditions Mrs. Bishop believes that progress may be made. First, Korea cannot reform itself, she must be reformed from without ; and secondly, the power of the sovereign must be placed under stringent and permanent constitutional check. At the present moment Korea is an autocracy with a vacillating monarch, a form of government which is far from ideal. The result for the moment has been chaos, except where Europeans like Mr. McLeavy Browne have taken command. Mrs. Bishop does not believe the Koreans to be hopelessly demoralised. "In Korea," she says, "I had learned to think of Koreans as the dregs of a race, and to regard their condition as hopeless." But she considerably modified her views after she had seen the people under Russian administration. The change they had undergone was remarkable :—

The air of the men has undergone a subtle and real change, and the women, though they nominally keep up their habits of seclusion, have lost the hang-dog air which distinguishes them at home. The suspiciousness and indolent conceit and the servility to his betters, which characterise the true bred Korean, have very generally given place to an independence and manliness of manner rather British than Asiatic. The alacrity of movement is a change also, and has replaced the conceited swing of the *yang-ban* and the heartless lounge of the peasant.

HER NEIGHBOURS.

The interests of four nations centre in Korea—China, Japan, Russia and England. The long ascendancy of China is at an end and she is not likely to have much influence on the future development of the country. British political influence has been effaced owing to a policy of *laissez-faire*, which has produced on the Korean mind "the double impression of indifference and feebleness." But Mrs. Bishop points out that Korea is a market with large potentialities, and that if British trade is not to be excluded by means of protective and hostile tariffs, she will have to insist upon the recognition of the policy of what has been called "the open door." Speaking of Japanese policy, Mrs. Bishop says :—

I believe that Japan was thoroughly honest in her efforts, and though she lacked experience, and was oftentimes rough and tactless, and aroused hostile feeling needlessly, that she had no intention to subjugate, but rather to play the rôle of the protector of Korea and the guarantor of her independence.

But Japan was too inexperienced to play this rôle successfully. The material she had to work with was utterly corrupt, and the reforms she initiated were too "jerky and piecemeal," and irritated the people, who were convinced that Japan was determined to denationalise them. Although Japanese influence is somewhat at a discount at the present moment, she has by no means abandoned her aims in Korea. "Russian ascendancy" in the shape of "control," Mrs. Bishop declares has never existed. Since March 1897, Russian influence has been on the decline. "So far, she has pursued a strictly opportunist course, taking no steps excepting those which have been forced upon her." Russia, however, is the only power which has succeeded in really benefiting the Korean people. In this connection it is of interest to quote Mrs. Bishop's tribute to Russian methods of government of Asiatic people :—

In parts of Western Asia I have had occasion to note the success of Russian administration in conquered or acquired provinces,

and with subject-races, especially her creation of an orderly, peaceful and settled agricultural population out of the nomadic and predatory tribes of Turkestan. Her success with the Korean immigrants is, in its way, as remarkable, for the material is inferior. She is firm where firmness is necessary, but outside that limit allows extreme latitude, avoids harassing aliens by petty prohibition and irksome rules, encourages those forms of local self-government which suit the genius and habits of different peoples, and trusts to time, education and contact with other forms of civilisation to amend what is reprehensible in customs, religion and costume.

THE KOREAN PEOPLE.

I have confined this notice of Mrs. Bishop's book almost entirely to the political relations of Korea and Her Neighbours. The "Neighbours" will probably have more to say as to the future of Korea than the Koreans themselves. They are a race of idle oppressors and robbers, and of toiling peasants, without any religion but that of spirit worship, or any patriotism. Their opinion of women is extremely degrading. They eat not to satisfy the pangs of hunger but to enjoy the sensation of repletion. The training for this exercise commences at a very early age. A mother feeds her young child with rice, and when it can eat no more in an upright position, lays it on its back on her lap and feeds it again, tapping its stomach from time to time with a flat spoon to ascertain if further cramming is possible. Mrs. Bishop made several journeys through Korea, and her account of her experiences and observations form a large and interesting portion of her book.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI has not been happy in her biographer. Mr. Mackenzie Bell has undoubtedly taken immense pains, and devoted much study and patient work to the compilation of his biographical and critical study of Christina Rossetti (Hurst and Blackett.) His book certainly justifies its claim of being correct as to biographical fact, and is a useful guide to Christina Rossetti's voluminous writings. Indeed, the correctness is painfully evident. One of Christina Rossetti's greatest characteristics was the personal charm which she undoubtedly possessed. We look in vain in this volume for any indication of this charm; Mr. Bell has completely failed to convey it to the reader. He has been a slave to minutiae, which can be of little interest to any but the most enthusiastic admirer of the sister of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The biography has been too largely compiled from the poet's letters, and as a letter writer she had no special gift. Few of the letters reproduced in this volume are really worth preserving. Mr. Bell compares Christina Rossetti to Elizabeth Barrett Browning as a poet. As a letter writer there is no possibility of comparison. Mrs. Browning's letters reveal the woman if they do not show us the poet, but Miss Rossetti's letters neither reveal woman nor poet. They serve no doubt to illustrate the secluded and rather cramped life which she lived, but that idea might much more easily have been conveyed to the reader without almost obliterating every other impression. Mr. Bell's biography and critical study will probably be of interest to any one who is already a great admirer of the poetry of Christina Rossetti, but it is hardly calculated to increase the number of her readers. The Madonna in Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Annunciation," for which his sister sat, has life and human feeling, and conveys a truer idea of Christina Rossetti than all the spiritless details laboriously collected by Mr. Mackenzie Bell.

THE RADICAL TAILOR OF CHARING CROSS.

MR. GRAHAM WALLAS' book, "The Life of Francis Place" (Longmans, 12s.), is a carefully constructed mosaic. Mr. Wallas has, with much industry and diligence, pieced together a description of the work of Francis Place from his own voluminous writings. The result is disappointing. The book as a whole has too much of the dry-as-dust document about it to have any attractions excepting to those who take a special interest in the early days of English Radicalism. Mr. Wallas has been hampered by a conscientious desire to allow Francis Place to tell his own life-story. Whenever he breaks away from this self-imposed task there is some life in the narrative, but for the most part it is somewhat dull reading. Francis Place, although an active participant in some of the most stirring scenes in English politics, was anything but an attractive and brilliant writer. Place had a hatred of the "collector and retailer of anecdotes," and in consequence there are very few to enliven the rather dull pages of his political and economical writings.

EARLY STRUGGLES.

The story of his early struggles with poverty is almost the only glimpse we get of the man as man and not as politician. Yet Francis Place's career was a remarkable one. Commencing life at twenty with a wife still younger than himself, compelled to live in one room, he worked himself up to the position of a master tailor and owner of an establishment which brought in a profit of several thousand pounds a year. This early experience affected his whole life, and prevented him from falling into some of the errors of the political economists to whose school he belonged. "A man," he wrote on one occasion, "must have been, and must be as I was, a poor journeyman, to know the value of twopence to a respectable working man. Without this sort of intercourse no man can comprehend the wide difference between a penny and twopence, how unwilling careful people are to spend twopence, how careless they are of spending a penny." Place had a singularly clear understanding of what was practical and possible, and although an enthusiastic reformer, was as often in opposition to the extreme wing of his own party as he was in conflict with those who opposed reform. He was an Agnostic, inspired with a rare social enthusiasm.

HIS THEORY OF LIFE.

His faith was akin to that of the Stoics, and in later life, at any rate, he looked at this life in the cold light of hard material facts. But he never lost faith in the progress of the peoples, although he never believed the Millennium to be attainable by any specific panacea. Place's working theory of life is summed up in the following passage from a letter he wrote to William Lovett in 1837:—

Had I not been convinced that "this is the best of all possible worlds," bad as it is, I would have left it many years ago. I settled the question with myself thus, and I advise you to follow my example, since it will make you happier, and enable you to increase the happiness of others. I resolved that nothing I saw, nothing I read, nothing I heard, should make me unhappy. I should have added, nothing I suffered—that I should be cheerful. I saw that to better the condition of others to any considerable extent was a long uphill piece of work, that my best efforts would produce very little effect. But I saw very distinctly that I could do nothing better—nothing, indeed, half so good. This made me go on steadily, and kept me as steadily to my resolve not to be unhappy, let whatever might come.

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THE LAST OF THE NINE LYRIC POETS OF GREECE.

BACCHYLIDES REDIVIVUS.

A MAN has risen from the dead. That Egyptian soil which within the last seven years has given us back Aristotle's sketch of the Athenian Constitution, the snatches from common life embodied in the mimes of Herondas, and only a few months ago some striking sayings with the immortal prefix "Jesus saith" before them, has now surrendered to our keeping yet another treasure. Bacchylides, the last of the nine great lyric poets of Greece, has become again a living figure in literature. Twenty poems, in various states of preservation, enable us to form a judgment of his merit and position, and we have in them not the least precious of our documents for that Hellenic past which is so much of the world's present.

A RAGGED ROLL OF PAPYRUS—

It is rather more than twelve months since the British Museum acquired from a dealer in Cairo a ragged roll of papyrus. This manuscript consisted of about two hundred torn fragments, of which the great bulk were the merest scraps. The task of piecing these together and preparing the poems for publication was entrusted to Mr. F. G. Kenyon, whose happy lot it has been to introduce three lost classics to the modern reader. It was a task which called for an infinity of patience and ingenuity, and the editor has proved once more that he is fully equal to such a demand.

Bacchylides was one of those island Greeks to whom the promise of the Apocalypse that there shall be no more sea would have come as a curse and not as a blessing. Like an even more famous poet, his uncle Simonides, he was one of those "men of the sea" whose home was little Ceos, rising steeply from the encircling waters of the bright Ægean. It was "a holy island." He loves to dwell upon its name: his poetry is "the illustrious art of Ceos"; he is himself "the honey-tongued nightingale of Ceos," and "the clear-toned island bee," a phrase which gains an especial fitness when we remember that the bee which Aristæus, the mythic hero of the place, taught men to hive is a favourite type upon its coinage. Four of his poems celebrate successes of its natives in the games; if we may venture to suppose that we are right and Mr. Kenyon wrong in the interpretation of some lines in the second ode, no less than seventy victories had fallen to its lot in the great athletic contests. The number is staggering; but after all Ceos had produced two great poets, and seventy men of muscle to two such singers is perhaps not an extravagant proportion. And in any case a poet's statistics may obtain forgiveness even if they do show more patriotism than precision.

But if Bacchylides loved Ceos, Ceos did not always love Bacchylides, and he spent some years as an exile in the Peloponnese. Whether he ever returned or not we do not know. What we do know with certainty is that he lived for some time in Sicily as the guest of Hiero, that brilliant sovereign of Syracuse when Syracuse was the greatest of Greek cities. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death can be fixed with certainty; but B.C. 510 and 450 may be mentioned as approximations.

—AND WHAT IT CONTAINED.

The newly found papyrus shows us just what our existing knowledge had led us to expect—not a great poet, but a poet indisputably. Bacchylides could not rise to passion; he displays no originality of thought; but he was a master of graceful and delightful wording. "Deianaira with the neck of life's springtime"—could we

have had a more charming glimpse of Sophocles' fairest woman in her maidenhood? "Cypris in the wreath about whose brows love lingers"; "immortal morning's lovely light"; the picture of Theseus as "a lad at the beginning of manhood, whose thoughts are of war and of battle's brazen clang"—these are some of the things which will find themselves a home in memory.

Most of the odes are of the same class as Pindar's: celebrations of victors in the games. Three of these are addressed to Hiero of Syracuse. Hiero was very rich and very powerful. Together with his brother Gelo he had saved Western Hellenism from the barbarians as surely as Themistocles had saved Eastern Greece at Salamis. His exploits, says Bacchylides, make a wide world through which the poet's genius can wing its eagle flight at large. But there was a flaw in the despot's happiness. Incurable disease laid hold of him at the height of his success, and he saw that death was coming to him when hardly past his prime. We can see the spectre of his life in both the two odes addressed to him which remain in good condition. Amid all his hymning of the radiant gold and the hosts of subjects and the triumphs of his horses in the games which were the outward and visible signs of Hiero's prosperity, Bacchylides has to devote his poetry to assuring his patron that that inner agony need not after all overwhelm his content. Life may be short and death a certainty; but human worth lasts for ever, at least if it finds a bard to sing of it. So runs the familiar text. Here in the longer of these two odes the consolation is omitted and the sorrow that hangs on greatness is brought forward unrelieved in the moving tale of the encounter between Heracles and Meleager in the halls of the dead. Perhaps Hiero felt that this was rough handling; at any rate it is probable that the noble chant which Pindar composed for the same occasion was preferred to this of his rival. Bacchylides indeed was at his best as a poet for idle hours and days of peace; his only solace for the sadness of life is the promise of immortality in verse, and his only vision of the things beyond the grave that of "the souls of hapless men, like leaves that the wind whirls about Ida's glancing headlands where the sheep find pasture."

A HANDY BOOK ABOUT THE PRINCE.

THERE have been many books written about the Prince of Wales, but the anonymous author of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and an Account of his Career," which has just been published by Mr. Grant Richards is a book that forms a very handsome companion volume to the "Studies of the Sovereign and the Reign," which we published last year in the book "Her Majesty the Queen." In the compiling of such a work it is impossible to attempt an intimate delineation of character or study of the Prince, or, indeed, to do more than string together the leading facts of a somewhat suppressed life. The position of the Heir-Apparent is useful, but although it affords ample opportunities for public service it necessitates an amount of self-suppression which does not facilitate the task of the biographer. The author of this book does what can be done carefully and brightly and well. It is tastefully bound, and very considerably illustrated.

Humours of History.

UNDER the above title Mr. Arthur Moreland has reprinted from the *Morning Leader* his one hundred and twenty drawings in pen and ink. The artist claims for his humorous sketches an educational value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Autobiography of Arthur Young. Edited by M. Betham-Edwards. demy 8vo. 480 pp. (Smith, Elder) 12/6
 Bell, Mackenzie. Christina Rossetti. demy 8vo. 364 pp. (Hurst & Blackett) 12/0
 Crosland, Newton. Rambles Round My Life. An autobiography. cr. 8vo. 385 pp. (Allen) 7/6
 Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan. My Life in Two Hemispheres. 2 vols. dy. 8vo. 335 and 395 pp. (T. Fisher Unwin) 32/0
 Ernest R. Balfour; a Sketch. cr. 8vo. 95 pp. (Nelson) 1/6
 H.R.H. The Prince of Wales: an Account of his Career (copiously illustrated). 4to. 199 pp. (G. Richards) 10/6
 Jervis, W. Thomas Best Jervis. cr. 8vo. 342 pp. (Stock) 7/6
 Letters and Correspondence of John Henry Newman. Edited by Annie Mozley. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 436 and 461 pp. (Longmans) 7/0
 McCarthy, Justin. The Story of Gladstone's Life. Extra cr. 8vo. 390 pp. (A. & C. Black) 7/6
 The Two Duchesses. Family Correspondence of and relating to Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, Earl of Bristol, etc. Edited by Vere Foster. demy 8vo. 497 pp. (Blackie) 16/0
 Vince, C. A. John Bright. cr. 8vo. 246 pp. (Blackie) 2/6
 Wallas, Graham. Life of Francis Place. demy 8vo. 415 pp. (Longmans) 12/0

ESSAYS, ETC.

- Caird, Mona. The Morality of Marriage. med. 8vo. 230 pp. (Geo. Redway) 6/0
 Chauvet, Paul. The Nineteenth Century in France. cr. 8vo. 144 pp. (Digby, Long) 3/6
 Claye, Stephen. The Gospel of Common Sense. fcap. 8vo. 106 pp. (Simpkin, Marshall) 1/0
 Daniell, A. E. London Riverside Churches. cr. 4to. 318 pp. (Constable) 6/0
 Dorman, Marcus K. P. Ignorance. med. 8vo. 328 pp. (Kegan Paul) net 9/0
 Hillier, A. P. Raid and Reform. I. cr. 8vo. 176 pp. (Macmillan) 2/6
 Ibsen, Henrik. Terje Viken. Translated by Alfred Lishman. cr. 8vo. 84 pp. (A. Lishman) net 6/0
 "The Amateur Angler." On a Sunshine Holiday. cap. 8vo. 140 pp. (Sampson Low) 1/6
 Pansies from French Gardens gathered by Henry Attwell. cr. 16mo. 176 pp. (Allen) net 2/0

FICTION.

- Benham, Charles. The Fourth Napoleon. cr. 8vo. 600 pp. (Heinemann) 6/0
 Brooke, Emma. The Confession of Stephen Whaphshire. I. cr. 8vo. 297 pp. (Hutchinson and Co.) 6/0
 Campbell, Isabel Keith. A Girl-Bejant. cr. 8vo. 122 pp. (Digby) 1/6
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 Francis, Henry. The White Cat. cr. 8vo. 230 pp. (Wm. Reeves) 4/6
 Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. A Chapter of Accidents. cr. 8vo. 251 pp. (Macmillan) 6/0
 Keay, Marcus. Ziza: A Tale of Love and Folly. cr. 8vo. 216 pp. (Digby) 3/6
 Mann, Mary E. The Cedar Star. I. cr. 8vo. 347 pp. (Hutchinson) 6/0
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NEW EDITIONS.

- Balzac, H. de. The Unconscious Mummies. cr. 8vo. 247 pp. (Dent) net 3/6
 Baring-Gould, S. Lives of the Saints. (September.) extra cr. 8vo. 464 pp. (Nimmo) net 5/0
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 Republics: North and South. By One who Does not Believe in Them. cr. 8vo. 359 pp. (Beale Bros.) 3/6
 Scott, Sir Walter. The Antiquary. cr. 8vo. 666 pp. (Nimmo) 3/6
 Scott, Sir Walter. The Antiquary. Two Vols. cap. 8vo. 306 and 322 pp. (Dent) 2/0
 Shakespeare, Wm. The Merchant of Venice. (Pitt Press Series.) extra fcap. 8vo. 212 pp. (Cambridge University Press) 1/6
 Spurgeon, C. H. The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit. demy 8vo. 624 pp. (Passmore and Alabaster) 7/0
 Stevenson, R. L. Weir of Hermiston and Other Fragments. Vol. VII. med. 8vo. 327 pp. (Constable, Edinburgh) 6/0
 Webb, Thos. E. The Tragedy of Faust. I. cr. 8vo. 296 pp. (Longmans) 6/0
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- Animated Photography; the A B C of the Cinematograph. By Cecil M. Hepworth. cr. 8vo. 108 pp. (Hazell) 1/0
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 Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. XIX.—Part II. (Asher and Co.)

RELIGIOUS.

- Barrows, J. C. A World Pilgrimage. I. cr. 8vo. 479 pp. (McClurg) 1/0
 Barrows, J. Henry. Christianity the World-Religion. cr. 8vo. 412 pp. (McClurg, Chicago) 1/0
 Cough, Edward. The Bible True from the Beginning. Vol. VI. med. 8vo. 651 pp. (Kegan Paul) 16/0

SOCIAL.

- Brown, John. Parasitic Wealth. cr. 8vo. 169 pp. (Kerr and Co., Chicago.) 6/0
 Nicholson, J. Shield. Principles of Political Economy. Vol. II.—Book III. demy 8vo. 328 pp. (A. and C. Black) 12/6
 Twining, Louisa. Social Questions of To-Day. cr. 8vo. 276 pp. (Methuen) 2/6
 Zenker, E. V. Anarchism. demy 8vo. 267 pp. (Methuen) 7/6

McClure's Magazine.

THE February McClure's contains an article by Dr. Nansen on "Future North Polar Exploration." Mr. Hamlin Garland reviews Henry George's last book, "The Science of Political Economy." From the manuscript diary of George Washington's private secretary extracts are given, one of which mentions that Washington was six feet three and a half inches tall. Stephen Crane has a short story, entitled "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky."

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

CANADIAN students are most earnest in French and German correspondence, and many are the letters of application and thanks. Mr. McLay, of the MacMaster University, sent an interesting article to the *Citizen* approving the scheme highly, and in France and Belgium the Canadian letters are said to be "most interesting." From an educational point of view, the time required in transit is a disadvantage, but there are compensations.

The idea of an English schoolmaster is that a splendid development of the scheme would be the placing of scholars in Britain in touch with scholars in Canada, Australia, Africa, India, and, in fact, all parts of the British Empire. This gentleman intends to make the experiment at once, and any Colonial schoolmaster approving may communicate with us. In spite of type-writing, shorthand, telegraphy, and our high-pressure life, our correspondents seem to say that letter-writing has not, for many, decreased, but increased in charm.

A lady in Sweden says :—

"Could an English correspondent be procured for an English lady, a permanent resident here, one who has slender ties connecting her with Old England, and who often suffers from loneliness? She does not wish to learn a foreign tongue, but rather to form a friendly connection or link with England. She is interested in religious and social subjects, politics and literature."

SOME OF OUR DIFFICULTIES.

The correspondence between *French* and English boys is generally sufficiently simple of arrangement. Lists of names sent to the office are paired with the lists sent from France, despatched once a month to Paris, and printed in the *Revue Universitaire*. The French masters consult these lists, and the French boy writes the first letter. But the most simple, as well as the most complex machinery, breaks down occasionally, and the gear of ours has been for the moment a little out of order. In October, as a result of the sort of "general post" usual in French schools at that time, many of the teachers of English were transferred from one school to another. Their successors, possibly, had never heard of the scheme, or perhaps disapproved. But the lists of French boys in my hands have been accumulating in terrible fashion, as only one English boy applies to five French. I have, of course, endeavoured to keep to the rule—"First come, first served," and the result is not good. For example, in November the names of four boys of "Saint Servan" were put in the list. The Professor of English has probably been changed. The boys' names were sent over last March; the lads waited at first patiently, then impatiently, and now have left off hoping. The Professor, having left the school, would not search the *Revue* lists for "Saint Servan," and the schoolboy would not perhaps have access to the paper, or, having passed on to another school, would not look for his name under the Saint Servan list; so several English boys have not received a letter. The Government rule in French schools is rather autocratic; for instance, a schoolmaster on the eve of starting for another school, his goods having been sent off, received a Government despatch to the effect that, his predecessor not having been consulted, he could not enter on the appointment.

THE ADULT CORRESPONDENCE.

Schoolmasters can be paired at once. Lady teachers may have to wait longer unless they are willing to give a helping hand to the French students (male) at the Normal schools. Mr. Scheurmier, of the *Practical Teacher*, has remarked upon this difficulty more than once. For others than educationalists it is quite impossible to say when a suitable correspondent, either French or German, can be found; sometimes every letter to France or Germany will bring in a favourable reply. Sometimes for weeks there are no replies. Our attempts at finding Spanish correspondents have *not* been successful.

LETTERS OF APPROVAL.

I have only space to quote from one or two of these :—

"Most of our correspondents remain faithful, and those who are not yet allowed to join are looking forward eagerly to the time when they will be sufficiently advanced. I consider the scheme a splendid one, and calculated to do good in more ways than one."

"Our scholars are delighted with the plan. The scheme properly carried out will make the French language so much more real to them."

"As regards results, our chief difficulty is to get our self-conscious young Britishers to let us see what they write, and this in spite of the most friendly relations between masters and boys."

A French schoolboy sent the following :—

"Monsieur,—Ainsi que vous en exprimez le désir, je vous écris dès mon entrée en correspondance avec M. L. pour vous remercier de votre parfaite obligeance. Le but que vous poursuivez en facilitant les relations internationales est Monsieur, un noble but. Non seulement ces relations permettent de se fortifier dans l'étude d'une langue, mais encore elles nous permettent d'apprécier le caractère et la droiture des citoyens d'une grande nation comme l'Angleterre et par suite d'estimer les habitants de ce pays. Elles rapprochent aussi les peuples et nous font espérer, dans un avenir relativement proche, la paix universelle."

Thanks have been returned because the senders find the correspondence has helped them in passing examinations, and a French father sends word that his daughter of seventeen is "bachelière" already, having passed both the necessary examinations.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

Friends abroad are asked to make known our hope that many French, German, and Spanish adults will be willing to correspond with our English clerks, business men, lawyers, etc.

If any reader needs a Parisian governess of thirty, will she send us a stamped addressed envelope?

Those who have been placed in communication with "over-the-sea" friends are asked to send post-cards, as otherwise it is impossible to know if any mistake has been made. Full details about the correspondence were published in the *REVIEW* of last December.

Those who have leisure to study thoroughly moral and social questions, international geography, literature, etc., ought to know something of *L'Étranger*, published in Paris, 77, Rue Denfert-Rochereau. Editor, M. Lombard.

A most interesting letter has been received from Herr Hartmann, in which he contradicts the statement that the Kaiser is averse to the scholars' correspondence.

COUNTY COUNCILS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I HAVE to thank my Helpers in all parts of the country for the valuable services they have rendered in compiling and forwarding me reports as to the state of technical education in their respective counties. I have been much gratified by the intelligence and energy which many of the Helpers have displayed in collecting information, and in preparing their reports. It is, of course, quite impossible for me to attempt to print their reports. To do so would fill a Blue Book. All that I can do with the limits of the space in the REVIEW is to summarise the returns, and to indicate the general nature of the reports which have reached me from all parts of the country.

The general trend of our Helpers' replies may be summarised thus:—They all agree that the need for Technical Education is very pressing. Some take a gloomy view, others a hopeful. In some parts of the country the efforts of the technical committees seem to have met with great success; in others, with nothing but failure. The former is, however, the more general condition.

The most discouraging feature is that by far the larger majority of Helpers agree in stating that, although in the towns success has generally been secured, in the country and rural districts the reverse has been the case. For instance, in agricultural districts the agricultural classes have been the worst attended. In some of the mining districts, in the same way, the mineralogical classes are at a discount (this is, however, not so general). The criticism of one Helper seems to be borne out by the statistics of the County Council reports. He says that the farm and labouring lads are being attracted to the already overcrowded towns by the classes in shorthand, book-keeping, etc., which render them capable of earning a livelihood there, and make them impatient of the labour of the farm. There does not seem to be any appreciable exodus from town to country to counter-balance this.

Another discouraging item, and one which is, in fact, more damaging than the last, is that the people reached are not those whom it was intended to benefit. Either through ignorance of the intentions of the classes, or more probably through laziness and tiredness, the working men do not attend the lectures. Of course it is natural, for instance, that a miner coming up tired from the pit should prefer his pipe to being instructed in the higher branches of mining. The middle classes are those who attend most largely; and, as is natural, they attend the art and science classes to the neglect of the agricultural and those of purely technical character. One Helper deplors that the technical classes are made the meeting places of the middle classes in their best clothes; so much so, that the people who are really to be benefited do not care to attend.

The system of giving scholarships is generally approved. The horticulture, bee-keeping, and agricultural general lectures, in which the lecturer demonstrates to the cottagers on their own gardens, apiaries, etc., seem to be very successful.

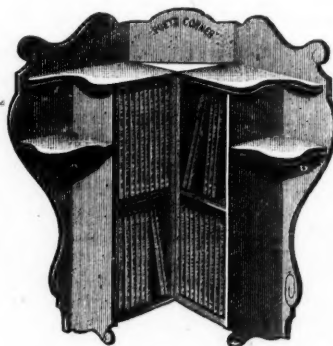
The general impression seems to be that the technical education movement is merely in its infancy, and needs energetic encouragement, especially from influential men on the spot. Opinion is pretty much divided as to whether there should be sub-committees or not, but the chief objection is that the people on these committees are often chosen simply because they are influential, even if they disapprove of the whole idea, which of course is absurd.

Finally, one may conclude from the reports to hand that the classes are largely a failure in the country and a success in the towns. Also that the Technical Education Department does not, as a whole, reach the people it was started for, but that it does great good where it has got a hold.

I shall probably return to the subject again. In the meanwhile, I must again express my recognition of the zeal and industry which my co-adjutors have displayed in this most important enquiry.

OUR PUBLICATIONS.

MANY people have expressed great satisfaction with the bookcase containing one hundred selected volumes of the Masterpiece Library, which is supplied for one pound, and particulars of which will be found in the advertisement pages at the end of this number. Some, however, may be inclined to order the very effective and ornamental



bracket represented in this engraving. It is made of wood, and is enamelled in sky-blue; it will hang in any corner of the room, contains a hundred selected volumes of the choicest poetry and fiction, and, as shelves are provided for flowers or bric-a-brac, it doth a double debt con-

tribute to pay. The price of the bracket and the hundred books is 15s.

I was gratified last month in receiving a letter from Mr. William Hornfall, from the Government College in the Friendly Islands, informing me that a young Tonga teacher had translated into Tongan No. 7 of the Books for the Bairns. It is "Cinderella and Other Tales." The only story omitted in the Tongan edition was "Little Thumb," as it was not thought likely to suit the tastes of the Friendly Islanders. Mr. Hornfall says: "They have been vastly appreciated by the natives of these islands, and Sinitila has become a household word. Tongan literature is very scarce, and Sinitila has filled a wide gap."

I need not say that I shall be only too delighted if missionaries in other mission fields translate the Bairns' Books for the youth of their flocks. Those who desire to illustrate their translations can be supplied with electros of the illustrations, the cost of which may be obtained on application.

I have also to notice the publication of a Welsh translation of the first book of the "Pilgrim's Progress" issued in the Bairns series. It is brought out at Carnarvon by an enterprising firm who have entered into arrangements with this office, and is issued neatly bound in cloth, with all the original illustrations. A Welsh edition is also shortly to be published by the same firm of the "Tales and Wonders of Jesus," and possibly the "Nursery Tales."

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

- Jan. 1. Trade Union Conference held in London.
Mr. VanWyck, lately elected Mayor of Greater New York, formally took up office.
2. Li Hung Chang recalled to power by the Emperor of China.
4. General debate in the Hungarian Reichstag on the compromise with Austria closed.
- Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain opened at Bristol.
- The Incorporated Society of Musicians opened their Annual Conference at the Mansion House.
- The Hungarian Reichstag carried the Bill for the provisional prolongation of the *status quo* with Austria.
5. First Annual Conference of Head Teachers' Federated Associations opened in London.
- Sir Horace Tozer accepted the post of Agent-General for Queensland.
- Dissolution of Legislative Council of Cape Colony.
6. Serious recrudescence of the plague at Bombay.
7. The Tanga Pass captured.
- Manifesto issued by Mr. John Burns, M.P., on the York Election and the Engineers' Lock-Out.
- Conference of Head Teachers' Federated Associations concluded.
- Chinese Government rejected the Russian proposals for a guaranteed loan.
- Miners' Federation Conference at Bristol concluded.
- Association of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education held their Seventh Annual Meeting at Westminster.
- Publication in the Paris *Siècle* of the text of the indictment on which Captain Dreyfus was condemned, November, 1894.
8. School of Science and Technology opened at Brighton by the Duchess of Fife.
- The Bill for the Prolongation of the *status quo* between Austria and Hungary passed its Third Reading in the Hungarian Parliament.
- Budget presented by the Finance Minister in the Greek Parliament.



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, M.P.



THE LATE MR. H. STACY MARKS, R.A.

10. Court-Martial on Major Esterhazy opened in Paris.
11. Major Esterhazy acquitted.
- Parliamentary Session opened in Paris.
- Mr. Hanna elected as Senator for Ohio.
- Last Session of the present Prussian Diet opened.
- Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sicilian Revolution of 1848 begun at Palermo.
12. Draft of the Law for International Control of Greek Revenues for the War Indemnity signed at Athens by Foreign Minister and the Delegates of the Powers.
- The Marquis Ito formed an Independent Ministry in Japan.
13. Opening of Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head-Masters.
- Disturbance reported from the Mekran Coast of Beloochistan.
- The Assassin of Mr. William Terriss declared by the Jury to be insane.
- M. Emile Zola, in a letter published in the *Aurore*, of Paris, denounced the Conviction of Dreyfus as "an abominable judicial error."
14. Sir J. Westland, Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, introduced a Bill providing for the issue of notes for gold paid to the Secretary of State for India.
- Renewed rioting at Havana.
15. The Joint Committee of the Allied Trades withdrew the demand for a forty-eight hours' week in London.
16. General Saussier, having attained the age of seventy, retired from the command of the French Army and the Military Governorship of Paris.
17. In the French Chamber M. Cavaignac asked permission to raise a debate on the Dreyfus affair. His proposal was defeated by 310 votes to 252.
18. At Paris General Billot lodged a complaint of defamation against the *Aurore* and M. Zola.
- Opening of the Swedish Riksdag.
19. M. Zola and the Manager of the *Aurore* were served with General Billot's summons.
20. Discussion in the Prussian Diet on increasing the fund for settling German proprietors in Polish districts.
- Federal Convention met at Melbourne.
21. Conference of Friendly Societies held in Fitzroy Square.
- Sir J. Westland's Bill passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

21. Conference in London between representatives of Masters and Men in the Engineering Dispute.
22. Total Eclipse of the Sun observed successfully in India.
- Violent scenes in the French Chamber on the discussion of the Dreyfus Case.
- Letter from M. Zola to the Minister of War published in the *Aurore*.
- Manifesto issued by the Allied Trades to the Locked-Out Engineers on accepting Employers' terms with the notes affixed.
24. Deputation representing the Senate of the University of London waited on the Duke of Devonshire.
25. Sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on Herr Trojan, Editor of *Kladderadatsch*, for *lèse-majesté*.
- U.S. Warship *Maine* arrived at Havana.
26. A Contract with the Dominion Government signed for the construction of a Canadian line of Railway to the Klondike Gold Mines.
- In Paris M. Joseph Reinach brought an action against M. Rochefort for libelling him in the *Intransigent*.
27. Demonstration in St. James's Hall to inaugurate the Progressive Campaign for the London County Council Election.
- Jabez Spencer Balfour underwent public examination in the Bankruptcy Court.
28. Meeting of the representatives of the Allied Trades and the Employers' Federation in London decided to terminate the Lock-out in the Engineering Trade.
- Mr. Teller's resolution, declaring United States bonds to be payable either in gold or silver, carried in the Senate.
- The Cretan National Assembly protested to the Admirals against the murder and pillage carried on daily by the Mussulmans.
29. Serious disaster to British Column in the Bazai Valley.
31. After a seven months' dispute, the engineers returned to work.
- Senator Teller's resolution was defeated in the Lower House at Washington by 182 votes to 132.

By-Elections.

- Jan. 12. In consequence of the death of Mr. C. Harrison, a by-election took place in Plymouth, with the following result:—
- | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------|
| Mr. Mendl (R.) | ... | 5,666 |
| Hon. Ivor Guest (C.) | ... | 5,802 |

Radical majority ... 164
(No change.)



THE LATE REV. C. L. DODGSON.
("Lewis Carroll.")

Jan. 13. Owing to the death of Sir Frank Lockwood, Parliamentary member for York, a by-election took place, with the following result:—

Lord Charles Beresford (C.) ... 5,659
Sir Christopher Furness (L.) ... 5,648

Conservative majority ... 11
(Conservative gain.)

21. A by-election took place in the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin owing to the elevation of Mr. W. Kenny to the Bench.

The result was:—
Mr. Campbell (C.) ... 3,525
Count Plunkett (N.) ... 3,387

Majority ... 138
(No change.)

Mr. Dunbar-Barton, Q.C., was re-elected without opposition for Mid-Armagh.

SPEECHES.

Dec. 31. Lord Londonderry, at Darlington, on the cheerful prospects of British Agriculture.
Mr. Frederic Harrison addressed the Positivist Society at Newton Hall, on the Relation of the Living to the Dead.

Jan. 1. Mr. Frederic Harrison, at Newton Hall, on the Economic and Industrial Problems of the Day.
Professor Lodge, at the Royal Institution, on the Electric Telegraph.

3. Mr. Arnold Forster, at Dover Castle, on Recruiting.

4. Mr. Pickard, at Bristol, on Trade Unions and the Eight-Hours Day.

5. Mr. Alexander Siemens, at the Article Club, on the Engineering Dispute.

6. Mr. Long, at Bristol, on the perfection of the Government's Policy.

7. Mr. J. Bryce, at Manchester, on the making of Political Programmes, and the shortcomings of the present Government in its Foreign and Social policy.

Mr. Chaplin, at Lincoln, on the causes of Agricultural Depression.
Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Utility of Thrift.

Mr. Brodrick, on Army Reform.

8. Mr. Maclean, in London, on the Frontier War in India, and the suppression of true facts thereon by the London Press.

9. Mr. G. Barnes, at Edmonton, on the Engineering Dispute.

10. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the Social and Foreign Policy of the Government.
Duke of Devonshire, on Local Government and Rural Sanitation.

Mr. Bryce, at Wolverhampton, on British Trade, and Trade Disputes.

Mr. Selous, at the London Institution, on his travels in South Africa.

Mr. John S. Raworth, at Manchester, on the rapid development in the use of electricity.

11. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the value of the Volunteer force to the country.

Lord Wolsley, at Westminster, in praise of the Army as a profession.

Sir M. W. Ridley, at Fleetwood, on the Government's policy towards Ireland and India.

12. Mr. Balfour, at Blackpool, on the want of a definite Radical programme and the excuses made by Mr. Bryce and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman for not bringing one forward.

Lord Kimberley, at Wymondham, on the work of the coming Session of Parliament.

Sir Walter Besant, at the College of Preceptors, on London's History.

The Bishop of London, at the same place, on Capital Cities.

13. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the need for the multiplication of universities and the deficiency therein of England as compared with Scotland and Germany.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Public School Life as a means to form Character.

15. Sir John Lubbock, at the Working Men's College, Bloomsbury, on the new University for London.

Lord Roberts, in Dublin, on the Army, and the Frontier War in India.

17. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, on the future of the world's commerce with China; and on reform in the law of limited liability companies.

18. Mr. Chamberlain, at Liverpool, on the policy of the Government toward home, colonial, and foreign affairs, and on the West Indies Sugar Bounty question.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, at the Royal Statistical Society, on the Increasing Production and Consumption of the World.

Mr. Long, at Trowbridge, on the Strength of the Government.

19. Mr. Chamberlain, at Liverpool, on Domestic Legislation, the Liberal Leaders, and the Indian War.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, on the Condition of the Navy.

Mr. Asquith, at Birkenhead, on the By-Elections and on the War in India.

Lord George Hamilton, at Acton, on the Indian Frontier War.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Culross, on the Army.

Lord Carrington, at Aylesbury, on the Welsh Land Commission.

20. Mr. Chamberlain, at Liverpool, in criticism of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at South Queensferry, on the want of frankness in the Government's statements regarding their Warlike Exploits in Egypt and elsewhere.

22. Lord Rosebery, at Glasgow, on Municipal Usefulness.

24. M. Jaurès, in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the Dreyfus affair.

In the German Reichstag Herr von Bülow entirely denied any connection between Captain Dreyfus and Germany.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Bethnal Green, on Sunday Closing.

Prince Kropotkin, in the Memorial Hall, on Trade Unionism.

25. Lord Grey, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Administrative Power of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

Mr. G. N. Curzon, at Bolton, on Defence of the Government's policy in every quarter of the World.

26. Lord George Hamilton, at Chiswick, on the Government's Indian policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Character and Work of the late Mr. George Dixon.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, at Poplar, on the Value to London of the County Council.

Sir Robert Reid, at Walthamstow, on Foreign Affairs and Domestic Policy.

27. Mr. John Morley, at Stirling, in Criticism of the Government.

Lord Carrington, at St. James's Hall, on the County Council.

Sir William C. Gully, at the Grocer's Hall, on Technical Education.

President McKinley, at New York, on Currency Reform.

Sir H. Fowler, at Cleckheaton, on the mistakes in the Government's policy both at home and abroad.

29. Duke of Devonshire, at Eastbourne, on Technical Education.

Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Coming Session, and the proposed policy of the Government.

30. Mr. Christie Murray, in the Egyptian Hall, on the Dreyfus case.

31. Sir H. Fowler, at Bilton, criticised the domestic and foreign policy of the Government.

31. Mr. T. W. Russell, at South Tyrone, on the desirability of a Separate University for Roman Catholics.

Mr. H. S. H. Caversham, at the Geographical Society, on his journey to Lake Rudolf in East Africa.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 2. Sir James Talbot Airey, K.C.B., 84.

2. Sir E. A. Bond, 82.

4. Mr. Edward Harford, 59.

5. Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, 54.

Mr. Richardson-Gardner, F.S.A., 70.

Professor Zakharin.

7. Mr. Ernest Hart, 61.

8. Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, G.C.B.

9. Mr. Stacy Marks, R.A., 68.

12. Sir Joseph Terry.

Mrs. Charles Cowden Clarke, 88.

14. Sir Polydore de Keyser, 65.

Rev. Charles L. Dodson (Lewis Carroll), 65.

16. Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., 56.

17. Countess Russell, 82.

18. Very Rev. Dr. Liddell, LL.D., 86.

Signor Nicolini, 63.

24. Mr. George Dixon, M.P., 77.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. D. Middleton, 72.

25. Mr. J. Laird, 63.

26. General F. J. Moberley, R.E., 72.

28. Sir H. F. Howard, G.C.B., 81.

29. Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., 81.

Rev. Dr. Newth, 77.

Dr. Péan, Paris, 67.

30. Lord Carlingford, 75.

Other Deaths Announced.

Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson: Lady Peter: Rev. J. Burton: The Earl of Wiltton: General E. M. Boxer, F.R.S.; M. Charles L. Livet; Major D. W. Hickman; Dowager Lady Garvagh; Mr. Augustus Prichard; Dowager Lady Dillon; M. Louis Ernest Hamel; Commander Henry James; Sir W. H. Wyatt; Rev. Charles Collingwood; Count Delianoff; Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G.; Hon. W. Gisborne; Mr. Pilkington; Major-General L. W. F. Bean; Hon. Ashley J. Ponsonby; Viscountess Chetwynd; Signor Gaetano Capocci; Signor M. Tabarrini; Mr. C. M. Denison; Colonel Cooper King; Mr. E. F. Jenkins; M. L. Detroyat; Mr. Thomas Ashton; Lady Susan Georgina Brown; Rev. Walter B. F. Blunt; M. Beiel; Count Louis Tissa; Lady Sullivan; Lord Sackville A. Cecil; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Houghton; Lieutenant M. R. Walker; Lieutenant T. P. Dowdall; Mr. C. W. Strong, C.B.; Major-General Willows; Hon. Joceline Percy.



From *Kladderadatsch*.

SATAN: "At last, I know what was the meaning of the knot which I had tied in my tail."

OLD FRITZ: "You see, little one, what is the result."

[In consequence of a cartoon which was published in *Kladderadatsch* the editor, Mr. Trojan, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for *Lèse-Majesté*. The above cartoon represents the editor seated on the knee of Frederick the Great, the prison van in the distance. (The original cartoon was reproduced in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS December, 1897.)]

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Justin Winsor.
The Life of M.
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LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

American Historical Review.—MACMILLAN. 1 dol. Jan.
Justin Winsor. Edward Channing.
The Life of Mediaeval Students as illustrated by their Letters.
The Prussian Campaign of 1758. Continued. Herbert Tuttle.
The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government. Continued.
Herbert L. Osgood.
The Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773. Max Farrand.
Office-Seeking during Jefferson's Administration.
Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion. Arthur M. Mowry.

American Journal of Psychology.—TRUBNER AND CO.
1 dol. 50 c. Jan.
Some Judgments on the Size of Familiar Objects. H. K. Wolfe.
A Contribution to the Study of Illusions. F. E. Bolton.
A Study of Imaginations. George V. Dearborn.
The Vernier Chronoscope. E. C. Sanford.
An Objective Study of Some Moral Judgments. F. C. Sharp.

American Journal of Sociology.—LUZAK AND CO. 35 cents. Jan.
The Junior Republic, near Freeville, New York. Continued. John R. Commons.
Studies in Political Areas. Continued. Friedrich Ratzel.
Suicide in the Light of Recent Studies. Gustavo Tosti.
The Relief and Care of Dependents in America. Continued. H. A. Millis.
The Illinois Child-Labour Law. Florence Kelley.
Social Control. Continued. Edward A. Ross.
Utilitarian Economics. Lester F. Ward.

Annals of the American Academy.—P. S. KING AND SON.
1 dol. Jan.
The Study of the Negro Problem. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in France. J. T. Young.
The Relation of Postal Savings Banks to Commercial Banks. J. H. Hamilton.
The Economic Effects of Ship Canals. J. A. Fairlie.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Feb.
Spanish Historic Monuments. Continued. Illustrated. J. L. Powell.
Workers in Wool and Flax; England's Oldest Handicraft. Illustrated.
Isabel S. Robson.
Reception of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, as a Canon of Rouen in 1430. Illustrated.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Jan.
Le Puy; the most Picturesque Place in the World. Continued. Illustrated.
Joseph Pennell.
The Work of John Sedding. Continued. Illustrated. J. P. Cooper and H. Wilson.
Some Old-World Houses. Illustrated. B. Creswell.
"Later Renaissance Architecture in England"; Book by John Belcher and M. E. Macartney. Illustrated.

Architecture.—TALBOT HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
Melrose Abbey. Illustrated.

Arena.—ARENA PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON. 25 cents. Jan.
Freedom and Its Opportunities. Continued. John R. Rogers.
American Inter-state Protective Tariffs. James J. Wait.
Prof. Goldwin Smith and Canada; Our Friends the Enemy. John D. Spence.

Municipal Proprietorship. Augustus L. Mason.
James G. Clark, the American Laureate of Labour. B. O. Flower.
Questionings from the Pews. Benj. F. Burnham.
Is American Domesticity Decreasing? Helen Campbell.
Plutocracy and War. John C. Ridpath.
Mistotee. Rev. Robert Blight.
The Higher Civilisation *versus* Vivisection. Rosa G. Abbott.

Argosy.—R. BENTLEY AND SON. 1s. Feb.
Of the Future Life.
Opium Dens in London; In the Night-Watches. Illustrated. Charles W. Wood.
The Intricacies of Character. H. M. E. Stanton.

Atalanta.—MARSHALL, RUSSELL AND CO. 6d. Feb.
The Percies; the Romance of Great Families. Illustrated. G. Oliver-Williams.
Lamps, Lanterns and Lights; Ancient and Modern. Illustrated. Maud J. Vyse.
Austin Dobson: a Living Poet. Kent Carr.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Feb.
The Capture of Government by Commercialism. John J. Chapman.
The Danger of Experimental Psychology. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg.
The American Labour Unions and the Negro. John S. Durham.
Col. T. W. Higginson's Reminiscences. Continued.
The Proper Education of an Architect. Russell Sturges.

Author.—HORACE COX. 6d. Jan.
Russian Copyright. Henry Cresswell.

Baconiana.—JOHN HODGES. 5s. per annum. Jan.
Shakespeare's Use of Classic Phraseology.
Notes on the "Induction" to "Taming of the Shrew."
On Shakespeare's Sonnets. Continued. M. A. Goodwin.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW AND SONS. 1s. 6d. Jan.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1897. Continued.
The Increase in the Number of Banking Offices opened.
The Bank of England. Illustrated.
Credit and Trade.
The New Indian Currency Measures.
Credit and Trade in the United States of America and Canada.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Feb.
Amongst the Cretan Insurgents. Ernest N. Bennett.
"Queen Oglethorpe," Miss Fanny Oglethorpe. A. S. and A. L.
John Nicholson of Delhi.
The Spanish Crisis.
The Gay Gordons; a Study in Inherited Prestige. J. M. Bulloch.
The Transport Service and the Health of Our Army in India; an Object-Lesson for the Indian Government. Prof. Robert Wallace.
The First Speeches of Edmund Burke; a Famous Students' Club (1747). John Cooke.
Mrs. Bishop in Korea.
The Crisis in China. With Map.

Board of Trade Journal.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 6d. Jan. 15.
The Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages.
British *versus* German Trade Methods.
The American Cotton Goods Trade.
Trading Stations of the West Coast of Africa.
The Cultivation of Coffee and Tea in India.
False Trade Descriptions in India.
Certificates of Origin in Spain.

Bookman.—(LONDON.) HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Jan.
J. M. Barrie as a Dramatist. Illustrated. Edward Morton.
Ellen Nussey; a Reminiscence. With Portrait. Lady Morrison.
A Visit to Dr. Alfred R. Wallace. With Portraits. A. D.
The Staff of the Westminster Gazette.

Bookman.—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 20 cents. Jan.
Libraries and Librarians in America. Illustrated. Joseph D. Miller.
One Hundred Best Books for a Village Library. W. Fleming Phillips and Ellis Fane.
Dr. Johnson's Politics. John Sargeant.
Walt Whitman; an American Bookman. Illustrated. M. A. De Wolfe Howe.
Prof. Henry Drisler. With Portrait. Harry T. Beck.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cents. Jan.
Canada's Share in Imperial Defence. Capt. Charles F. Winter.
Sir William Dawson's Ontology. T. Arnold Haultain.
Explorers of the St. Lawrence Valley and the Great West, 1688-1743; the Makers of the Dominion of Canada. Illustrated. Dr. J. G. Bourinot.
With Lieut.-Col. Booker's Column. Concluded. Illustrated. Robert Larmour.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.
Berlin; a Capital at Play. Illustrated. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Licking the Lighting. Illustrated. Robert Machray.
Cabs of All Countries. Illustrated. Alfred T. Story.
About the Coinage. Illustrated. Alexis Krausse.
Animals as Hunters. Illustrated. Henry Scherren.
Mountaineering in Winter; a Climb on the Schreckhorn. Illustrated. O. G. Jones.
Percival Spencer on Accidents in the Air; Interview. Illustrated. W. P. Wright.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Jan.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; the Largest Steamship Afloat. Illustrated. Gustav H. Schwab.
American Cableways in Open-Pit Mining. Illustrated. Spencer Miller.
The Blight of Trade Unionism. Illustrated. Benj. Taylor.
Dustless Buildings. C. J. H. Woodbury.
Carriage and Waggon Building on the Midland Railway. Illustrated. Charles H. Jones.
Electric Power in the Machine Shop in the United States. Illustrated. E. H. Mullin.
An Ingenious Metallurgical Process. Illustrated. J. W. Meyjes.
A Record in Chimney Reconstruction. Illustrated. E. D. Meier.
Edward Pritchard Martin. With Portrait.

Catholic World.—23, PATERNOSTER ROW. 28. Jan.
 Practical Citizenship. Robert J. Mahon.
 The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome. Rev. George McDermot.
 Savonarola—Monk, Patriot, Martyr. Illustrated. F. M. Edsel.
 Twenty Years' Growth of the Coloured People in Baltimore, Ind. Very Rev. John R. Slattery.
 The Hardships of Catholic Exiles in Siberia. Illustrated. A. M. Clarke.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 28. 4d. Feb.
 Heroes Who fight Fire. Illustrated. Jacob A. Riis.
 The Great Exposition at Omaha. Illustrated. Charles H. Walker.
 The Steerage of To-Day. Illustrated. H. Phelps Whitmarsh.
 My Bedouin Friends. Illustrated. R. Talbot Kelly.
 Thomas R. Lounsbury: an American Scholar. With Portrait. Brander Matthews.
 President Lincoln's Visiting-Card; the Story of the Parole of a Confederate Officer. John M. Bullock.
 The United States Revenue-Cutter Service. Illustrated. Capt. H. D. Smith.
 The Manuscript of "Auld Lang Syne." Cuyler Reynolds.
 Ruskin as an Oxford Lecturer. James M. Bruce.
 Maximilian and Mexico; How an Austrian Archduke ruled an American Empire. Illustrated. Sara Y. Stevenson.
 The First and Last Writings of Washington. S. M. Hamilton.
 Currency Reform. Robert S. Taylor.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. Feb.
 Revelations of the South American Cattle-Trade.
 Peasant-Farming.
 The Patent Office Library. J. B. C. Kershaw.
 A Ramble in Muscat. J. F. Fraser.
 A Day with Macaulay. G. L. Apperson.

Chautauquan.—KEGAN PAUL. 10s. 6d. per annum. Jan.
 The City of Berlin. Illustrated. Emily M. Burbank.
 Schools and Education in the American Colonies. Alice M. Earle.
 The Social Habits of Insects. Anna B. Comstock.
 The Geographical Position of Germany. Cyrus C. Adams.
 Ohio in National Affairs. Illustrated. Charles M. Harvey.
 Who will exploit China? René Pinon.
 Henry George, an Apostle of Reform. With Portrait. Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

Christian Quarterly.—73, LUDGATE HILL. 50 cents. Jan.
 Baptismal Regeneration; the Fundamental Error of Christendom. W. T. Moore.
 Dr. Martineau and His Times. J. W. Monser.
 God's Purpose in the Ages. H. W. Everest.
 A New Epoch in the History of the Disciples in America. Prof. E. S. Ames.
 The Lost Arts of the Church. Frederick G. Strickland.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Feb.
 Bishop Tucker's Charge.
 The Mutiny in Uganda; Extracts from Letters. ?
 Special Evangelistic Mission Effort in Lucknow. Rev. E. A. Hensley.

Church Quarterly Review.—SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. 6s. Jan.
 The Old Testament.
 Dr. Pusey.
 St. Paul or Rev. S. Baring-Gould?
 Dr. Hort's "Christian Ecclesia."
 Tennyson.
 The Relation of Confirmation to Baptism.
 Prof. Benjamin Jowett.
 Dr. Plummer's Commentary on St. Luke.
 The Internal Order of an English Monastery.
 Ecclesiastical Law in England.
 Canon Overton on the Church in England.

Contemporary Review.—ISBISTER. 2s. 6d. Feb.
 The Breaking-up of the Austrian Empire. N. E. Prorok.
 The British Ship of War. Fred. T. Jane.
 Alphonse Daudet. Virginia M. Crawford.
 The Problem of the Far East.
 The Attack on the London County Council. T. McKinnon Wood.
 St. John and Philo Judæus. W. E. Ball.
 Our Trade with Western China. John Foster Fraser.
 "A Typical Alien Immigrant." Arnold White.
 "The Sunken Bell" by Gerhart Hauptmann. Percy Bunting.
 The State of the Army. A Member of the Headquarters Staff.
 Bechuanaland. Rev. John Mackenzie.
 The National Liberal Federation. "A Moderate Radical."

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER AND CO. 1s. Feb.
 Blake and the Dutchmen: Fights for the Flag. Continued. Rev. W. H. Fitchett.
 Mistresses and Servants. Mrs. C. W. Earle.
 Some Real Tiger Stories. A. Sarathkumar Ghosh.
 London Fish and Fish-Shops. C. J. Cornish.
 George Goring: a Gay Cavalier. Miss Eva Scott.
 Concerning Breakfast. E. V. Lucas.
 The Brigands of Calabria. Clare Sorel Strong.
 My First Shipwreck: a Narrative of Fact. Frank T. Bullen.
 Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—T. FISHER UNWIN. 2s. 6d. Feb.
 The Theoretical Foundations of Socialism; Reply to Mr. Hyndman. W. H. Mallock.
 Unpublished Letters to Gustave d'Eichthal. John Stuart Mill.
 Alphonse Daudet. Edmund Gosse.
 The Franco-Russian Alliance. Napoleon Ney.
 Breton Literature. Anatole Le Braz.
 Ibsen and George Sand. Victor Basch.
 Criticism of the Socialist Future State. Adolph Wagner.
 Letters from Rome. Continued. P. D. Fischer.
 Alphonse Daudet. Friedrich Spielhagen.
 Napoleon I. and Prussia. Max Lenz.

Cosmopolitan.—5, BREAM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE. 6d. Jan.
 The Real Klondike. Illustrated. James S. Easby-Smith.
 Stephen Girard and His College. Illustrated. James M. Beck.
 The Great and Small of Family Trees. Illustrated. A. L. Benedict.
 Jekyll-Island on the Georgia Coast. Illustrated. John A. Van Wormer.
 A Brief History of America's Late War with Spain. Illustrated.

Critical Review.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. Jan.
 Prof. Bruce's "The Providential Order of the World." Principal A. Stewart.
 G. Buchanan Gray's "Studies in Hebrew Proper Names." Prof. George A. Smith.
 Rev. David W. Forrest's Book "The Christ of History and of Experience." T. B. Kilpatrick.

Dial.—315, WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Jan. 1.
 Alphonse Daudet.

Jan. 16.
 Energy and Art.
 The Modern-Language Men in Council in America.

Dome.—26, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Jan.
 Wanted: an English Bayreuth. J. F. Runciman.
 Songs:—"Weisse Rosen," by I. von Bronsart; Cradle-Song, by Vernon Blackburn; "Love Alone will stay," by E. Elgar.

Dublin Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. Jan.
 English Biblical Criticism in the Thirteenth Century. Very Rev. Dom F. A. Gasquet.
 The Hiberno-Danish Predecessors of Columbus. Mrs. Marion Mulhall.
 Professor Jowett. X. Y. Z.
 St. Jerome and Rome. Rev. Dom J. Chapman.
 Impressions of the Holy Land. A. F. Spender.
 St. Francis of Sales as a Preacher. Canon Mackey.
 Christian Democracy. C. S. Devas.

East Asia.—MARSHALL, RUSSELL AND CO. 1s. Jan.
 The Fetishism of the Javanese. Elisse Genlis.
 Trepan. "A Ship Surgeon."
 The Leprosy Problem. Dr. Norman Walker.

Economic Review.—RIVINGTONS. 3s. Jan.
 The Quantitative Theory of Money. William W. Carille.
 Guglielmo Ferrero; an Italian Socialist in Northern Countries. Bernard W. Henderson.
 The International Co-operative Congress of Delft. Henry W. Wolff.
 Social Reform and the Education of the Clergy. Rev. H. Rashdall.
 Emigration; a Plea for State Aid. R. E. Macnaghten.
 Poor-Law Reform. Geoffrey Drage.

Edinburgh Review. LONGMANS. 6s. Jan.
 Valmy Auerstädt.
 "William Blackwood and his Sons"; the Annals of a Publishing House.
 Dongola.
 The Irish University Question.
 The Success of the Anglo-Saxons.
 The Harley Papers.
 The Birds of London.
 The Works of Rudyard Kipling.
 Mr. Bryce on the Future of South Africa.
 Indian Frontier Policy.

Educational Review.—(LONDON). 157, STRAND. 6d. Feb.
 The Philosophy of Conferences. William K. Hill.
 University Education for Women and the Holloway Conference. Sara A. Burstall.

Licence-es-lettres. W. J. Clark.
 Presidential Address at A.P.L.T.C. Annual Meeting. W. J. Frere.
 The Training of Teachers of Elementary Science. L. C. Miall.

Educational Review.—(AMERICA). J. M. DENT AND CO. 1s. 8d. Jan.
 Some Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education. Charles H. Matchett and Others.
 School-Building in New York City. Illustrated. C. B. J. Snyder.
 Superintendents for the American Common Schools; a New Profession. Charles F. Thwing.
 Fatigue in School-Children. Smith Baker.
 Age at which Children leave School. F. H. Law.
 Education in Hawaii. F. B. Dresslar.
 Sub-Freshman English. Continued. Adams S. Hill and Eliz. A. Withey.

Educational Times.—89, FARRINGTON STREET. 6d. Jan.
 The Technical Education of Girls. Miss A. J. Cooper.
 The Training of Teachers.

February.
 Half-Yearly General Meeting of the College of Preceptors.
 The Winter Meeting at the College of Preceptors; a Schoolmasters' Holiday. J. W. Longsdon.

Eng.
 The Possibilities of Ship-Building. Illustrated.
 Future Super. J. Stephen.
 Automatic M. Maxim.
 The Control of The Economy. Dugald C.
 Cost-Keeping. Henry K.
 European Systems. The Transm. The Cyanid. Thomas.

Eng.
 The Early H. Howarth.
 The Conqueror. The Adminis. Continue.
 John de Robt. The Date of Bishop of Qu. Corresponden.

Englis.
 How to reach. "Even as You." Arthur G.
 The Queen's Lady Elizabeth. J. M. B.
 Napoleon I. The King and

E.
 Courtship. L. St. Thomas. Illustrated.
 Folk Lore of

Englishw.
 Home Indus. Factory Insp. Shall Women. Ladies as Wom.

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 The Harvest. On Some I. W. W. Po. Christina Ro.

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Fort.
 M. Hanotat. The County. Shakespear. Corea. E. Forty Years. Authors, P. From Canto. A Remedy. Mr. Wilfrid. Hope for the A Monroe I. The Agricul. Bradley. Th. Shortc.

America's
 The Future. Electrical

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 15. Jan.

The Possibilities and Limitations of Electric Traction. F. J. Sprague.
Ship-Building as a Productive Industry in Great Britain. Continued.
Illustrated. James McKechnie.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World. Continued.
J. Stephen Jeans.
Automatic Machinery the Secret of Cheap Production. Hiram S. Maxim.
The Control and Fixation of Shifting Sands. Illustrated. John Gifford.
The Economy and Efficiency of the Large Gas Engine. Illustrated.
Dugald Clerk.
Cost-Keeping Methods in Machine-Shop and Foundry. Continued.
Henry Roland.
European Systems of House-Heating. J. L. Saunders.
The Transmission of Power by Belts and Pulleys. C. L. Redfield.
The Cyanid Process for Gold Ores in Western America. Illustrated.
Thomas Tonge.

English Historical Review.—LONGMANS. 58. Jan.

The Early History of Babylonia; the Rulers of Kengi and Kish. Sir H. H. Howorth.
The Conqueror's Footprints in Domesday. F. Baring.
The Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution. Continued. J. R. Tanner.
John de Robethon and the Robethon. J. F. Chance.
The Date of King Alfred's Death. W. H. Stevenson.
Bishop de Quadra's Letter and the Death of Amy Robsart. James Gairdner.
Correspondence of Richard Cromwell. Mrs. R. Burn.

English Illustrated Magazine.—198, STRAND. 6d. Feb.

How to reach Klondike. Illustrated. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
"Even as You and I"; at Home with the Barnum Rafiks. Illustrated.
Arthur Goddard.
The Queen's Personal Interest in India. Illustrated. Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Lady Elizabeth Percy; a Wonderful Woman of Merrie England. Illustrated.
J. M. Bulloch.
Napoleon I., the Great Adventurer. Illustrated. X. Y. Z.
The King and Queen of the Belgians. Illustrated. Mary S. Warren.

Englishwoman.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.

Courtship, Limited and Unlimited. Lady Jeune.
St. Thomas's Home, Basingstoke, for the Friendless and Fallen.
Illustrated. Annie Crake.
Folk Lore of the Abruzzi. Concluded. E. C. Vansittart.

Englishwoman's Review.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 15. Jan.

Home Industries.
Factory Inspectors and their Work in 1896.
Shall Women be excluded from Church Parish Councils?
Ladies as Laundry Proprietors. M. B. and A. S.

Essex Review.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 15. 6d. Jan.

The Harvest of Saffron Walden. Illustrated. Algernon R. Goddard.
On Some Interesting Essex Brasses. Illustrated. Miller Christy and
W. W. Porteous.
Christina Rossetti. Miss Charlotte Fell Smith.

Expositor.—27, PATERNOSTER ROW. 15. Feb.

The Name of Names. Dr. John Watson.
"Born of the Virgin Mary." Prof. F. Zahn.
The Incarnation and Judgment. Bishop G. A. Chadwick.
Are there Two Epistles in II. Corinthians? A Reply. Rev. N. J. D. White.
A Criticism of the New Chronology of Paul. Prof. B. W. Bacon.
St. Paul's Theory of Ethics. Prof. J. A. Beet.
The Fatherhood of God. Continued. Dr. R. W. Dal.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.

The Incarnation and the Atonement. Bishop C. J. Elliott.
A Wave of Hypercriticism. Prof. W. C. van Manen.

Fireside Magazine.—7, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 6d. Feb.

How a German lives. Illustrated. Rev. A. N. Cooper.
Ningpo; a Chinese Treaty port. Illustrated. "A British Subject."

Folk-Lore.—DAVID NUTT. 3s. 6d. Dec.

Notes on Orendel and Other Stories. Prof. W. P. Ker.
Some Oxfordshire Seasonal Festivals. Illustrated. Percy Manning.
The Binding of a God. Wm. Crooke.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Feb.

M. Hanotaux.
The County Council Election. H. L. W. Lawson.
Shakespeare and the Earl of Pembroke. Sidney Lee.
Corea. E. H. Parker.
Forty Years in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Frederick Gals.
Authors, Publishers, and Booksellers. John A. Steuart.
From Canton to Mandalay. William Johnstone.
A Remedy for Baby-Farming. Frances C. Low.
Mr. Wilfrid Ward's "Cardinal Wiseman." W. S. Lilly.
Hope for the West Indies. Sir George Baden-Powell.
A Monroe Doctrine for China. "Diplomaticus."
The Agricultural Brigade of the Monstrous Regiment of Women. Edith
Bradley.
The Shortcomings of Our Sporting Literature. Baron Christoph Biedermann.

Forum.—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 15. 6d. Jan.

America's Coast Defences. Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
The Future of Binetism. Senator George G. Vest.
Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years. Elihu Thomson.

Exports and Wages. Jacob Schoenhof.

The Reconquest of New York by Tammany. Simon Sterne.
The Political Outlook in America. Henry Watterson.
The Incorporation of the Working Class. Hugh McGregor.
China and Chinese Railway Concessions. Clarence Cary.
Is it Worth While to take out a Patent? Harwood Huntington.
Education in Hawaii. Henry S. Townsend.
American Excavations at Sparta and Corinth. J. Gennadius.
The Relation of the Drama to Literature. Prof. Brander Matthews.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—42, BOND STREET, NEW YORK.
25 cents. Feb.

The 'Gold Regions of the Klondike. With Map. Illustrated. Henry C. Colver.
Alaska; the Land of the Klondike. Illustrated. R. H. Herron.
Andrew Jackson as Statesman and President. Illustrated. A. Oakley Hall.
Life in Norway. Illustrated. Helen Bradford.
The Methodists of America. Illustrated. Dr. F. C. Iglehart.
The Army of the Potomac. Illustrated. Gen. H. C. King.

Genealogical Magazine.—ELLIOT STOCK. 15. Feb.

The Newshams of Chadshunt, in the County of Warwick. Maxwell Adams.
The Blakes of Galway. Continued. Martin J. Blake.
The Warwickshire Ardens. Mrs. C. C. Stopes.
Great Chalfield. Walter Chitty.
Sledy Castle, County Waterford.
Descent of Watts of Cheadle, Bulkeley Hall and Abney, Cheshire.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 15. Feb.

The Guild of Literature and Art; the Story of a Famous Society. F. G. Kition.
English Prose. T. S. Omond.
Origin of Phrases; Up Stream. Philip Kent.
The Nevill Princesses. Alison Buckler.
National Tree-Planting. G. Clarke Nuttall, B.Sc.
The Spanish Empire; "For the Glory has Departed." Kenneth J. Spalding.
Dr. Johnson's Conversation. Dora Cave.

Geographical Journal.—1, SAVILE ROW. 25. Jan.

The Field of Geography. Sir Clements R. Markham.
Two Recent Journeys in Northern Somaliland. With Maps and Illustrations. F. B. Parkinson and Lieut. Brander-Dunbar.
Rockall.
The Funafuti Coral-Boring Expedition.
Geographical Research in the United States. Marcus Baker.
The India Survey Report for 1895-96.
The Discovery of Australia. R. S. Whiteway.

Girl's Own Paper.—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.

Typical Church Towers of Buckinghamshire. Illustrated.
Johann S. Bach. Illustrated. E. d'Estere-Keeling.
Rambles with Nature Students. Continued. Illustrated. Mrs. Brightwen.

Good Words.—ISBISTER. 6d. Feb.

Steam Trawling. Illustrated.
Pseudonyms; the Science of Anonymity. Harry Smith.
Pages from Sir George H. B. Macleod's Journal in the Crimea. Continued.
Science of Some Toys. Illustrated. James Swinburne.
Nature's Soaps. G. Clarke Nuttall.

Great Thoughts.—28, HUTTON STREET, FLEET STREET. 6d. Feb.

Literary London. Illustrated. The Editor.
Clement Scott on the Theatre; Does It Make for Good? Interview.
R. Blathwayt.
The Beautiful in Nature. Illustrated. Rev. Wm. Spiers.
Sir Francis Drake. Illustrated.
Sydney Dobell, Poet and Patriot. With Portrait.
W. H. M. Christie, Astronomer-Royal; Interview. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.
Mrs. Oliphant's Novels. With Portrait. Gerald Lee.

Harper's Magazine.—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 15. Feb.

The Nicaragua Canal; Projects for an Isthmian Canal. David Turpie.
Stuttgart. Continued. Illustrated. Elise J. Allen.
Russians and Icelanders in America; Some Americans from Over-sea. Illustrated. Kirk Munroe.
Undercurrents in Indian Political Life. F. H. Skrine.
Recent Development of Musical Culture in Chicago. George P. Upton.

Homiletic Review.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 15. 3d. Jan.

Pulpit Style. Prof. W. Garden Baikie.
Our Uncertainties concerning the Exact Date of the Birth of Jesus. Dr. Denis Wortman.

House.—"QUEEN" OFFICE. 6d. Feb.

Some Furnishings from the House of John Wesley. Illustrated.

Humanitarian.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Feb.

Emile Zola on Anti-Semitism in France. Interview. Robert Sherard.
Insanity as a Plea for Divorce. Mrs. Hawcis.
Among the Women of the Harem at Cairo. Nafessah Hanour.
Military Prisons; in the Name of Discipline. H. W. C. B.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning and her Sex. John Stuart.
Work for Women in the Goldfields. Susan Carpenter.
Modern Penology. G. Rayleigh Vicars.

Index Library.—179, EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
21s. per annum. Dec.

Gloucester Inquisitiones Post Mortem.
Bristol Wills.
Sussex Wills.
Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem.
Commissariat of Inverness.

Intelligence.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cents. Jan.
The Origin of Symbolism. Continued. Illustrated. Rufus E. Moore.
The Dogma of the Trinity. Rev. Henry Frank.
Arbitration, Force. Barnetta Brown.
Pythagoras and "Being." Continued. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

International Magazine.—UNION QUINN CO., CHICAGO.
15 cents. Jan.
Winter Days in Jamaica. With Map and Illustrations. Lillian D. Kelsey.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—24, NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.
1s. Jan.
Redmond O'Gallagher, the Martyr-Bishop of Derry. Bishop O'Doherty.
The Continuity Theory. Mgr. John S. Vaughan.
Phœnicia and Israel. Continued. Rev. Hugh Pope.
The Origin and Conservation of Motion. Rev. M. Barrett.

Tara, Pagan and Christian. Bishop Healy.
The Policy of Cardinal Wiseman. Dr. Wm. Barry.
The Economic Aspect of Socialism. Continued. Rev. M. Cronin.
Graziolo d' Bambiaglioli; Dante's First Defender. Edmund G. Gardner.
Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL AND SON, DUBLIN. 6d. Feb.
Some Notes on Macbeth. Dr. Montagu Griffin.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. Jan.
Genizah Specimens; Ecclesiasticus. S. Schechter Aquila. F. C. Burkitt.
The Typical Character of Anglo-Jewish History. Joseph Jacobs.
The Anti-Karate Writings of Saadiah Gaon. Dr. S. Poznanski.
An Apocryphal Work ascribed to Philo of Alexandria. Dr. L. Cohn.
The Progress of Religious Thought during the Victorian Reign. O. J. Simon.
The Great Synod. Dr. S. Krauss.

Journal of Education.—86, FLEET STREET. 6d. Jan.
Higher-Grade Schools, Ecoles Primaires Supérieures and Realschulen.
Girls' High Schools; their Aims, Hours, and Curriculum. F. Storr.
Secondary Education in 1897.

Feb.
Mgr. Molloy on a Roman Catholic University for Ireland. Interview.
C. S. B.
How to train Housewives. Mary L. Cameron.
Christopher Wase, Schoolmaster and University Beadle. (1630-1690).
Prof. Foster Watson.

Journal of Finance.—15, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.
2s. 6d. Jan.

Brazilian Position and Prospects. Andrew Still.
London County Council Finance. W. A. Chater.
Recent Newspaper Company Results. Leonard H. West.
The Peruvian Corporation. Continued. John Samson.
The Apotheosis of Sewing Cotton. Sydney J. Murray.
The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. W. J. Stevens.
Monetary Statistics of the Leading Countries. Continued. Ottomar Haupt.
Proprietary Life Assurance Offices; American Valuation Rate. "Actuarius."
1s. Feb.
Are American Investments Safe? S. F. Van Oss.
American Politics and Investors. H. N. Robson.
The Value of Rhodesia. Leonard H. West.
The Banking Half-Year. Sydney J. Murray.
Loans on Life Policies. "Actuarius."
Argentine Railways. John Samson.

Journal of Geology.—LUZAC & CO. 50 cents. Dec.
The Geologic Relations of the Martinez Group of California at the Typical Locality. John C. Merriam.
Studies in the So-called Porphyritic Gneiss of New Hampshire. Continued. R. A. Daly.
Supplementary Hypothesis respecting the Origin of the Loess of the Mississippi Valley. T. C. Chamberlin.
Cryptodiscus Hall. Illustrated. Stuart Weller.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—KELIHER AND CO. 2s. Jan.
Shiloh; or, the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, Aug. 6, 7, 1862, in the American Civil War. Lieut.-Col. T. Tully.
The Old Royal Army of France. Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
Soldiering in the West Indies in the Days of Queen Anne. Charles Dalton.

Juridical Review.—STEVENS AND HAYNES. 3s. 6d. Jan.
Legal Education in England. T. Raleigh.
The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Dr. T. G. Nasmyth.
Sir Walter Scott and the French Law of Ejection. Andrew Mure.
Reforms in Registration: Lord Low's Committee. John Burns.
Employers' Liability on the Continent. Continued. A. Pearce Higgins.
The Seven Earls of Scotland. C. R. A. Howden.
Liquidate Damages and Penalty. R. Scott Brown.

Knowledge.—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Feb.
The Floor of a Continent. Illustrated. Grenville A. J. Cole.
Birds; from a Hole in the Mudflats. Illustrated. Harry F. Witherby.

Liquid Fluorine. Illustrated. C. F. Townsend.
The Spectra of Bright Stars. E. W. Matunder.
Ancient Red Deer Antlers. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.
Notes on Comets and Meteors. W. F. Denning.

Ladies' Home Journal.—CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., BOSTON. 10 cents Feb.

With Washington in the Minuet. Illustrated. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
Getting Good Pictures of Children. Illustrated. E. B. Core.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON AND CO. 6d. Feb.
Alfred Austin; the Poet Laureate at Home. Illustrated. Laura A. Smith.

Ball-Givers and Ball-Goers. Illustrated. Mrs. F. Harcourt Williamson.
The Queen of Würtemberg. Illustrated.
Society in Cairo. Illustrated. E. F. Harvie.
Gretna Green and Fleet Marriages. Illustrated. Mrs. Stepnay Rawson.
Hockey for Ladies. Illustrated. Kathleen Waldron.
Mary Horneck; "the Jessamy Bride." Illustrated. F. Frankfort Moore.

Land Magazine.—12, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER. 1s. Jan.
Small Holdings and Small Holders. John Madge.
Women and the Future of Agriculture. Lord Willoughby de Broke and Others.
The Larch. W. R. Fisher.
Dairy-Farming in Sweden. William E. Bear.
Weather Lore. Joseph Ashby.
Farm Labourers; Reminiscences of their Ways and Words. Col. Geo. W. Raikes.

Law Quarterly Review.—STEVENS AND SONS, 119, CHANCERY LANE. 5s. Jan.

A Prologue to a History of English Law. F. W. Maitland.
The Wage of Law Teachers. C. N. Gregory.
Wills in Ancient Egypt. F. L. Griffith.
Preferential Debts of Railway Receivers. C. B. Labatt.
Statutory Rules and Orders. J. Dundas White.
The Indian Press Prosecutions. H. C. Trapnell.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.
Chess-Playing To-day. Illustrated. J. Arnold Green.
The Caledonia Academy, Alabama; a "Saddle-Back" Academy.
T. Kirkpatrick.
Greenwich Observatory. Illustrated. E. Walter Maunder.
Some Curious Instincts. Continued. Charles Dixon.
Irish Wit and Humour. Continued. Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling.
Australian Politics and Public Men. Illustrated. C. H. Irwin.
Cardiff. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.—6, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1s. Feb.

Florida; the Land of the Winter Cucumber.
Sharps; How They live on Nothing a Year. Dora E. W. Spratt.
The Latin Quarter and Its Environs; Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan. T. F. Wolfe.
Edward Bellamy's, "Equality," etc. Back from Altruria. Robert Timsol.
The Poetry of Shelter. C. C. Abbott.
Odours. Samuel M. Wams.

London Quarterly Review.—CHARLES H. KELLY, 26, PATERNOSTER ROW. 4s. Jan.

Tennyson's Life and Letters.
The Making of New South Wales.
Cyprian; a High Churchman of the Third Century.
Minor Annals of the House of Commons.
Wild Norway.
The Story of Some English Shires.
Rudyard Kipling the Poet.
In South Central Africa.
Agricultural Depression and Foreign Competition.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. Feb.

The Sixth Duke of Devonshire; "the Kindest-Hearted of the Great." S. Arthur Strong.
Preparatory School Assistant Masters. Eric Parker.
"The True Sublime of Boating." St. J. E. C. Hankin.

Ludgate.—63, FLEET STREET. 6d. Feb.
Col. Eaton's Collection of War Medals at the Royal United Service Institution; For Valour. Illustrated. H. C. Shelley.
Sandow's School of Physical Culture. St. James's Street. Illustrated. George Bellingham.
A Discourse on Daffodils. Illustrated. E. Sixela.
Canting Heraldry. Illustrated. Callum Begg.
Furniture-Polishing; the Cry of the Children. Illustrated. Frank Hird.
"Some of My Experiences." Illustrated. Symposium by Journalists.
J. Harman on How Greyhounds are trained; Interview. Illustrated. Wellesley Pain.

Lute.—PATEY AND WILLIS. 2d. Jan.
Madame Clara Novello Davies. With Portrait.
Anthem:—"The Spirit of God;" by A. W. Marchant.

McClure's
Future North
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Portrait of
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John Burro
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McClure's Magazine.—McCLURE, NEW YORK. 10 cents. Feb.
Future North Polar Exploration. Dr. F. Nansen.
The Last Days of George Washington. Illustrated. Col. Tobias Lear.
Some Great Portraits of Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War. Illustrated. Continued.
Charles A. Dana.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 13. Feb.
Macaulay and Lucian. Colonel Jarrett.
Some Memories of a Prison Chaplain.
What the Army does not want. "Stevins."
The French Invasion of Ireland. Continued. C. Litton Falkiner.
David Hannay's "History of our Navy," 1217-1683. Lieutenant-Colonel
Sir G. S. Clarke.

Manchester Quarterly.—29, SHOE LANE. 13. Jan.
The Songs of Burns. Thomas Derby.
Voices from Sea and Shore. W. Noel Johnson.
More Silly Stories about Shakespeare. James T. Foard.
Politics; a Study of Telegraphy Poles. Edgar Attkins.

Medical Magazine.—62, KING WILLIAM STREET. 13. Jan.
The Proposed University of Westminster.
Some Outstanding Professional Events in 1897.
Public Health in the Year 1897.

Mind.—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 35. Jan.
Hegel's Theory of the Political Organism. B. Bosanquet.
A Contribution towards an Improvement in Psychological Method. W.
McDougall.
On the Logical Subject of the Proposition. E. C. Benecke.
The Dialectical Method. Prof. E. B. McGilvary.
Kant's Doctrine of Time and Space. J. H. Hyslop.

Missionary Review of the World.—FUNK AND WAGNALLS. 13. Jan.
The Revival of the Prayer Spirit. Dr. A. T. Pierson.
The Present Situation in Asia. Illustrated. Robert E. Speer.

Monist.—KEGAN PAUL. 28. 6d. Jan.
The Aryans and the Ancient Italians. Prof. G. Sergi.
The Evolution of Religion. May John W. Powell.
Love as a Factor in Evolution. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.
Causation, Physical and Metaphysical. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.
On the Philosophy of Laughing. Dr. Paul Carus.
On the Philosophical Basis of Christianity in its Relation to Buddhism.
Prof. Rudolf Eucken.

Monthly Musical Record.—AUGENER. 2d. Feb.
A Plea for Cosmopolitanism. E. A. Baughman.
Johann Friedrich Reichardt. J. S. S.
Cavatina for Pianoforte, by Richard Hofmann.

Monthly Packet.—A. D. INNES. 13. Feb.
Poor-Law Children; Women's Public Work. Miss E. March-Phillipps.
The Eighties, 1780-89; a Cameo from English History.
Samuel Richardson's Novel, "Sir Charles Grandison." K. L. Montgomery.

Municipal Affairs.—52, WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cents. Dec.
Public Control, Ownership or Operation of Municipal Franchises. R. R.
Bowker.

Municipal Electric Lighting. Prof. John R. Commons.
The Relations of the City and the State. Prof. F. J. Goodnow.
Civic Service of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco. F. Richard
Freud.
Greater New York a Century Hence. Col. George E. Waring, Jr.
The Philadelphia Gas-Lease. Dr. F. W. Speirs.
Municipal Gas in Philadelphia. Col. John I. Rogers.
Improved Tenement Homes for American Cities. G. A. Weber.

Music.—1402, AUDITORIUM TOWER, CHICAGO. 25 cents. Jan.
La Scala and Giuseppe Verdi. Edw. Baxter Perry.
Puccini. Alfred Veit.
William Shakespeare. F. W. Wodell.
The Ritual Chant in the Catholic Church. Continued. Edw. Dickinson.
Ancient and Modern Violin-Making. Continued. W. W. Oakes.
Frederic Grant Gleason. Illustrated. W. S. B. Mathews.
Mr. Robert W. Stevens, Frau Bertha Mas-Tapper, Mr. P. C. Lutkin, and
Mr. A. Stankowitch. With Portraits.
The Quintessence of Wagnerism. H. A. Norris.

Musical Herald.—8, WARWICK LANE. 2d. Feb.
Mr. Ernest Fowles. With Portrait.
Song in Both Notations:—"By the Sad Sea-Waves," by Julius Benedict.

Musical Opinion.—150, HOLBORN. 2d. Feb.
Brahmsiana. Continued. J. B. K.

Musical Record.—OLIVER DITSON, BOSTON, MASS. 10 cents. Jan.
Portrait of Paderewski.
A Christmas with Leschetitzky. Helen Hopekirk.
John Burroughs on Music. H. T. Finck.
Music for Piano:—"Romance," by A. Farwell; "Gavotte Pastorale;" by
O. Schmidt.

Musical Times.—NOVELLO. 4d. Feb.
Mr. W. H. Cummings. With Portrait.
Anthems:—"When the Sabbath was Past," by Myles B. Foster; "Alleluia!
Now is Christ risen," by Thomas Adams.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 38. 6d. Feb.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Washington. J. W. Longley.
The Russian Advance on India. E. C. Ringler Thomson.
Mining and Politics in the Transvaal. M.
William Cory; an Eton Master. Bernard Holland.
Raiding the Clergy. A. G. Boscawen.
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.
The Tragedy of Arthur Crawford. Circumspect Agatis.
Mind and Disease. Dr. Herbert Coryn.
The British Bounty to Asia. K. Copsch.
The Engineering Struggle. Sir Benjamin C. Browne.

Natural Science.—J. M. DENT AND CO. 13. Feb.
The Classification of the Day Butterflies. Concluded. Illustrated.
A. Radcliffe Grote.
The Geographical Distribution of the Actiniaria of Jamaica. J. E. Duerden.
The Authenticity of Plateau Implements. Illustrated. Rev. R. Ashington
Bullen and W. J. Lewis Abbott.
Suess's Theories of Geographical Evolution. Dr. J. W. Gregory.

Nature Notes.—ELLIOT STOCK. 62, PATERNOSTER ROW. 2d. Jan.
Notes on Buds. Illustrated. Rev. G. Henslow.
Notes on London Birds in 1897. A. Holte Macpherson.

New Century Review.—4, PILGRIM STREET, LUDGATE HILL. 6d. Feb.
"Victoria the Great." Robert Dennis.
Highland Sheilings and Norwegian Soeters. R. Hedger Wallace.
The Literary Life of Edinburgh. Rev. A. H. Moncur Sime.
How the Outs can become the Ins. James Macray.
Ibsen. Percy Fitzgerald.
The Story of the *Fall Mall Gazette*. Dyke Rhoads.
The Hungry Hohenzollerns. Louis Egerton.
The Rise and Growth of International Law. J. E. R. Stephens.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cents. Jan.
The Old Middlesex Canal, Mass. Illustrated. Arthur T. Hopkins.
Two Years with a Coloured Regiment. Illustrated. Frances B. Perkins.
Dudley Leavitt's New Hampshire Almanac. Illustrated. John Albee.
General Nathanael Greene. Illustrated. Mary A. Greene.
Ideals of College Education. F. Spencer Baldwin.
The City of Lawrence, Mass. Illustrated. George H. Young.
Boston's Penal Institutions. Illustrated. William I. Cole.
The Age of Homespun. Horace Bushnell.

New Orthodoxy.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Feb.
C. H. Spurgeon's Mistake. Rev. R. Tuck.
The Religious Messages of the Modern Poets from Keats to Coleridge. J. S.
Pattinson.
Some Fading Lines in Theology. Dr. K. C. Anderson.

New Time.—56, FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO. 10 cents. Jan.
The Wolcott Commission and its Results. Charles A. Towne.
Direct Legislation: Symposium.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 23. 6d. Feb.
Barking Hall; a Year After. Poem by Algernon Charles Swinburne.
England at War. Frederick Greenwood.
The Expansion of Germany. Henry Birchenough.
German versus British Trade in the East. Clavell Tripp.
The Quaint Side of Parliament. Michael MacDonagh.
Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Miss I. A. Taylor.
French Officialism. Count de Cernoe.
The Future of the Anglo-Afghan Alliance. Moulvie Rafuddin Ahmad.
The Permanent Pacification of the Indian Frontier. Major G. J. Young-
husband.
More about Sheridan. W. Fraser Rae.
The Native Press in India. G. M. Chesney.
The Manchester School and To-day. Andrew Carnegie.
Sir John Lubbock on "The Financial Relations Commission"; a Reply.
Earl of Mayo.
Captain Mahan's Counsels to the United States. Lieut.-Col. Sir George
Sydenham Clarke.
Dante and Paganism. D. R. Fearon.
The Real Grievances of the Uitlanders. Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson.
Great Britain's Opportunity in China. C. A. Morsing.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—44, FLEET STREET. 2d. Feb.
Hints on the Selection of Appropriate Hymn-Tunes. O. A. Mansfield.
Mr. F. Thackway. With Portrait.

North American Review.—WM. HEINEMANN. 50 cents. Jan.
Why Homicide has increased in the United States. Continued. Prof.
Cesare Lombroso.
Passing of the People's Party in America. Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer.
The Speaker and the Committees of the American House of Representatives.
Gen. A. W. Greely.
America's Opportunity in Asia. Charles Denby, Jun.
The Intellectual Powers of Woman. Prof. Fabian Franklin.
Industrial Advance of Germany. M. G. Mulhall.
Jersey; a Paradise of Good Government. Max O'Rell.
Commercial Superiority of the United States. Worthington C. Ford.
The Farce of the Chinese Exclusion Laws. J. Thomas Schart.
Conditions governing Torpedo-Boat Design. Lieut. R. C. Smith.
The Irish Question in a New Light. Horace Plunkett.
The Heart and the Will in Belief. Prof. John G. Hibben.
A Civil Service Retirement Fund. Eben Brewer.
Problem of Next Century's City. Amasa Thornton.

Organist and Choirmaster.—3, BERNERS STREET. 3d. Jan.

Sight-Reading in the Public Schools of Sydney, N.S.W. Dr. C. Vincent.
 Synagogue Plain Song. Continued. Rev. F. L. Cohen.
 Music:—"Christ's Resurrection," from Easter Cantata, by C. W. Pearce.

Overland Monthly.—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cents. Jan.

The Snake River Country, Idaho. Illustrated. J. M. Goodwin.
 A National Pilot Service: a Neglected Duty of Congress. Charles E. Naylor.
 The Old Basket-Weaver of San Fernando. Illustrated. J. Torney Connor.
 An Other End of the Century School in America. T. S. Browne.
 To Klondike by River and Lake. Illustrated. Thomas Magee.
 Fort Gunnybags, San Francisco. Illustrated.
 Elephant-Hunting in Central Africa; a Hunter's Paradise. Illustrated.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—24, HANOVER SQUARE. 2s. 6d. Jan.

Dr. C. Schick.
 Adoni-Bezek's City. Dr. C. Schick.
 The Taking of Jerusalem by the Persians, A.D. 614. Prof. Ch. Clermont-Ganneau.
 On the Date of the Siloam Inscription. E. J. Pilcher and Ebenezer Davis.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Feb.

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Illustrated. John St. Aubyn.
 South London. Continued. Illustrated. Sir Walter Besant.
 The Great Seal from Cromwell to Victoria. Illustrated. J. Holt Schooling.
 The Campaign of Copenhagen. Illustrated. W. O'Connor Morris.
 Provost's House, Eton; an Historic House. Walter Durnford.

Parents' Review.—28, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER. 6d. Jan.

Punishment in Education. Rev. E. J. Cunningham.
 The Child of To-day. Grace Gwynne.
 Civic and Moral Training in Schools.
 On Physical Education. Richard Timberg.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Feb.

The Cavalry: How Soldiers fight. Illustrated. Norreys Connell.
 Real Ghost Stories. Continued. Illustrated. E. and H. Heron.
 New Kings on Old Thrones. Illustrated. B. Waters.
 The Light Weights of Naval Warfare. Illustrated. George Griffith.
 The Garden of Eden Discovered. Illustrated. Herbert C. Fyfe.
 Freaks: Human Nails and Horns. Illustrated. J. R. Creed.
 A Day on a Trout Farm in Surrey. Illustrated. Alfred Arkas.
 Totems. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr.

Physical Review.—MACMILLAN. 50 cents. Dec.

The Effects of Tension and Quality of the Metal upon the Changes in Length produced in Iron Wires by Magnetisation. Byron B. Brackett.
 The Discharge of Electrified Bodies by the X Rays. Continued. C. D. Child.

Post-Lore.—GAY AND BIRD. 6s. cents. Jan.

A Tale of Arion. Elizabeth Taylor.
 Jenik Ibsen and the Ethical Drama of the Nineteenth Century. Helena Knorr.
 Renaissance Pictures in Robert Browning's Poetry. Richard Burton.
 Emerson. Maurice Maeterlinck.
 Kindliness as an Element of Faith in Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Carlyle. Emily S. Hamblen.
 Fear in "Macbeth." F. L. Pattee.
 Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Political Science Quarterly.—HENRY FROWDE. 3s. 6d. Dec.

The American National Finances, 1833-97. A. D. Noyes.
 The Scholar's Opportunity. Prof. J. B. Clark.
 The Silver Situation in India. J. C. Harrison.
 The Proportion of Children in the United States. W. A. King.
 Federal Trust Legislation. C. F. Randolph.
 Government and Press in England. Edward Porritt.
 Adam Smith's Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue, and Arms at Glasgow. Prof. W. Hasbach.

Positivist Review.—WILLIAM REEVES. 3d. Feb.

Fabien Maguin. J. H. Bridges.
 The Increase of the Army. Edward S. Beesly.
 The Positivist Standard of Duty. Charles G. Higginson.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—MACCALLA AND CO., PHILADELPHIA. 80 cents. Jan.

Theistic Evolution. George Macloskie.
 Apostolic Literature and Apostolic History. George T. Purvis.
 The England of the Westminster Assembly. Ethelbert D. Warfield.
 The Metaphysics of Christian Apologetics. Wm. B. Greene, Jr.
 Two Phases of the History of the Huguenots. Edward Böhl.
 Prof. Zahn's History of Sunday. Samuel T. Lowrie.
 James Lindsay's "Theistic Philosophy of Religion." Henry C. Minton.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—THOMAS MITCHELL, 48, ALDERSGATE STREET. 2s. Jan.

Mrs. Oliphant. M. Johnson.
 The Spiritual Principle of the Atonement. R. G. G.
 Rolf Boldrewood. Joseph Ritson.
 Is Perpetual Poverty a Divine Decree? J. Hyslop Bell.
 The Apologetic Value of the Person of Christ. J. G. Bowran.

The New Citizenship. John Forster.
 Richard Holt Hutton. Robert Hind.
 The New Sayings of Jesus. A. Lewis Humphries.

Psychological Review.—MACMILLAN. 3s. Jan.

On Selective Thinking. J. Mark Baldwin.
 Some Effects of Size on Judgments of Weight. H. K. Wolfe.
 Effects of the Study for Examinations on the Nervous and Mental Condition of Female Students. Frances M. Drury and Clara F. Folsom.
 A Study of the Temperature Sense. J. F. Crawford.
 Social Consciousness in Children. Will S. Monroe.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—MACMILLAN. 2 dols. per annum. Jan.

Augustin Cournot and Mathematical Economics. Irving Fisher.
 Canada and the Silver Question. John Davidson.
 Monetary Changes in Japan. Garrett Droppers.
 The Coal Miners' Strike of 1897. J. E. George.
 The Lease of the Philadelphia Gas-Works. William D. Lewis.

Quarterly Review.—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. Jan.

Wagner and the Bayreuth Idea.
 Ireland in 1798.
 The Venture of Theism.
 George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham.
 Dr. Samuel Butler, Dr. Thomas Arnold, Dr. E. C. Hawtrey, and Rev. E. Thring: Four Great Head-Masters.
 Lord Nelson.
 Colonial Champions in the Mother Country.
 Gibbon at Lausanne.
 The House of Blackwood.
 The London County Council.
 Fifty Years of Liberalism.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. Feb.

The Prince of Wales and the Bluecoat Boys. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
 Hospital Claims and Reforms. Duke of Devonshire.
 Holy Week in Seville. Illustrated. Countess of Meath.
 My Life Work; the Church Army. Illustrated. Rev. W. Carlie.

Reliquary.—BEMROSE. 2s. 6d. Jan.

A Gallic Necropolis in Italy. Illustrated. "Leader Scott."
 Some Old-Fashioned Contrivances in Lakeland. Illustrated. H. Swainson Cowper.
 Notes on the Modern Use of Bone Skates. Illustrated. Henry Balfour.
 Beer and Labour Tallies. Illustrated. Edward Lovett.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Feb.

The Buccaneers of the American Coast. Continued. Illustrated. F. R. Stockton.
 Queer American Rivers. Illustrated. F. H. Spearman.
 The Quick Horse and the American Fire Service. Illustrated. F. S. Dellenbaugh.

School Music Review.—NOVELLO. 14d. Feb.

Trio and Duet from "Judas Macabæus," by Handel, in both Notations.
 "To-day"; Two-Part Song by E. J. Troup, in both Notations.

Scots Magazine.—HOULSTON AND SONS. 6d. Feb.

Culture. George J. Scott.
 The Christian Principle; its Influence upon Government. Provost Macpherson.
 Michael Bruce; the Poet of Lochleven. Rev. P. Mearns.
Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDW. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Jan.
 Across the Elbur Mountains to the Caspian Sea. Lieut.-Col. H. L. Wells.
 The Hydrography of the United States. Frederick H. Newell.
 Primary Conditions of Tropical Production. G. F. Scott Elliot.
 Geography as a University Subject. Prof. William N. Davis.
 Dr. Sven Hedin and Lieut. Peary.

Scottish Review.—26, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 4s. Jan.

Scottish Municipal Heraldry.
 Lord Tennyson. J. Edward Graham.
 Blackwood and Sons; Annals of a Publishing House.
 St. Malo: a Corner of Bretonland. Col. T. Pilkington White.
 R. W. Cochrane-Patrick.
 David, Earl of Huntingdon. Robert Aitken.
 Hanoverian Letters of 1746—before Culloden. A. H. Millar.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Feb.

The Police Control of the Greater New York Election. Illustrated. Avery D. Andrews.
 The Naval Campaign of 1776 on Lake Champlain. Illustrated. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
 The Story of the American Revolution. Continued. Illustrated. H. C. Lodge.
 "Silverspot"; the Story of a Crow. Illustrated. E. S. Thompson.
 Wilton Lockwood; Portrait-Painter. Illustrated. T. R. Sullivan.

Strad.—186, FLEET STREET. 2d. Feb.

M. Jean ten Have. With Portrait.
 The Violin Music of de Beriot. Dr. T. D. Phipson.

Strand Magazine.—SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND. 6d. Jan.

Stilt-Racing. Illustrated. William G. FitzGerald.
 Some Old Children's Books. Illustrated. Alice Waters.
 How a Ship Founders. Illustrated. W. E. Ellis.
 The Wasp; the First Paper-Maker; Glimpes of Nature. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
 Curious Clipped Trees. Illustrated. Herbert Matthews.
 Marvels in Match-Boxes. Illustrated. S. L. Neville-Dixon.
 Insect Strength. Illustrated. James Scott.

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Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Feb.

Harriet Beecher Stowe. With Portrait. William Stevens.
 New Italy: the Story of a Transformation. Continued. Illustrated. Rev.
 H. J. Piggott.
 The Tombs of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V. of England. Illus-
 trated. Henry Walker.
 The Girlhood of Maria J. Holroyd (Lady Stanley of Alderley); a
 Young Lady's Correspondence a Century Ago. John Dennis.
 St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green; a Women's Settlement. Illustrated.
 Rev. Dr. James Legge, Professor of Chinese at Oxford. With Portrait.
 John R. Legge.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER AND CO. 6d. Feb.

Great Books. Dean Farrar.
 Neesima Shimeta; a Two-Sworded Man of God. With Portrait. Rev.
 R. E. Walsh.
 The Royal Humane Society; "Greater Love." Illustrated. Charles
 Middleton.
 Bishop Winnington-Ingram and His Work. Illustrated. "An Old Oxford
 House Resident."

Temple Bar.—R. BENTLEY AND SON. 1s. Feb.

Jean Cavalier, Camisard Chief and English General.
 Chats with Walt Whitman. Grace Gilchrist.
 The Cocas-Keeling Islands; a Strange Community. Adam Penne.
 A Lady's Ride in Burma. Helen Cartwright.
 Eduard H. Grieg; the Scandinavian Tone Poet. A. E. Keeton.
 Shakespeare and Wagner. Arthur G. Chater.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Feb.

The Modern Girl. Illustrated. Sarah Grand.
 Tragedy and Comedy at the Zoo. Illustrated. Miss Hulda Friederichs.
 My Experiences as a Crossing-Sweeper. Illustrated. S.
 A Week with Mrs. Carlyle. Illustrated. J. Emis.
 How Leading Articles are written. George A. Wade.
 How should We prepare for Old Age; Symposium.

Theosophical Review.—56, CHARING CROSS. 1s. Jan. 15.

The Symbolism of the Gnostic Marcus. Concluded. G. R. S. Mead.
 New Wine in Old Bottles. Concluded. Alex. Fullerton.
 The Persistence of the Individual according to the Pāli Pitakas; Did the
 Buddha deny It. J. C. Chatterji.
 Some Results of Evolution. Annie Besant.
 The Comte de St. Germain, Mystic and Philosopher. With Portrait.
 Mrs. Cooper-Oakley.
 The Major Scale. Mus. Doc.
 The Christian Creed. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
 Planetary Influence. Alfred Hitchens.
 Michael Scot. Dr. A. A. Wells.
 Theosophy and Education. Mrs. Firth.
 Concerning Intelligible Beauty. Continued. W. C. Ward.

To-Morrow.—GRANT RICHARDS. 6d. Jan.

The Engineering Dispute. Lord Monkswell.
 Our Pioneers. Norna Labouchere.
 The Discovery of Ireland. John De Courcy Macdonnell.
 Army Reform. "Strategus."
 The Era; the Actor's Bible. Stanley Jones.
 Ibsen's Detractors. Xavier Roux.
 Some Reflections on Novel-Writing. E. H. Lacon-Watson.

Travel.—5, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS. 3d. Feb.

Our World's Cycling Commission. Continued. Illustrated. J. F. Fraser,
 S. E. Lunn, and F. H. Lowe.
 A Sydney Winter. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.
 Up the Volga. Illustrated. J. L. Warden Page.
 Camping at Jericho. Illustrated. Dora M. Jones.
 The Peninsular and Oriental Line. Illustrated. Arthur P. Grubb.

United Service Magazine.—13, CHARING CROSS. 2s. Feb.

The English Military System. Captain Ellison.
 The Sudan: Why Egypt needs it. J. S. Horner.
 The German and French Military Manœuvres of 1897. Colonel E. T. H.
 Huston.
 Infantry Reorganisation. Captain A. Cowell.
 Former Campaigns against the Afridis. Major H. Pearse.
 Finland and Her Soldiers. Major C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
 Elizabethan and Jacobean Duels; Celebrated Duels.
 An Imperial Army; A Dream of Conspiration.
 The Tirah Valley. F. W. Kingston.
 The Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.

University Magazine and Free Review.—UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1s. Feb.

Prayer and Causation. H. K. Rusden.
 The Rhythm of the Pulse. With Diagrams. F. H. Perry-Coste.
 The English Criminal Code. Howard Williams.
 The Genesis of the One God Idea. Dr. R. Park.
 Christian Origins. Continued. John Vickers.
 Secular Morality. E. E. Metcalfe.
 Montaigne, Shakespeare, and Bacon. H. O. Newland.
 Karl Marx and His Apology. F. Rockell.

Werner's Magazine.—108, EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.
25 cents. Jan.

Is the Power of the Pulpit declining? Concluded. Charles Herron.
 Madame Ziska's Vocal Method. Frances E. Cox.
 The Fine Art of Sidney Lanier's Poem "Sunrise." Illustrated. Florence
 P. Holden.
 Causes of Vocal Catastrophe. Dr. F. E. Miller.

Westminster Review.—F. WARNE. 2s. 6d. Feb.

1897; the Year of Shame. "An Original Member of the Eighty Club."
 Judicial Sex Bias. "Ignota."
 Matthew Arnold as a Political and Social Critic. B. N. Oakeshott.
 A Visit to Tarawera, New Zealand. F. C. T. Mann.
 Science as a Moral Guide. H. E. Harvey.
 Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. Mona Wilson.
 Development in the Idea of the State. Alex. Smith.
 Psychological Research and the Röntgen and Other X Rays. N. W. Sibley.
 Cheap and Good Money. Robert Ewen.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK AND CO. 6d. Feb.

Sir Benjamin Stone's Photographs; a Wonderful Parliamentary Portfolio.
 Illustrated. W. D. Green.
 Hunting Musk-Oxen near the Pole. Illustrated. Lieut. R. E. Peary.
 Victoria, Australia; the Imperial Heritage. Illustrated. Ernest E.
 Williams.
 Tonbridge Ware; Its History and Manufacture. Illustrated. F. A. A.
 Talbot.
 The Birkbeck Institute; the Story of London's Evening University. Illus-
 trated. F. A. McKenzie.
 George A. Sala's First and Last Work. Illustrated. Mrs. G. A. Sala.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Feb.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Albany. Illustrated. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
 Ladies of Sydney. Illustrated. F. Dolman.
 Fashions in Proposals. Illustrated. Mrs. E. T. Cook.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Feb.

Sir Henry H. Fowler on Speech-Making and the Making of History; Inter-
 view. Illustrated. A. H. Lawrence.
 The Romance of Directories. Illustrated. P. L. Parker.
 The Case against Evolution. Sir J. W. Dawson.
 How to write for the Press. Continued. "An Old Editorial Hand."

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Feb.

The Life Story of Mary Anderson. Illustrated. Miss Hulda Friederichs.
 Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the Oldest English Authoress. Arthur Mee.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Allgemeine Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. UNGLEICH, LEIPZIG.
1 Mark. Jan.

The Foundation of the Christian Faith. M. von Nathusius.
 The Natural Resources of Greece. Spanuth.
 Individualism in Nature. Dr. E. Denner.
 Military Law. Dr. von Marck.

Alte und Neue Welt.—BENZIGER & CO., EINSIEDELN.
50 Pf. Heft 5.

Facial Expression. Illustrated. Pfarrer L. Sasse.
 The Popes and Civilisation. Illustrated. Prof. E. Müller.
 Scandinavia. Continued. Illustrated. O. Hirt.

Daheim.—POSTSTRASSE 9, LEIPZIG. 2 Marks per qr. Jan. 1.

The late W. H. Riehl. With Portrait. T. H. Pantenius.
 The "Alte Liebe" at Cuxhaven. Illustrated. H. Bohrdt.
 The Monroe Doctrine. Dr. A. Charpentier.

Jan. 15.

Evangelical Church Embroidery, etc. Illustrated. T. Schäfer.
 Schloss Blankenburg. Illustrated. H. Hoffmann.

Karl von Holtei. With Portrait. D. Todt.
 Church Embroidery. Continued.

Government in Peking. Illustrated. Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—F. PUSTET, REGENSBURG. 40 Pf. Heft 5.
 Street Life in Constantinople. Illustrated. J. Gotwald.
 A Catholic University for Salzburg. A. Fichler.
 Leo Tefz van Heemstedt. With Portrait. A. Pichler.
 Lightning and Lightning-Conductors. Dr. O. Warnatsch.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mk.
per qr. Jan. 6.

Prince Bismarck and Dr. Busch. H. von Poschinger.
 Emanuel Geibel. L. Aegidi.

Monism and Jagic on the Austrian Crisis.
 Ghosts in Art and Science. Prof. M. Benedikt.
 The Real Bastille. F. Funck-Brentano.
 The Epilepsy of Napoleon I. C. Lombroso.
 Unpublished Letters of Beethoven. A. C. Kalischer.
 German Politics and English Diplomacy in China. M. von Brandt.
 Court and Court Life.
 Conversations with Prof. L. Thiersch. Louise von Kobell.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBRÜDER PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Jan.

Hermann Grimm. W. Bölsche.
Annette von Droste-Hülshoff. H. Hüffer.
Knowledge and Belief. E. Adickes.
Reminiscences. Dr. J. Rodenberg.
Max Bruch. Carl Krebs.
Zaccari. Actor. Paul Schlenker.
The Superiority of the Anglo-Saxon Race.

Deutsche Worte.—15, LANGEGASSE, VIENNA. VIII/1. 50 Kr. Jan.
The Eastern Question according to Karl Marx, 1853-6. F. W. Adler.
Collectivism. Continued. Dr. Joseph Ritter von Neupauer.

Euphorion.—CARL FROMME, LEIPZIG. 4 Mks. Heft 4.
Criticism and Inconsistencies in Literature. M. H. Jelinek and C. Kraus.
The Methods of Literary History. H. Roetteken.
The Work of Brother Rausch. H. Anz.
Johann Hutlich. F. W. C. Roth.
The Theatre in Altona, 1684. A. Richter.
Goethe's "Annette." A. Leitzmann.
Clauren's Influence on Hauff. G. Koch.

Gartenlaube.—ERNST KIEL'S NACHF. 50 Pf. Heft 14.
A Visit to Heine. R. von Gottschall.
War-Dogs Ancient and Modern. Illustrated. J. Bungartz.
The Effect of Shock on the Nervous System. Prof. Fürbringer.
The Holbein Jubilee. Illustrated. Dr. H. A. Schmid.
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. Continued. R. Kleinpaul.
The Goldfields of Alaska. Illustrated. M. Hagenau.

Neue Deutsche Rundschau.—S. FISCHER, BERLIN. 1 Mk. 50 Pf. Jan.
Social Development and Politics. Dr. H. Müller.
Richard Wagner's Letters to Emil Heckel. Karl Heckel.
The Happiness of the Masses and Individual Happiness. P. Mongré.
The Literature on Gerhart Hauptmann. M. Heumann.

Neuland.—J. SASSENACH, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Jan.
The German Naval Proposals and the Workmen. R. Calwer.
The Naval Policy of Social Democracy. E. Rother.
Alphonse Daudet. A. Neumann.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, BRESLAV. 2 Mks. Jan.
Portrait of Maria Janitschek.
The First German Parliament. K. Biedermann.
The Festival of Blood of the Persians and its Historic Origin. Dr. P. Lindau.
Letters of Karl von Holtei, Jacob Grimm, the Humboldts and others. M. Grunwald.
Music and Criticism. Carl Fuchs.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—GEORG STILKE, BERLIN. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Jan.
Newer Views on the Religious Question. Dr. Dörner.
Origin of Species. Dr. K. C. Schneider.
On Increase of Population and Military Strength of Germany. A. Dix.
Foreign Words. F. Sandvoss.
Foreign Words Again. Dr. P. Cauer.
Insurance Offices and the Care of the Sick.—G. von Witzleben.
Kiao-Chau. Dr. Freiherr von Richthofen.
Germany and Ultramontanism. Lic. Goetz.
Austria.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. Jan.

After Twenty-five Years.
The Right of Combination for Workmen. H. Pesch.
Are the Catholics Ineligible for Higher State Service? A. Lehmkuhl.
The Cid in History and in Poetry. A. Baumgartner.
Lamennais. O. Pflü.
The New Organisation in the Franciscan Order. J. Blötzer.
Edgar Tinel's "Godoleva." T. Schmid.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mark. Heft 6.
Benares. Illustrated. Dr. K. Boeck.
The Difficulties of Women Students. R. Wulckow.
The Cattle Station at Berlin. Illustrated. F. Hood.
The Carl Theatre at Vienna. Illustrated. L. Rosner.
Burghausen on the Salzach. Illustrated. H. Arnold.
Ludwig Fulda. With portrait. L. Holthof.

Volhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—BIELEFELD. 1 Mk. 25 Pf. Jan.

Moritz von Schwind. Illustrated. A. Rosenberg.
J. V. von Scheffel and the Carlsruhe Falstaff Club. Illustrated. F. U. Berlin Ice. Illustrated. A. Holzbock.
Berlin Theatres. Illustrated. H. von Zobeltitz.
Belshazzar's Feast and the Fall of Babylon. Prof. F. Delitzsch.
Italian Art Industry. Illustrated. Dr. L. Gurliitt.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—UNION-DEUTSCHE-VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT, STUTTGART. 75 Pf. Heft 9.
Two Days in Tangiers. Illustrated. A. Meinhardt.
The Royal Invalids' House in Berlin. Illustrated. W. Titzenthaler.
On the Colours of Animals. R. von Lendenfeld.
Phidias. Continued. Illustrated. A. Wendt.
Heft 10.

Tangiers. Continued.
Marienburg. Illustrated. Dr. Rautenberg.
Club Life in New York. Illustrated. C. F. Dewey.

Die Zeit.—1, GÜNTHERGASSE, VIENNA IX./3. 30 Kr. Jan. 1.
The Problematic State. K.
Germany in America. H. Graevell von Jostenode.
The Future of Museums. E. Leisching.
The Swedish National Spirit. V. von Heidenstam.
Jan. 8.

The Dreyfus Case. Poller.
The Rights of the Socialists as a Political Party. Paul Göhre.
The Swedish National Spirit. Continued.
Jan. 15.

The Dreyfus Case. Continued.
The Language Difficulty in Vienna. Prof. E. Pfersche.
The Heine Jubilee. O. F. Walzel.
Jan. 22.

Patriotism. M. von Egidy.
The Dreyfus Case. Continued.
Jan. 20.
The Nationality Question in Austria. Emil Neugeboren.

Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde.—VELHAGEN AND KLASING, LEIPZIG. 3 Mks. Jan.
Modern Illustration in Belgium. Illustrated. J. Meier-Graef.
Frederick the Great in South German Ephemeral Literature. Karl Loy.
Y in Printers' Marks. K. Häbler.
The Rainer-Papyrus. R. Beer.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de l'Ecole Libre.—708, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 3 fr. 50 c. Jan. 15.

Russia and Poland. Ch. Dupuis.
The Question of Mekong. M. Paisant.
The People's Bank of Menton. Ch. Picot.
French Policy in Annam. Concluded. J. Silvestre.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 20 fr. per annum. Jan. 15.
The Climate of Eastern Siberia compared with that of North America. Concluded. A. Woekof.
The Colonisation of Algeria and the Geographical Result. With Map. H. Bussod.
The Interior Australia and its Barrenness. G. Lespagnol.
The Seventh International Geological Congress. J. Brunhes.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 20s. per annum. Jan.
Ferdinand Lassalle. Maurice Muret.
In German Africa. Michel Delines.
Automobilism. Commandant Espitalier.
Perspectives of European Politics. Ed. Tallichet.

Correspondant.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAVE, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. Jan. 10.
The Youth and Death of Th. Jouffroy. A. Lair.
The Vatican and the Quirinal in 1898. F. Carry.
M. Sven Hedin and His Travels. A. de Lapparent.
Cardinal Wiseman; His Life and Times. P. H. Clérissac.
American Millionaires. Concluded. F. E. Johanet.

Republican Concentration. J. Cornély.
Th. Jouffroy. Concluded. A. Lair.
Gabriel d'Annunzio. F. Carry.
Cardinal Wiseman. Concluded. P. H. Clérissac.
The Massacre of the English Mission at Benin. Mis. de Nadaillac.

Humanité Nouvelle.—5, IMPASSE DE BÉARN, PARIS. 1 fr. 25 c. Jan.
The Evolution of Religions. Elie Reclus.
Trade Unionism, Mutualism, and Co-operation. Concluded. A. Bancel.
Patriotism and Militarism. Continued. Ch. Détre.
Naturalism and Realism in Fiction, etc. L. Bazalgette.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. Jan. 15.

1897. G. de Molinari.
French Finance in 1897. A. Raffalovich.
The Dingley Tariff in America. A. Viallatte.
National Political Economy. H. Léon.
Mónestrel.—2 bis, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS. 30 cents. Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Wagner's "Meistersingers." Continued. J. Tiersot.

Mercure de France.—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ-SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan.

Franz M. Melchers. Charles Morice.

Monde Économique.—76, RUE DE RENNES, PARIS. 80 cents. Jan. 8.
Protection and Wages. Paul Beauregard.
Jan. 22.

Housing and Feeding of the People. Paul Beauregard.

Monde Moderne.—ILLUSTRATED.
Florence. Illustrations.
Royal Reception.
The Tendency.
M. Maingot.
Military Engineering.
The Revelation.
The Sioux Sun.

Nouvelles.
Alphonse Daudet.
One of the Quakers.
Free Hawaii.
Letters on France.

Naval Warfare.
An Education.
The Algerian.
Letters on France.

Nouvelles.

Review of Europe.
George Sand.
Three Months.

Review of Europe.
Urban Rattier.
George Sand.

Réform.
The Société.
The Initiative.
The Clothing.

The Conserv.
French Fin.
The Colonies.

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The Origin.

The Condit.
The Respon.

The Respon.
The Four.
Joseph Ch.

The Social.
The Respo.
Jessie Mac.

Sébastien.
The Respo.

The Secta.
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M. A.

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Charles

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Swedis.

Politics

Monde Moderne.—5, RUE SAINT BENOIT, PARIS. 1 fr. 60 cents. Jan.
 Florence. Illustrated. Gerspach.
 Royal Receptions at Petit-Trianon. Illustrated. P. Gaulot.
 The Tendencies of Decorative Art at the Present Day. Illustrated.
 M. Maindrou.
 Military Engineering in the French Colonies. Illustrated. Léo Dex.
 The Revelations of the Microscope. Illustrated. J. Sagaret.
 The Sioux Sun-Dance. Illustrated. H. H. Gausseron.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
 30s. per half-year. Jan. 1.

Alphonse Daudet. A. Albalat.
 One of the Queen's Subjects. P. Hamelle.
 Free Hawaii. G. de Wailly.
 Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Jan. 15.
 Naval Warfare. Commandant Chasseriaud.
 An Educational Reformer. A. Bertrand.
 The Algerian Phosphates Question. E. Wickersheimer.
 Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, BOULEVARD POISSONNIÈRE,
 PARIS. 50 frs. per annum. Dec. 25.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
 George Sand. Continued. A. Lacroix.
 Three Months in Greece during the War. J. de Bretteville.
 Jan. 15.
 Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
 Urbain Rattazzi and Leo XIII.
 George Sand. Concluded. A. Lacroix.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 1.
 The Société d'Economie Sociale: List of Members, etc.
 The Initiative and the Social Question. E. Roystand.
 The Clothing Industry of Paris.

Jan. 16.
 The Conservation of Small Inheritances. J. Challamel and Others.
 French Finance. René Stourm.
 The Colonisation of Java. J. Chailley-Bert.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—18, RUE FAVART, PARIS. 1 fr. Jan. 20.
 The Origin of Russian Opera. A. Soubis.

Revue Bleue.—FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Jan. 1.
 The Condition of French Commerce. Charles Roux.
 The Responsibilities of the Press; Symposium. Continued.

Jan. 8.
 The Responsibilities of the Press; Letter. Alfred Fouillée.
 The Four Social Problems. Jean Izoulet.
 Joseph Chamberlain. Charles Girardieu.

Jan. 15.
 The Social Duties of the Coming Generations. Goblet d'Alviella.
 The Responsibilities of the Press; Replies.
 Jessie MacLise. Mme. Jeanne Maïret.

Jan. 22.
 Sébastien Mercier. Jules Lemaitre.
 The Responsibilities of the Press; Conclusions. H. Béranger.

Jan. 29.
 The Sectarian Movement. C. Wagner.
 The Expedition to Algeria in 1847, from the Unpublished Correspondence of
 General Melin.

Revue Catholique des Revues.—10, RUE CASSETTE, PARIS.
 75 cents. Jan. 5.

Tourguénief, Dostoïewski, and Tolstoy. Niédida.
 Jan. 20.
 Printing and the Press in Turkey. P. Aurèle Palmieri.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
 30s. per half-year. Jan. 1.

Letters Written from Algeria to General de Castellane.
 The Régime of Large Estates in Calabria. M. Goyau.
 Europe and the Directory—V. The Revolution of Brumaire. M. Albert
 Sorel.

Problems of Bibliography and their Solution. M. Funck-Brentano.

Jan. 15.
 The Battle of Ligny, 1815. M. Housaye.
 A Poet-Musician—Sidney Lanier. M. Bentzon.
 Speculation and Stock Exchange Gambling—Remedies and Reforms.
 M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
 An Officer of Old France. M. Bréal.
 The Centenary of Auguste Comte. M. Lévy-Bruhl.
 Dreaming and Reality. M. Mélinand.

Revue d'Economie Politique.—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 1
 20 frs. per annum. Dec.

Charles Fourier. Ed. Villey.
 Applied Economics and the Wages Question. L. Walras.
 The Agrarian Situation in Roumania. V. J. Radu.
 The International Congress of Labour Legislation. Prof. P. Pic and
 Ch. Brouillet.

Revue Encyclopédique.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
 75. per. qr. Jan. 1.

French Humour and Caricature of the Nineteenth Century. Illustrated.
 R. Deberdt.

Jan. 8.
 Swedish Literature. Illustrated. G. Lévy-Ullmann.
 Politics in Brazil, 1894-97. A. Lefort.

Jan. 15.
 Alphonse Daudet. Illustrated. Paul and Victor Margueritte, Georges
 Pellissier and Others.

Jan. 22.
 The Palais de la Cour des Comptes and the Frescoes by Th. Chassériau.
 Illustrated. H. Castels.
 Mushrooms. Illustrated. J. Ray.

Jan. 29.
 Emma Calvé. Illustrated. H. Lapauze.
 Algeria and the Sahara. Illustrated. G. Regelsperger.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA
 VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Jan.

The Colonial League. Ed. Marbeau.
 The French Soudan. G. Vasco.
 The Congo State.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS.
 12 frs. per ann. Jan.

Siennese Painters. Illustrated. Arnold Goffin.
 The Fall of Robespierre. Edmond Biré.
 Proportional Representation. Charles Woeste.
 The Reception of the Belgian Mission at the Court of Java. Jules
 Leclercq.

Revue Hebdomadaire.—10, RUE GARANCIÈRE, PARIS. 50 c. Jan. 1.
 Napoleon at St. Helena: Souvenirs of Betzy Balcombe. Continued.
 Mussulmans of To-day. Marie Dronsart.

Jan. 8.
 Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
 In the Island of Java. Illustrated. J. Leclercq.

Jan. 15.
 Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
 In the Island of Java. Illustrated. Continued. J. Leclercq.

Jan. 22.
 Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
 In the Island of Java. Illustrated. Concluded. J. Leclercq.

Jan. 29.
 Fourteen Months in Cuba. Feb. 1895—May 1896. Baron J. Antomarchi.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.
 18 frs. per annum. Dec.

Comparative Sociology. Henry A. Dissard.
 Agriculture in Russia. Maxime Kovalevsky.
 The Social Movement in Italy. A. Ghoppali.

Revue pour les Jeunes Filles.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
 1 fr. 25 c. Jan. 5.

André Theuriot. Philippe Malpy.
 Olive Schreiner. Pierre Mille.
 Arnold Böcklin. Ernest Tissot.

Jan. 20.
 Alphonse Daudet. Gustave Geffroy.
 China and the Chinese. E. Bard.
 Public Assistance in France. H. Hauser.
 Olive Schreiner. Concluded. Pierre Mille.
 The Boot Industry. Guy Tomel.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
 3 frs. Jan.

The Measurement of Time. H. Poincaré.
 The Social Law of Repetition. G. Tarde.
 The Conscience of the Future. Concluded. F. Rauh.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.
 2 fr. 50 c. Jan.

The Journal of a Citizen of Paris during the Terror. Continued. E. Biré.
 The Canonical History of the Episcopal Councils. Dr. P. Feret.
 The Origin of the Vendée Insurrection. Continued. Dom Chamard.
 Saint-Just and Heche in Alsace. Bonnal de Ganges.
 The Græco-Turkish War. Concluded. A. Lepage.

Revue de Paris.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
 60 frs. per annum. Jan. 1.

Alphonse Daudet. Anatole France.
 The British Empire. Sir C. Dilke.
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Art Journal.—J. S. VIRTUE. IS. 6d. Feb.

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The Decorations of the United Service Club. Illustrated. A. L. Baldry.
The Camerino of Isabelle d'Este, Marquise de Mantua. Illustrated. Charles Vriarte.
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Canadian Magazine.—Jan.

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Catholic World.—Jan.

American Artists in Paris. Illustrated. E. L. Good.

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Fortnightly Review.—Feb.

The Millais and Rossetti Exhibitions. Ford Madox Hueffer.

Good Words.—Feb.

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Harper.—Feb.

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Reminiscences of John Leech and an appreciation of his work for *Punch*.

The Duc d'Aumale and the Condé Museum. Illustrated. Henri Bouchot.

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Homiletic Review.—Jan.

Symbolism in Christian Art. Dr. H. C. Farrar.

House.—Feb.

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Mr. Ernest A. Waterlow, the New President of the Royal Water-Colour Society. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
Vallgren, Artificer and Sculptor. Illustrated. Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch.

Manchester Quarterly.—Jan.

A French Estimate of Ruskin. J. Ernest Pythian.
Robert de La Sizeranne's "Ruskin and the Religion of Beauty."

Municipal Affairs.—Dec.

Municipal Art. Illustrated. Frederick S. Lamb.
A plea for a more artistic laying-out of New York City.

Pall Mall Magazine.—Feb.

The Bookbinders' Art. Illustrated. A. L. Marlow.

Pearson's Magazine.—Feb.

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Quarterly Review.—Jan.

English Art in the Victorian Age.

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Sunday Magazine.—Feb.

Sir W. B. Richmond's Decoration of St. Paul's. Illustrated. Concluded. Canon W. C. E. Newbolt.

Werner's Magazine.—Jan.

Expression in Wall-Decoration. Illustrated. J. F. Douthill.

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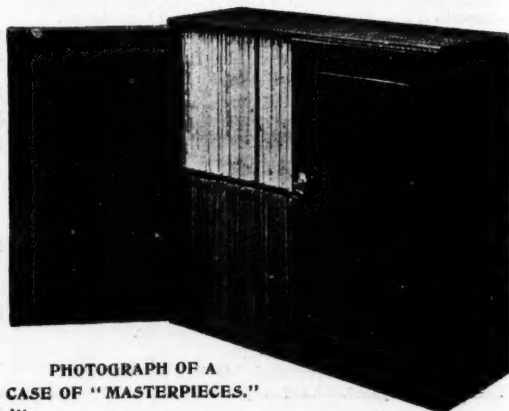
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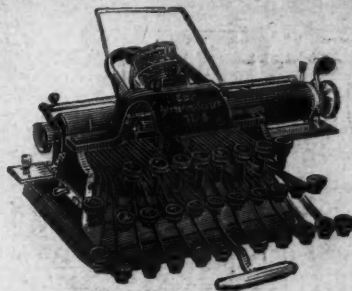
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